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 TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
 One year, (Postage paid), in advance, \$2.00
 Six months, (Postage paid), in advance, 1.25
 Less than six months will be, per month, .25
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 One-half column per month, 15.00
 One column per month, 30.00
 Sample copies sent free on application.
 Publication Office, No. 5 Washington Street, Up
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We will send the WILLAMETTE FARMER to any
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The FARMER costs only \$15 or \$1.50 each and an
 extra copy to the getter up of the club. Try it.

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Anyone, whether he or her are now a subscriber or
 not to this paper, can upon sending one or more
 NEW subscribers get the benefit of our club rates,
 which is \$1.50 A YEAR. That is to say: We will
 send two copies, or more of the WILLAMETTE FARMER
 to any address upon receipt of \$1.50 each. The extra
 subscribers to be persons not now taking the paper.
 Eastern weeklies are \$1 a year and this is only an
 advance of 50 cents a year over their rates, and if we
 had 5,000 subscribers we could afford to publish this
 paper for that sum.

Let there be immediate work done and thorough at
 that. The FARMER is and can be made more useful
 to you, one and all. Let no one say Pacific Coast
 papers are too high when we offer the WILLAMETTE
 FARMER at such a low rate.

Don't delay, but act at once, as this offer will
 only stand good for a short time and liable to repeal
 at any time.

Clubs of TEN composed of old and new subscribers
 and sent at one time, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

RENEWALS should be sent by Money Order, Reg-
 istered Letter or Postal Note.

SOME of our readers are curtailing ex-
 penses and sending for Eastern Dollar
 papers. Don't send money away—send
 us on subscribers and \$3 for a years
 subscription for two.

THE NARROW GAUGE railroads are in a
 very unhappy condition of late, having
 simply been wrecked instead of managed.
 The lease not holding good the stock
 holders are in a quandary. We see that
 a movement is on foot to organize a new
 company with half a million capital, to
 finish the roads to Portland and bridge
 the Willamette to connect them. The
 incorporators are many well known
 gentlemen of this valley and we suppose
 the enterprise is set on foot by Mr. Wm.
 Reid, who is very competent to push
 matters to a successful issue if it is
 possible to do it.

HON. JOHN MYERS, of Clackamas, has
 introduced a bill to establish a bureau
 of immigration under the patronage of
 the State. The measure is important
 and if well managed can be made of
 great use to bring good citizens to our
 State. It is not possible to make suit-
 able growth without effort and the effort
 should come from the State. It concerns
 the State to secure good citizens to build
 up its prosperity and no one else is able
 to expend the means. We have a sur-
 plus on hand to enable the doing of
 whatever is necessary but whatever shall
 be done must be so guarded as to secure
 economy in its expenditure.

THE PROPOSITION to call a constitu-
 tional convention will in all probability
 fail to pass. This season of financial
 difficulty in hardly a time when the
 people of Oregon will talk with favor
 on revising the constitution to create
 greater salaries for state officers. We
 have prospered well under the present
 constitution and though it might be ad-
 visable to increase the salaries of State
 officers and Judges a little, if times were
 very prosperous and the population of
 Oregon was rapidly increasing, it is not
 a good time to do so when we suffer
 from hard times and population increase
 but slowly. It is a good maxim "to let
 well enough alone."

CONSIDERABLE TALK is made over the
 apparent hostility to Portland man-
 agement in the Legislature. As one of the
 best known men in Oregon and a lead-
 ing republican lawyer in Portland puts
 it: For twenty years past all the in-
 terests of the State have been subordi-
 nated to the election of some Portland
 man to the U. S. Senate and the domin-

