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We publish in this issue a complete list of the bills passed at the recent legislature, also a full list of the appropriations as passed. They are interesting fact and should be filed away for reference.

The winter seems to be hanging on well, as since last week's issue there has not been a day during which snow has not fallen. In fact for nearly two weeks it has been an incessant snow. Such a thing we do not remember having occurred in our time. We hear that there are some, even in this valley, who are not supplied with the necessary feed with which to supply their stock. In Eastern Oregon stock is not doing as well—especially cattle—as could be desired. It is predicted that good beef will be hard to find and that prices will reach a high figure. It is reported that loss of life among stock has already commenced in this valley. This will teach the farmers to save their straw.

THE LEGISLATURE AND ITS WORK.

The session is over and the legislators have gone home, having done some good work and omitted to do some things that are of prime importance. No assessment law has been matured and passed, and all the work of the commission appointed by the last legislature that was accomplished at considerable expense, has been thrown away. Perhaps it may serve some good purpose yet in maturing a suitable law. It was hardly to be supposed that any legislature, composed largely of new men, and with no experience as to formulating revenue laws, could perform such an important work in so brief a session. That will always be the case so long as we have only forty day sessions, and we need not expect any revision or amendment of the revenue law while present conditions last.

The Portland bridge and the O. R. & N. Co. lease were important bills that are laws without the Governors consent. Both of these are important measures to our State and we cannot see where harm can result.

The apportionment act seem to be as fair as possible. If any county has a preference it is Marion, arising from the hesitation naturally felt at unseating any member of the Senate. Take the act as a whole and it is fair and equal.

Bills to regulate fares and freights failed to become laws and it must be allowed that it would not be easy to say what rates should be charged in a county so new and growing. If it could have been possible to regulate such charges without injustice to the transportation companies the public demands it. The commission established instead, should accomplish all that is desirable at present. If capable and forceful men are appointed they will accomplish something and call out facts that will aid future legislation.

A fish commissioner is created, with an appropriation to maintain a hatching. We have never felt that this was a duty that devolves on our State, but rather on the general government and the parties whose operations destroy the fish and create the need of such works. Washington Territory is as much interested as we are and should bear a share of the expense if it becomes a charge on the State. The State is taxed for the benefit of cannerymen who exterminate the salmon in carrying on their business. The people of Oregon pay twice the price for fish on account of these fisheries, and then are taxed to keep up the salmon supply for the benefit of these cannerymen. The taxes they pay will not nearly keep up the commission and the hatching, and the State and public receive little benefit.

The Swamp Lands act was necessary

and goes to the root of the matter. So far as can be judged this act does all that is possible to rectify the evils of past recklessness. The Governor deserves our respect for taking hold of this matter so firmly, and we hope to see the State board and the courts carry out the wish of the people by enforcing this act without delay.

We shall notice other features of legislation hereafter.

HISTORY OF AN OLD ORCHARD.

In 1845 Jesse Looney settled in the Santiam Valley and planted an orchard of thirty acres as soon as he could do so to advantage. He brought seeds of various kinds from "the States", and from the seedling apples he grafted the best varieties procurable, getting scions whenever he could. It is safe to say the orchard is now thirty-five years old, that is on the farm of his youngest son, Norris H. Looney. It was planted on very rich soil at the foot of the Looney Butte, a large and slightly land mark that rises in the fertile plain. For many years no special care has been taken to cultivate the land or to preserve the trees, and they stand as evidence of their own hardy natures rather than the care of man. They paid largely in the fifties, when such orchards were rare, and gave Mr. Looney abundant reward for his enterprise and hard work.

Two separate orchards were planted; the last five years later on lower lands. This has been dug up and sown to wheat. Among these were many Roxbury Russetts, which ran in three rows from the hill to the bottom. When dug up every tree was dead. The same was true of the Red Cheek Pippins, other varieties stand in condition as we shall name. The Northern Spy ranks first, but there are also Waxens, Bellflowers, Red Romanites, and American Pippins that are not only alive but have no dead limbs and show conclusive proof that they are very hardy trees.

Another class show vacancies here and there and some of the large limbs are dead, but many are living and considering their neglect may be considered as doing well. There are Baldwins, Yellow Newtons, Pippings, Rambos, Blue Pearmain, Rhode Island Greenings, Gloria Mundi, Spitzenburg, Golden Russett, Early Harvest and Red Astrachan. All these are doing fairly well under the circumstances.

