



Published every Week by the
WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO.
 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
 ADVERTISING RATES:
 Advertisements will be inserted, providing the
 amount is paid in advance, at the following rates:
 One inch of space per month, \$2.50
 Three inches of space per month, 7.50
 One-half column per month, 15.00
 One column per month, 20.00
 Sample copies sent free on application.

WE CALL attention this week to our "Pioneer History" article. It will be found to contain many interesting items. There is a large number of subjects discussed and treated. These articles are attracting much attention throughout the State, and should be read by all who desire knowledge of the "early days."

WE HEAR complaints that fall grain is not well filled, but since the rains of last week we presume that such rumors are without foundation. The dry warm weather of a week ago did retard the filling process, but the rains have undoubtedly changed all this. There will be an average yield throughout all the State, especially in fall grains.

VALUE OF HOME INDUSTRY.

In her tyrannical days England did not permit her colonies to carry on manufactures, they could only produce the raw material for the looms of England to weave into cloth. One of the great causes of complaint on the part of Ireland is that England for centuries smothered enterprise in Ireland and forbid the Irish to weave into linen cloth the flax that was grown on their soil. The government of England knew that the producer of raw material was but a serf, while the manufacturer became a prince. So it was in early days in America. Our forefathers demanded wider scope for their enterprise; greater privileges in trade and manufactures; the cream of all was to be for the mother country, and the colonies rebelled because they saw only poverty and degradation if they were merely to work for British manufacturers and merchants to get rich on their labor.

We to-day occupy such a position to the older world and our own country as the colonies filled a century since. We merely produce cheap bread, cheap wool, cheap flax, cheap lumber and timber and such material as we have in natural abundance. If we go to any great city we can see why it is great and prosperous. If we scan carefully the ratio of population we shall find that New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and other great cities in America, and all the great cities of the world, possess a working and manufacturing population that is a source of wealth as well as a source of population. There are towns like Pullman, near Chicago—that are founded by some one manufacturing idea. Pullman is the place where a multitude of cars are built for various railroads. Every water power in New England has been improved to run factories of various fabrics. Out West, where natural powers are scarce, they use cheap coal, or natural gas to drive machinery. In great cities the water companies furnish power to drive thousands of minor machines, like sewing machines, and as invention goes on, electricity becomes important. But our point is attained when we show that manufacturing is a source of population and wealth and without it no country can thrive and prosper. We do not gain population as rapidly as does California, and we do not gain wealth as we might, and the sole reason is that we do not manufacture at home the articles that we use and could make.

We thought of the importance of this matter the other day after visiting the carriage factory of Mr. Wesley Jackson, in North Portland. He informed us that he put up the best of family hacks and express vehicles and sold them to good men on time, quite as cheaply as any similar vehicles are sold that are made in the East, yet he has no trade of consequence in the valley counties. We wrote up his business last winter, and showed that he had \$50,000 in stock of various vehicles of his own make. We also showed, from the experience of people here, that wagons made of Oregon oak and subject to the hardest usage, have stood wear, tear and exposure for twenty years, and are yet ready for constant hard usage, while no single instance can be shown where any Eastern made wagon has stood the same wear and exposure and not received greater repairs than they.

We must manufacture and our people must organize to patronize home industry whenever we can do so. No

better use can be put to the Grange as a co-operative and organized association, than to have it make a study of the subject and induce Eastern factories to establish branch shops with us in Oregon, that will consume our raw material, support our producers, and bring skilled laborers here to do the work required. Mr. Jackson is an enterprising man with considerable public spirit; he has invested the earnings of successful business in manufacturing and using Oregon timber in so doing. He has a just claim on every fair meaning man and Oregonian, and should have the support of farmers because his business is of value to all of us.

In this connection we must say that one great detriment to home industry in Oregon is found in the organized efforts of skilled business men to oppose it. The great agricultural implement houses have each of them scores of agents and they all compete for trade at expense of our own manufacturers of farm implements, wagons, hacks and machinery. We recently read that an Eastern factory had shipped here a car load of fruit driers. The consignees have their agents in the field, hunting up customers, and those driers will be sold despite the fact that we have the best driers possible, invented and manufactured here in Oregon. Our neighbor, Jory, we think has a better fruit drier—"the Oregon"—than can be brought here. Yet fruit-growers will not stop to consider the value to their own State of home manufactures, but will buy what is forced on them by some smart salesman.