ation of Portland managers has been
 felt so long that at length there is re-
 bellion against it. That probably is
 the plain truth and well expressed. The
 people of the State resent the fact that
 the session of 1882 was wasted in great
 part over a struggle to make John H.
 Mitchell Senator and they don't propose
 to have it repeated. There is, of course,
 why any sectional prejudice shall mar
 the unity of State affairs or injure the
 prospects of our people. The lesson
 cannot be learned too soon that the me-
 tropolis is only a part of the State and
 not essentially the managing and leading
 interest. We cannot stand dictation or
 consent to give the lion's share of honors
 to city men; at the same time there is
 no reason to doubt but that the metropolis
 will receive its full share of all favors
 and honors. Country and city should
 exist in pleasant accord.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION resists but
 does not sleep. Next Tuesday will see
 the battle commence and no one knows
 when it will end. There will be no
 caucus to nominate but a conference to
 consider and it may be that the Repub-
 lican majority can agree on a candidate.
 If they do not and balloting is kept up
 on a free basis the contest may be pro-
 longed. If the Democrats will do with
 the Senatorial question as with the
 speakership the strong farmer element
 in that party may assert itself. It is
 said that the file leaders of that party
 insist on holding together to indicate
 their actual preference and maintain
 the party consistency.

THE LEGISLATURE is now nearly through
 the second week and is flooded with bills,
 in which the House takes the lead as to
 number introduced, though only slight-
 ly. The total number introduced Tues-
 day was almost two hundred. The only
 way to accomplish results in a short
 session of forty days is to dispose of
 many of these bills on the first reading.
 If they are allowed to consume time it
 will not be possible to pass them and the
 best way is slay those that do not appear
 of great importance. How to do that
 is something difficult to say but every
 sensible man can see that the session
 will prove a failure unless measures that
 are not important can be set aside in
 favor of those that are useful and
 necessary.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Considering the serious difficulties
 that have attended the Agricultural
 Society for a number of years, its direc-
 tors have done well and deserves the re-
 spect of all interested in agriculture.
 They have had to contend with many
 difficulties under disastrous circum-
 stances. So the Society is involved,
 while good weather and flush times
 would have made the State Fairs more
 than prosperous. The failure was un-
 avoidable. It should be remembered
 that their services have been without re-
 ward and disinterested motives actuated
 them. The local feeling that exist are
 detrimental, but Salem and Marion
 county purchased the grounds and
 erected the main pavilion on conditions
 that have not been fully complied with.
 The Society owes \$27,000 and with good
 times could easily pay it, but matters
 seem hopeless as it is and there is neces-
 sity for some radical changes that will
 disarm all local feeling and create inter-
 est throughout the State.

The object is to foster the most im-
 portant of industries and deserves such
 support as will place it on a sound
 financial basis and enlist the sympathy
 of the whole State in its success. Private
 means cannot be relied upon in times
 of general depression and the only re-
 course is for the State to take hold and
 insure its success.

The stockholders are ready to transfer
 the control and ownership in whole or
 in part, of their valuable property to the
 State itself, and the managers will
 either give up control or assist in any
 way possible to secure the best results.
 Their only object is to secure good results
 and benefit agriculture while it may be
 necessary for the State to invest some-
 thing at the start there is no good reason
 why the income from State Fairs shall
 not in a few years reimburse all the out-
 lay to be made.

The present Legislature should give
 the matter careful attention and do
 what can safely and reasonably be done
 to extricate the Agricultural Society
 from debt and make it capable of suc-
 cess in the future.

THE LAST WORLD'S EXPOSITION.

The New Orleans Exposition is said to
 be a grand affair and exceeds the Cen-
 tennial in many respects but is troubled
 in its finances. Among the many notices
 we have seen is the following from the
 Philadelphia Record, whose correspon-
 dent is Joaquin Miller, who was living in

the forks of the Willamette as a boy.
 He says:

"Oregon? The largest, longest and
 heaviest wheat heads in the world. And
 then the fruit! There are no pears in this
 world nearly so large as those of Oregon.
 Mr. Wilkins, is in charge. And, ah me!
 the old days, the memories this honest
 old pioneer face of his brings up. Many
 and many a day I drove the oxen for him
 a barefooted and bareheaded lad, while
 he held the plough to break and subdue
 the soil which grew some of these very
 pears. And the briars were sharp and
 thick, and the rattlesnakes were num-
 erous."