The Northern Spy, Mr. Looney considers the best of all for an Oregon apple, though it has a tendency to bear very heavily every other year and very light the off year. This is probably due to overbearing. If the fruit was thinned out properly, it would probably be a good bearing tree without any off year. The other varieties seem to bear well and regularly. The Waxen is a full bearer; the Romanite bears like a currant bush.

The so-called fall apples, with good care last until February and Mr. Looney now has Rambos in good condition. They water-core but are good keepers for all that.

This orchard contains the same varieties, almost without exception, that we have been recommending as the best to plant in Oregon. Here is proof that they have succeeded in an orchard almost forty years old. The trees that are in the first class—Northern Spy, Bellflower and Waxen—are beyond question. The American Pippin and Romanite are only valuable as very late keepers.

Mr. Looney has a number of pear trees—seedlings—forty years old, that bear proof that Oregon is unrivalled for pears. Every tree is alive and some are forty feet high, and vigorous beyond comparison.

He also planted peach pits, and trees that live and bear to this day from stones that were planted in 1845. Seedling peaches are not in very great repute, but some of these are very good fruit and their being alive and producing this long conclusively proves that peaches will grow in the Willamette valley. The growing of pears for export is certain to be a great traffic in the future, as pears do not succeed well in many of the older states, and winter pears of good flavor and character can be shipped across the continent.

LAND FOR OUR CHILDREN.

When the question of sustaining the State Board of Immigration was discussed in the House a facetious gentleman remarked that he already had considerable of a family and expected to see it largely increased, therefore he was willing to see vacant lands remain unoccupied "that the children could have a share when they grow up." This was decidedly counting chickens before they are hatched, but the feeling of man

corresponds with this remark. The State will no doubt profit by a good, healthy growth and with settlement and cultivation of its lands it will realize permanent prosperity. No doubt we are throwing open our land to all the world and inviting many that are unworthy to come and take our national domain. There is a question whether the land had not better lie vacant and unproductive than belong to poor and outcast creatures that cannot appreciate the privileges of free government and whose influence at the polls is corrupt and base. If our nation could have been kept as the outgrowth of the liberty loving, patriotic and generally worthy and intelligent settlers who set up and maintained the standard of liberty and uttered that Declaration of Independence that is the pride of our nation to-day, then its character and standing would be superior to any people upon the earth. But that could not well be. We naturally welcomed all the anglo-saxon race as our own brotherhood and as naturally America became the refuge of the oppressed of all nation. No doubt the comingling of races and nationalities has had the effect to make us a strong people, in a merely physical sense. The combining of mental forces and drawing out of race qualities has given more character and strength, on the same principle that well informed stock men breed to combine the good qualities of various races of animals. We have evidently gained somewhat by infusion of fresh animal nature into the anglo-saxon race but how far that is a benefit remains to be seen.

To call from all nations and races of men the best physical, mental and moral types to mingle with our own nationality and race was well enough and even desirable. We had need of strength, and numbers to give us a place among the nations, but we threw wide open the gates and set no watchman to turn away those who were not desirable. A general infusion of ignorance and base humanity is the result, and the United States of three millions population a century ago is become a people of seventy million strong in 1887. And in this strength there is much of weakness. Ignorance is weakness, but this is a fault the common school system can remove in one generation, though it cannot remove the stolid natures that have resulted from ages and ages of degradation and tyranny. This is an evil but we must eradicate it by common schools. The worst fault is that vice comes here for change of pasture, and wickedness adulterates and infects a people beyond the reach of education to remove. Heredity is against us. The ignorant, the degraded and stolid, and the vicious are here by millions and every vote they cast is in the interest of wrong-doing. It was a mistake that America was made so free to all the world.

We had some safe guard that an ocean lay between us and the ignorance, vice and degradation of the old world, but we had no resource against the shipment to America of thousands to whom old-world nations bid good riddance, and whose passage and expenses their governments were willing to pay to be well rid of them. Since that game is seen through we assume more vigilance, but it is not easy to detect vice when it wears a clean shirt and has its passage paid in advance and some cash in hand.

We also have here in Oregon some protection in the distance that separates us from the older States, and Oregonians may take higher rank as a class from this fact. Let us make the most of it. Utah serves as an illustration, for mormondom is peopled by ignorant and debased creatures that are mostly from the old world. Utah is peopled by ignorant thousands who do the will of a few far-sighted unscrupulous and scheming men. Whatever evil shall result—and much have already resulted—from mormon rule, is chargeable directly to the fact that our foreign immigration is in part made up from the very sweepings of the nations.