Again, we say, let the Grange become an organization that will foster home industry and work to build up the State, its towns and cities, and incidentally add to their own prosperity. There is no one thing of so much importance and so indispensable. A multitude of small enterprises will find room to work and will train thousands to work and earn money. Oregon can never equal California until we have manufactures at every hand and make the goods we use and more to send abroad.

FRUIT GROWERS MEETING.

A meeting of the North Pacific Fruit Growers Association was held at Portland last Tuesday, attended by about twenty horticulturists of this region. Considerable time was occupied by E. W. Allen, Esq., late commissioner for Oregon at the New Orleans Exposition who is expecting also to take charge of an exhibit of Oregon products, next month, at San Francisco, during the Grand Army gathering that is to be held there. The Board of Trade of Portland have made an appropriation of five hundred dollars to aid that object and Mr. Allen has been designated to take charge of the matter. Mr. Allen asks that fruit growers, and others, aid to fill a suitable room that has been rented for the purpose, with such products as can then be exhibited. It is our opinion that while California will then have a great variety Oregon cannot do herself justice by any show in August. We doubt our ability to make any showing of a satisfactory nature so early in the season. Very few of our fruits will be ripe; cherries and small fruits will be gone and we shall neither have pears, apples or peaches to show, though we can produce some fine plums.

The meeting discussed the propriety of taking steps to make Oregon known as a fruit growing region and it was decided that boxes should be marked "Oregon fruit." A motion was voted down to require fruit dealers to put the growers name on boxes, and the meeting showed good business sense in not requiring or attempting too much. Some called up the old story that California is sure to claim all excellence it can appropriate by stamping our goods with their brand, but it was shown that in respect to prunes Oregon leads the world and the name Oregon in that connection has become honorable. We can soon make our State known and appreciated for any excellence it possesses and need not fear that California or any other region, can long claim our products. The best Oregon prune has no equal elsewhere; the best Oregon apples we grow are able to speak for themselves; when we can grow peaches they are equal to any grown in any country, so it is unnecessary to try to do aught to sustain our local reputation. All we have to do is to produce enough of anything to possess commercial value and the world will give us all the credit we deserve.

It being the cherry season a number of samples of seedling growths from Oregon fruit-growers were shown, that surpass anything we know of that exists. Seth Luelling, of Milwaukee, showed a large black cherry, as crisp and hard as

the Black Republican and equal in size to the largest Royal Ann, while its flavor is superior to that of the Black Republican. By the bye, Mr. Seth Luelling originated this same Black Republican and this new cherry is produced from that. He had a box eight inches wide that held eight in a row, tightly pressed in. Mr. Henry Prettyman showed a similar cherry, not so jet black, perhaps because not yet ripe fully, that was equal in size to the Luelling fruit. Each measured single cherries that went three and a half to three and three-fourths inches in circumference. Mr. Prettyman's is produced from the Royal Ann and is equal to it in size. These two varieties of cherries are phenomenal both as to size and quality, and should be propagated the world over.

J. H. Settlement, of Woodburn nursery, showed a sample of original black cherry, from Black Republican, fully equal to it in size and superior in flavor, but he freely owned that the others excelled his. At the same time his is very fine fruit.

Mr. Leulling also showed a can of canned prunes that were of remarkable excellence. The fruit originated with him from seed of the Italian prune and he considers the fruit almost superior to its parent. While the Italian is black the seedling is a rough green or orange color, he calls it the golden prune from its color.

The society adopted resolutions of respect and sympathy for J. R. Porter, one of its members, who recently died of consumption. Mr. Porter's last work was a list of good fruits that was published lately in the FARMER. He was an earnest fruit-grower, a good man and citizen and will be missed where best known.

NO HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The civilized world of late has been watching with deep interest the progress of Gladstone's party in England, on the proposition to establish home rule in Ireland. The great English statesman fairly startled England and the world beside, creating the deepest interest in the United States, when he boldly, in a speech of masterly force and eloquence, pronounced himself in favor of greater independence for Ireland. He confessed that Ireland had suffered great wrongs and that England's policy towards that people had been narrow, selfish and as unkind as it was unwise. This announcement divided his own party, for some of the greatest minds among his own liberal party took ground against Irish home rule. Chamberlain and John Bright were among the opposition. The home rule bill was defeated in Parliament by thirty majority; on which Gladstone procured the dissolution of Parliament by the queen and another Parliament is now being elected.

So far as returns come in they show that Gladstone and home rule are defeated. The Tories have gained and many liberals elected are not with Gladstone. The measure is failing because liberals do not vote. Many of them are undecided so elections go by default. This great measure of relief for Ireland seems lost for the present, but it is not lost, the English people hesitate to take a step that they cannot revoke when once taken, but as certainly as time shall pass not many years can go by before Ireland will have home rule.