Mr. Wilkins returned from New
 Orleans a few days ago and reports that
 the Exposition is a great success and
 that Oregon, though only represented in
 a small way is much appreciated. Here
 is what he has said to a reporter, which
 we give, as we have not had the pleasure
 to meet Mr. Wilkins.

"The collection of exhibits displayed
 there is greater than has ever before
 been gathered anywhere in the world's
 history. Every State in the Union has
 utilized the great space set apart for it
 in some manner or another, with the
 result that in magnitude the present Ex-
 position far surpasses that at Philadel-
 phia in the Centennial year."

According to a rule adopted by the
 managers of the Exposition, no col-
 lective exhibit can be entered for a
 premium, and our collection, although
 complete, could hardly bear dividing.
 For instance, it was required that there
 should be a display of a bushel of
 any wheat competing for a premium.
 To have taken a bushel of wheat from
 our State exhibit would have left it look-
 ing very badly, so I had to have a talk
 with the managers and explain matters."

"It was finally decided to reduce the
 amounts for competition just one-half,
 which gave Oregon a chance to compete.
 I divided the exhibit, entering nearly
 everything for competition, for it was
 well worth of it, and by judicious man-
 agement, which I was aided by my
 colleague, Mr. Allen, we made an ex-
 cellent display of Oregon products in
 both buildings."

"We had a place along the main aisle
 where we built a lattice-work eighty feet
 long, which is covered with display
 grains on each side, and cannot fail to
 attract the attention of every visitor.
 Underneath each stalk of grain is a jar
 filled with the grain itself, together with
 some vegetables, fruits and canned goods.
 All the salmon, five brands, are entered
 in competition for diplomas. At one end
 of the framework of grain we have our
 large sign, beside which and fairly over-
 topping it stands our sheaf of oats, eight
 feet high. Then there are two large and
 long tables covered with fruits and
 vegetables of all kinds, which, together
 with wool, woolen goods, handsome
 furniture, woods, etc., make up our ex-
 hibit."

"I believe the Oregon exhibit has re-
 ceived more praise from the very first
 than any other there. I took particular
 care to have everything in order and
 displayed to the very best possible ad-
 vantage on opening day, and I have
 since felt amply repaid for it. I believe
 that Oregon was the only exhibit that
 was ready on opening day, and the re-
 sult was that we profited by it to no
 small extent. There was a great throng
 the first day and everybody came to take
 a look at Oregon. It made us lots of
 friends, and there has been a throng
 around our exhibit every day since. It
 did not take the people very long to find
 out where to go to see the big fruits, tall
 grains, etc. I happened to overhear two
 reporters talking and one said to the
 other, pointing in our direction. "There
 is a State exhibit that comes nearer to
 showing than any other in the entire
 building." The fact of the matter was
 we displayed what we had and didn't
 build up anything around it to hide it
 from view. Kansas, right next to us,
 built a great house and covered it all
 over with ears of corn, alternate white
 and red, and then they had another
 house or two covered with other grains,
 and you couldn't see anything else of
 their whole vast exhibit although there
 were forty carloads of it."

MIXED FARMING.

We have often urged the good of
 mixed farming as fulfilling the old
 maxim that have "two strings to your
 bow" makes you independent in case
 one fails. No doubt there is advantage
 in having a variety of farm products but
 it is undoubtedly true that in our region
 farmers are restricted in a degree that is
 not known in some older countries where
 it is necessary to grow root crops to feed
 to stock. The time may come, and
 may be near at hand, when, our farmers
 will be obliged to pursue similar
 methods to those followed in older

countries, but it can only be when we
 have much greater home population
 and large manufacturing and commercial
 cities to create a profitable market for
 meats, poultry and dairy products.

