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Important notice.

Under the terms of our sale, all prepaid subscriptions will be continued for time paid for. All unpaid accounts belong to us and can be paid to either the old or new proprietors, as is most convenient to the subscriber. We will shortly send out statements of accounts to all.

MAIL AND FAREWELL.

The present issue closes our connections with this journal, and probably with all journalism, for all time. In July 1872, a little over fifteen years ago, we purchased the WILLAMETTE FARMER, and have devoted since then, the prime of life's physical and mental activities to working for the farmers of the Pacific Northwest. Looking back over this past we see no failure or neglect, of intention. We know that we have done good work, and have been loyal and true to the interests we have served during that time.

To conduct a journal well, requires constant activity and demands all the time and all the attention of its managers. Time brings weakness with age and gray hairs, and with us the question is: Which of our occupations shall we surrender? We have other interests that demand all our time and efforts, and as it has become imperative to lessen labors that have become oppressive, we have concluded to sever our connection with the public, and dispose of the WILLAMETTE FARMER, and in so doing hope to transfer our subscribers to another journal, that has the same aim and object, and is equally identified with agriculture in the Pacific Northwest.

It is no light matter to sever such long connections. The WILLAMETTE FARMER was founded in February 1869, almost twenty years ago, and quite a number now on its lists, have been there from the beginning. During most of this long time the FARMER has been conducted by the same management as now, and as all of our family have been brought up in connection with it, and have graduated from its cases to take their part in life. To surrender it is to tear away from many happy associations.

To all friends and patrons we reach out a hand grasp and say "Hail and Farewell!!"

Unexampled hot, dry weather has prevailed this summer in Ireland. The thermometer has reached 91 deg. in the shade, and for several weeks came up every day to 80 deg. There is great complaint of failure of grain and grass crops in consequence. Oats and barley are poor; there are few and poor crops of turnips for winter feed, and the grass crop both for now and for winter supply of hay is deficient. This condition of things will make more odious and difficult the coercion policy, on which the government is as determined as ever.

Hot weather has prevailed in this country to an unusual degree while the labors of haying and harvesting were in progress. These are not so severe as formerly, but even yet many men are permanently disabled by overworking with the thermometer in the eighties or nineties. Particular care should be taken when much hard work is to be done to eat only the most nutritious food, and to avoid all stimulating drinks, which destroy far more than they help.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Hereafter the subscribers of the WILLAMETTE FARMER will receive the RURAL SPIRIT and WILLAMETTE FARMER. The NORTH PACIFIC RURAL SPIRIT has purchased the Good Will and business of the FARMER and with the combined business of two paying newspapers it should be in position to make a first-class family and farm journal for Oregon and the whole Pacific Northwest. It will be seen that its proprietors announce that they propose to hereafter make their journal serve all the interests of Agriculture and it will not be a stock journal merely as indeed it never has been confined to that important branch of farming interests.

W. W. Baker & Sons now have a splendid opportunity to build up such a journal as this region is in need of. The Senior has filled the position of Dairy Commissioner and in that office has gained experience of great value. The younger son is now Oregon's State Printer and this position gives him means and experience that is of no small importance. They are a family of workers, and with the WILLAMETTE FARMER'S list added to their own, we see nothing to hinder them from winning unqualified success for the continued journal.

To our subscribers we say: Stand by these gentlemen; respect their efforts to give you a good and independent farm journal and show the world that Oregon possess a farming population that appreciates the value of a good farm journal and has the liberality and professional pride capable of supporting it.

EXCESSIVE USE OF ELECTRICITY.

The Philadelphia Record Says: The electricians and manufacturers of electrical supplies are not only moderately but extremely busy. Electricity is being applied as a motive power on a large number of street railway lines. A Daft car has just been started on a Mansfield line. Four cars are running on the line in Detroit with Fisher motors. An electric road, to be thirty miles long, is to be built at Los Angeles, and eight motor cars will be used on an eight-mile road in San Jose. A new electric road is to be built in San Francisco. The Edison people are running printing presses, elevators, shirt factories and sewing machines in New Orleans. The same company is operating coffee-mills, sewing machines and other small machinery in St. Paul. A great many small machines are being run by electricity in Galveston. The Thompson-Huston Company is making small machines spin in Providence, and is running lathes, coffee-mills and stone-cutting and polishing machines. The price is from \$100 to \$150 per year. The Daily Courier of Lowell, Mass., runs its presses with a 7 1/2 horse power dynamo. A great deal of small machinery is being run that way in Boston. An electric system of railways is to be introduced in Omaha. Six thousand feet of electric track are used in a Lykens valley coal mine. The weight of the train is fifty six tons.