Good Farming

It will not do to say that one is necessarily a good man because he is a good farmer, and yet a stranger who visits an orderly, well-kept, thrifty-looking farm, will expect to find a higher order of man on it than on a wreck-and-ruin style of farm, a sample of which can be found in every neighborhood. He will look on the first farm for the most industrious, intelligent, enterprising and honest boys; while he will expect those of the other lounging about the grocery or saloon, picking up everything which a farmer's boy doesn't need. He will expect to see marketed from the first, a style of product which can be guaranteed in quality, which deserves the good prices received for it, and which a producer may be proud to acknowledge anywhere as his own; and he will look to find what little stuff shiftlessness allows to go into market from the other farm, bringing up the tail end of quotations, and sold with that faint-hearted kind of effort which is peculiar to those who know they have something inferior for sale. The average farm does not of course tell the world all of the good or bad points of its owner, and yet it unquestionably, to some extent, reflects many of its characteristics. Look about you and see whether this is not true.

Strychnine in bottles at lowest market price, at Port's 100 State street.

A Sunday in Around the Dalles.

JULY 4, 1886.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

Farmers generally report that their crops will be very short, and the dry weather sustains the report. Much wheat is being cut for hay. The hills have a dried and parched up appearance. I think the country would look much better if it had a good covering of fern.

This is Sunday, and The Dalles presents a Quaker-like appearance, and I ventured out, despite the prevailing winds, to the old garrison, or at least to where the old garrison once stood, expecting to see the old hut that sheltered in the long ago our hero and patriot, Gen. U. S. Grant, and to put a "log" in my basket as relic of those days, but I found some other enterprising "Yank" had been there before me and "nipped" cabin and all.

I met a communicative person who told me the following interesting story: A great battle was once fought on these grounds between soldiers and Indians; the soldiers were surrounded and had been for several days; no water was to be had, and they were almost famishing for the want of it, when all of a sudden there came a rambling sound and at the same time a rush of water came out of the ground near where they had been besieged, and the cave is still to be seen, and he pointed it out to me. The people living thereabouts to this day believe the story. I tried to convince him of the falsity of his story, and even told him that I remembered the hole or cave when it was being dug by our men to get water, which by the by they never did. But I found the story too strongly impressed on his mind to overrule it.

On my return to the city I passed along and by a number of those towering sugar-loaf like rocks from fifteen to twenty feet high, and from six to ten feet in diameter; they are very impressive and picturesque, making them objects of beauty and wonder. I have seen this grove of tree-like rocks many times and they never fail to charm me. Here among these rocks and in a pine grove the patriotic citizens of The Dalles propose to celebrate the National Anniversary in a becoming manner, with oration, barbecue, music, etc.

Yours truly, J. H. ELGIN.

Reduction to G. A. R. over the Oregon Pacific.

The Oregon Pacific railroad and Oregon Development companies have issued a circular giving round trip ticket rates from the principal points in Western Oregon to San Francisco and return for the grand encampment meeting. These rates are extremely low and extended only to members of the G. A. R. and their families, and members of the Woman's relief corps. Fare from Corvallis or Yaquina to San Francisco and return, \$16. If over 125 go a rebate of \$2 on each full ticket will be given, thus reducing the round trip rate to \$14. These rates can be obtained at the company's station in Corvallis upon presentation of proper certificates, for which apply to your post commander.

Port's squirrel poison is the best.

Conservatory of Music.

The Conservatory of Music established in Minneapolis by Prof. Chas. H. Morse, affords an opportunity for acquiring musical culture which has never been offered in the Northwest. In music incompetent or half-instructed teachers are worse than none at all. Prof. Morse is a thoroughly trained musician and employs only such teachers as are masters of their departments. The Conservatory deserves the support of all the lovers of music, and will do much to advance the standard of musical culture in the Northwest.

Testimony of the Late Chief Justice.

"I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator for constipation caused by a temporary derangement of the liver, and always with decided benefit. It is a good medicine for the derangements of the liver, such has been my personal experience in the use of it.—Hiram Warner Chief Justice of Georgia."

As a protection against fire there is nothing to equal the celebrated Burnett line paint, sold in this vicinity by Woodward Bros., whose residence is at Mrs. Sargent's boarding house, Salem, Oregon. In selling such paints dealers care very little what the results are just so they can succeed in making a sale. We are glad to say that Woodward Bros. see to it that the paint sold by them is properly applied and to do so, they apply it themselves. It gives good satisfaction and will save many a home from destruction by the fire elements.