Injustice has been done our people by
 rash criticism that denounces without re-
 flecting deeply. Our home market is
 limited. The farmer who should at-
 tempt to farm here as he did when he
 was a farmer in England or any nation
 of Europe, would certainly go to the
 wall and be ruined as quick as time
 could do it. We have among us many
 English and Germans who were bred
 up to farm in their native countries, and
 never one of them has attempted to
 carry on farming here on the same plan
 that was necessarily pursued there. For
 one thing our fresh soil is capable of
 producing without assistance of fertilizers
 to secure a yield. Our climate is more
 mild and stock do not require to be fed
 as there, and the products of the farm
 correspond to character of soil and
 climate. Then again, we have but a
 limited home demand and must depend
 on the foreign market for meat and
 breadstuffs as the only reliable source of
 income. Wheat and wool and mutton
 and beef are all the great staples that
 we can rely on. Outside of that small
 list there may be specialties, such as
 dairying, fruit growing, gardening, and
 the like, that succeed in the vicinity of
 towns and cities, but can there be easily
 overdone.

The farmer must take his chance
 when he goes outside of the great staples,
 but he is safe in doing many things in
 a prudent way; as for instance, the de-
 mand for poultry justifies his keeping
 some good hens; a few good cows yield-
 ing rich milk to make good butter; choice
 fruit that he can dry if he cannot sell it
 green; a fine lot of hogs that he can
 make into valuable pork; vegetables that
 he can feed to stock, if it is not easy to
 sell. All these are within the limits of
 judicious farming and a farmer can
 often have every one of those as his re-
 source for mixed farming.

Hop-growing is now below par, but
 take hop-growing as a steady business
 since 1870, and it has paid largely. We
 once said that no man should plant a
 hop-yard unless he had the means to do
 so and to stand up under a low price for
 two years remaining. The man who
 can plant and raise hops and has the
 means and the "grit" to "stay with it,"
 has always made it pay.

Mixed farming in Oregon means to
 produce all the variety the condition of
 things existing in this country will ad-
 mit of, and the producer must exercise
 good business judgement to determine
 for himself what products his soil and
 his location will enable him to produce
 with profit. Every man must plan his
 scheme of farm work and his variety of
 crops with regard to the nature of his
 soil and his distance from market. There
 is often as much made by good manage-
 ment as by hard work, and the work is
 often wasted for the want of the good
 management.

The Inter State Commerce Bill.

The Senate has been considering the
 Reagan Bill and Senator Slater, of Ore-
 gon, offered an amendment to prohibit
 charging a higher rate for transporting
 the same kind and amount of property a
 shorter than a longer distance. On this
 amendment Senator Van Wyck two
 days after addressed the Senate.

He said that since 1872 all political
 parties had demanded redress from
 grievance in transportation, but party
 managers seemed to learn no lesson
 from disasters, and were still trying to
 amuse and cajole people. The people
 demand reasonable rates, no discrimina-
 tion, no pooling, no rebates, and no
 greater charge for a short than a long
 haul. "This," he said "is no time to
 delay. The work of deception cannot
 longer be carried on. You cannot pre-
 tend a willingness to do something, and
 that an obstinate or unwilling house of
 Representatives refuses. If the Senate
 falters now to accept the House Bill an
 indignant people will believe it falter
 in a double sense, and is seeking by dis-
 agreement to prevent legislation so long
 denied." The roads owned and controlled
 the elevators, and the farmer, if he de-
 sired, could not possibly ship his own
 grain or cattle to market, for he could
 obtain no rebates. The power of ab-
 solute control by railroad was not always
 exercised in a similar manner. To illus-
 trate: The Union Pacific became in-
 censed at Columbus, an active interior
 city of Nebraska, whose citizens were
 enterprising and aided to secure another
 road. The company determined they
 should be punished for such temerity
 and rebellion, so unfair rates were
 charged, and more were charged from
 Omaha than to Kearney and points

further west. So the Central Pacific,
 without the excuse of revenge for punish-
 ment of rebellious subjects in their ter-
 ritory, actually charges to points east of
 San Francisco through rates of San
 Francisco, and then local rates back.
 Was it not evident that the railroad
 should be restricted from exacting more
 from a short haul than from a long one?