SHOULD A JUDGE BE A LOBBYIST?

The Oregonian severely criticizes Judge Boise for being a "lobbyist" and is disposed to put the worst construction on the fact that he seems to take a personal interest in influencing legislation. It does not particularize what objects the judge favors or objects to, and it is only just to him to say that he represents the grange as a personal agent, and was favoring the passage of acts through the legislature that the order of which he is chief has formulated in some instances and approves in all. These measures were publicly announced as was the fact that certain members of

the order of Patrons of Husbandry were named as representatives of the order to advocate them when the session occurred. There was then, no secret lobbying, but open and above board effort, and if we are not mistaken the Oregonian itself advocates most, if not all, these same measures. The grange has pronounced principles and works openly for their achievement. This is different from ordinary "lobbying," which is usually for the aggrandizement of persons or corporations, and is not healthy for the public weal. To advocate right principles is not objectionable under most circumstances, and all we can see that is questionable in Judge Boise's conduct resolves itself into a plea of political and judicial morality and good taste. The man who has so long occupied high judicial positions owes more or less to such considerations, and it may not be compatible with judicial dignity for such a one to soil the ermine by meddling with ordinary politics. Whether it is doing so to interfere personally and directly with the course of legislation, men must judge for themselves. Judge Boise seems to be convinced that his duty to the world includes a personal interference to secure the passage of the laws he must administer on the bench. So we invite the Oregonian as a matter of justice, to argue the question from this standpoint.

STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION.

The State Board of Immigration will cease after April 1st, to which time there will be funds to carry it on. There has been strong opposition toward this Board in some parts of the State, perhaps without foundation, though natural, where the localities referred to did not reap the advantages anticipated. In the house quite a feeling was manifested and the ground was taken that the State at large did not require or wish for great increase of population. The good, if any accrued to the wholesale trade and general business of Portland and the railroad corporation that had the advantage of increase of travel. This seems a narrow view for a State to take and it is certainly an unusual one for every State feels pride in its growth and prosperity. It is not an altogether incorrect view and the corporations and merchants interested will no doubt maintain the work of the Board by means of private subscriptions. They will have an advantage in not being hampered by State laws and can push matters in their own way.

One member remarked that the exhibit car was in a measure a fraud, as it was not a fair average, but no one who saw it supposed it to be so. They saw actual products that they knew no State East of the Rocky mountains could equal, even by selected specimens, and judged that it must be a good country that could turn off such production. It now remains for Portland capital and the great corporations interested, to put their means and business tact to work to carry on this work with even more good results and practical effect than before. They certainly can raise the \$5,000 per annum without much inconvenience.

Public Sale of Blooded and Graded Stock.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. R. W. Carey, of Macleay, is offering at public sale some choice Aberdeen and Jersey cattle and Shropshire. The Aberdeen-Angus bull, "Constable of Hillhurst," is a prize winner in his class at all the last meetings of the State Agricultural society. The Aberdeen cattle have taken such prizes as to place them in the front rank of all the breeds of beef cattle both in England and America. An Aberdeen won the highest award at the Kansas City stock show held in that city the past year.

The Shropshire sheep offered are good, and well bred animals and the change is brought about for the purpose of infusing new blood and thus keeping up the standard of excellence. All the stock is thoroughly described in the advertisement. Mr. Carey will make a visit east soon and buy a large quantity of new stock.

St. Nicholas comes a most welcome visitor to the family. As suited to youth it cannot be surpassed, its elevating character cannot help but have its influence on the minds of children. The contributors are from our best American authors, as they should be. There are many good stories running through the year. Last year we had "Little Lord Fauntleroy," a story calculated to cause every youth to try to emulate those high and magnanimous traits of the little American Lord. We hope to see something of the same character again.

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.
 Convincing Verification of Widecast Public Statements.
 TO OUR READERS:
 In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.
 Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders did not increase over the previous years; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to day million of dollars in risks are refused because chemical examination discovers unsuspected diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease was insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption, and insanity; over half the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed yes, nearly panic stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it and it alone, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide-spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims and to their public and universal verification with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

SEEDS!
 E. J. BOWEN'S LARGE Illustrated Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower, Clover, Grass and Alfalfa seed, containing valuable information for the Gardener, the Farmer and the Family, mailed FREE to all applicants. Address:
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