Mr. A. R. Dunlap has brought us a sample of white rye and mesquite grass. The rye stands about nine feet high and has a very large head and well filled. He says he has quite a large field of just such grain and thinks he will harvest a good crop.

Tooth brushes, all kinds at bottom prices at Port's 100 State street.

A strike is threatened among telegraphers about August 1st. They claim that the Western Union Telegraph Company are discharging high salaried employes and hiring cheap hands.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had pined in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe in German, English or French, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp and naming this paper, W. A. NOYES 149 Power's Block Rochester N. Y. nsm



As the SHIPS come in they are liable to bring

CHOLERA

Which attacks people suddenly and without WARNING.

In such cases no medicine is equal to

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER

In INDIA where the CHOLERA is so terrible the natives

WORSHIP PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER, and call it the MEDICINE of the GODS, because it is so wonderful in its cures... It should be in every house... It is invaluable for CHOLERA MORBUS, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and all Bowel Complaints. Perry Davis & Son, Prop. Providence, R.I.

Spanish Merino Bucks!

Bred by Mr J. H. STROWBRIDGE and sired by his imported Vermont registered Buck, and cut of his premium flock of breeding ewes.

TERMS REASONABLE.

Address: MILO KNOX, HAYWARDS, ALAMEDA CO., CAL.

OVERLAND to CALIFORNIA.

..... VIA

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R.R.

And Connections. Time: Two and One-Half Days.

Fare from Portland to San Francisco, \$32; to Sacramento, \$30.

Close connections made at Ashland with stages of the California, Oregon and Idaho Stage Company.

EAST SIDE DIVISION: (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS)

Between Portland and Ashland—Mail Train.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland, 7:30AM Salem, 10:24AM	
Salem, 10:35AM Ashland, 4:15AM	
Ashland, 9:30PM Salem, 1:23PM	
Salem, 1:34PM Portland, 4:25PM	

Albany Express Train.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland, 4:00PM Salem, 7:14PM	
Salem, 7:15PM Lebanon, 9:20PM	
Lebanon, 4:45AM Salem, 6:46AM	
Salem, 6:47AM Portland, 10:05AM	

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars daily between Portland and Ashland. The G. & C. R. R. Ferry makes connection with all the regular trains on the East Side Division, from the foot of F. street.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis.

MAIL TRAIN.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland, 9:00AM Corvallis, 4:00PM	
Corvallis, 8:30AM Portland, 3:30PM	

EXPRESS TRAIN.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
Portland, 5:00PM McMinnville, 8:00PM	
McMinnville, 8:45AM Portland, 8:30AM	

Local tickets for sale and baggage checked at company's up-town office, Cor. Stark and Second streets. Free use for principal points in California can only be procured and baggage checked at company's office, Cor. F and F-nt streets, Portland, Or.

Freight will not be received for shipment after five o'clock P. M. on either the East or West Side Division. H. KOEHLER, E. P. ROGERS, Manager. G. F. & Park, Agt.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company.

THE ONLY ROUTE TO THE EAST.

Transfer steamer connecting with Atlantic Express leaves Ash Street wharf, Portland, daily, at 3:00 P. M. The Pacific Express arrives at Portland, daily at 10:30 P. M.

Pullman Sleeping Cars run through to St. Paul, Council Bluffs, and Dayton, and close connections made with both Northern Pacific and Union Pacific trains at their western termini.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Between Portland and San Francisco. Leaving Alsworth Wharf at midnight, as follows:

FROM PORTLAND.	FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
Midnight	10 A M

State Saturday, June 19 Oregon, Friday, June 19 Oregon, Thursday, 24 Columbia, Wednesday, 13 Columbia, Tuesday, 20 State, Monday, 28 State, Sunday, July 4 Oregon, Saturday, July 2 And every fifth day thereafter until further notice.

Through Tickets sold to all points in the United States, Canada and Europe.

RIVER DIVISION.

Boat leaves Portland for the Cascades and The Dalles at 7 A. M. daily, except Sunday. The R.R. Thompson & S. G. Reed leave Portland at 6 A. M. on alternate days for Astoria and way points.

Willamette River.

Boats leave Portland 6 A. M. Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, for Corvallis and way points. Returning leave Corvallis Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Boats leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points, returning Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

General Offices—Cor. Front and B Sts. A. L. MAXWELL, Ticket Agent. JNO. J. BYRNE, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agt.