Continuing, Van Wyck said; "The
 toilers in the coal mines of the east are
 suffering for bread, and the farmers of
 the west are suffering for coal, and the
 railroads are to blame. Your sympathy
 expands for the pauper labor of Europe
 and India, while your hearts seem
 steeled against the cry for bread of
 American, who are forced to work at
 starving wages, or have their places
 supplied in the mines owned by speci-
 ally protected mine owners, by pauper
 and convict labor, imported under con-
 tracts from Europe. It is the cry of the
 toiler seeking labor in the furnace
 heat, and in the underground labyrinth,
 and the settler in the dugout on the
 frontier of Kansas and Nebraska, whose
 wives and children are drawing warmth
 from corn, because the great corpora-
 tions refuse to reduce rates of freight, so
 the coal of Pennsylvania may be ex-
 changed for corn of the west. For
 twenty years these corporations have
 grown rich, strong and defiant towards
 the law, and now let us see to it that
 the protection of the law shall be given to
 those who are the victims of their ex-
 tortion."

Slater explained that his amendment
 would have the effect to prohibit a com-
 pany from charging from Chicago to
 any point west of New York a greater
 sum than it charged from Chicago to
 New York. If it charged a hundred
 dollars a car to New York, it should not
 charge more than one hundred dollars
 a car to any point between Chicago and
 New York. He defended his amend-
 ment, as tending to build up places of
 moderate size, instead of concentrating
 population so densely in a few large
 cities. He also cites cases of extortion
 growing out of discriminations by rail-
 roads in favor of large cities.

Senator Hoar spoke of the great good
 accomplished in Massachusetts by the
 railroad commission that has been in ex-
 istence there for many years. It is not
 because the commissioners have obtained
 power that they accomplish results
 hardly less than marvelous, for they
 have only power to hear complaints and
 make suggestions, but the moral effects
 of their suggestions effects all the reform
 that is desirable. Corporations dare not
 antagonize their carefully proposed de-
 cision and challenge an appeal by the
 commissioners to the courts of the law
 making power. He thought a national
 commission while it could not enter into
 all the minutae that a state commis-
 sioner could, would still accomplish good
 results.

A Holiday Number.

The Northwestern Miller is always in-
 teresting and affords information of
 value to any one who appreciates the
 importance of milling business and
 the greatness of the northwest.
 Minneapolis is a type of the great West
 and this great journal is a fair represen-
 tative of the city and State. Last year
 we spoke of the unique character of its
 holiday issue, and we have to acknowl-
 edge the receipt of another effort for
 1884 at surpasses about anything we
 have received of the kind from the most
 pretentious journal. The unique feature
 of the number for 1884 is "The Miller of
 Dec" printed with many quaint illustra-
 tions and engraved antique style of letter
 instead of type. This poem runs from
 page to page through many and is
 of itself worth more than 25 cents charg-
 ed for the number. Besides milling in-
 formation it has many charming stories
 expressly suited to such a publication.
 Minneapolis is such a wonder among
 manufacturing cities that a magazine
 that reflects its business and shares the
 character of its industries should receive
 wide support. We were there a few
 weeks ago and regretted that it was
 not possible to spend a week instead of
 a few hours in observing and noting the
 many great points of interest as well as
 the many evidence of wealth and cul-
 ture that exist, for not only are its mills
 most wonderful in their capacity and
 in their excellence as possessing the
 most perfect system of flouring known
 but its private residences are as beauti-
 ful as wealth and art can make them and
 its business quarter fully corresponds.

MANY have taken advantage of our
 liberal offer on page four. We intend
 to give everyone a fair chance during
 these hard times—but we will soon
 withdraw it. So that those who intend
 to take advantage of the offer must do
 so at once.