Also that there is great excitement throughout the natural gas regions, and abundant capital is flowing in to develop new and promising territory. The Standard Oil Company is taking a new hand in the game. There is great excitement in Pa. Ohio is developing considerable new territory, and, as a consequence, all kind of drilling and boring machinery and appliances are in great demand. New machine shops are springing up, and old one are being extended.

Editor, we know of acquaintances in Ohio, who have no other way of heating the house or of cooking, except by natural gas, which is brought into houses all through the town of Findlay, about the same as water is brought, a saving of wood, dirt and dust making no heat during the summer in the kitchen.

FRUIT GOING TO WASTE.

We are told that great quantities of peaches, apricots, and pears are going to waste in California, simply for the reason, that laborers can not be procured to handle these immense crops of fruits that spoil quickly if not attended to. That evaporators and canneries cannot get sufficient help. The cry of a fruit famine in the east would imply that there would be a ready market for any amount sent east: grapes are five cents a box in California; peaches and pears, bartlet pears, can be had for asking, was it a good idea to check so suddenly and closely the immigration of Chinese help. There was much said about the idle men and boys in California cities whom these heathens had deprived of the privileges of work—where are these men now?

OREGON STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This well known and old established institution of learning is better prepared than ever to receive pupils. We send out this week a supplement illustrative of the buildings. The town of Monmouth is a moral, healthful place and an able corps of teachers have been engaged. Write to D. T. Stanley for catalogue and any information desired regarding the school. The narrow gauge railroad runs through the town of Monmouth.

DROUGHT IN THE EAST.

In the several Western States great loss has occurred by drought that at latest advices still continued. In some localities no rain except light showers has fallen since May, and the ground was then moderately moistened. Water in some towns is so difficult to procure that it sells for a dollar a barrel. Pastures are completely dried so besides suffering from thirst, there is danger that cattle will die of starvation. It is even difficult to procure enough water for supplying locomotives and as a consequence some trains have been abandoned. Fires are frequent, for such herbage as there is on the fields is like tinder, and a spark communicated endangers houses and other structures that can only be protected by plowing about them making raw earth a barrier against the spread of fire. This situation exists in Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and other States, not in all parts, it is true, but throughout extensive districts where the summer now nearly passed has brought no rain.—Husbandman.

From all journals we glean the fact that this has been an exceedingly dry year throughout all the States. While for the two previous years, there had been less rain. From a large town in Ohio, that boasts of fine water works, we learn that the citizens are not allowed to use water except for household consumption. The lawns and gardens have to take the chances of showers. In the South, great distress is felt from the premature drying up of springs and water ways.

Death of One Armed Brown.

News comes from Washington that James Brown, well known in Oregon, is dead. For a few years he has lived in Washington, holding a position under the door keeper of the Senate; there as here winning the friendship of many distinguished men by his wonderful ability to make himself useful. Few knew him by any other name than "One Arm." About 1853 he was coming to Oregon with a wagon train, under General Joel Palmer, late of Yamhill county, and when traveling through Southern Oregon, lost his arm by the discharge of a gun he was pulling out of a wagon. Some days after it was found necessary to amputate it, and General Palmer used a common hand saw for the operation. There were no anesthetics procurable, so the ladies of the train held him, while he was operated on. Some time after it was again operated on by a surgeon. Few men with both arms ever have proved as handy as Brown was with his one hand. He became messenger in the Indian Superintendents office and proved invaluable there under many changes, and for many years, without ever claiming recognition as a man in social life, though filling humble stations and being unassuming to the last degree with many, he himself a man of unequalled resources and most reliable friendship. As a friend and ready ally, we always knew him and found him ever constant and true. To our family, and many others, he filled a place that no other can ever occupy. A few days ago we received a letter dictated from his sick bed, the last act of friendship. There will always be in our hearts a warm and pleasant remembrance of "One Arm Brown."

"May the turf lie lightly above him."

Fruit Famine.

In the eastern markets all sorts of dried fruits are at a premium, with a very short crop of green fruits, and no old stock of dried fruits. There promises to be no doubt but that everything in the fruit line whether dried or canned will command high prices, especially as the apple crop is short everywhere. We used to boast of our fine apples, but the codling moth is fast making inroads upon our orchards. There are some conscientious people who use care and endeavor to check this evil, but generally his neighbor will be indifferent, for unless there is a united effort the work of a few will not keep this pest down. We have for five years gathered every bit of fallen fruit—have got the privilege of picking up at the next yard so we have at this time our home trees loaded with fine fruit with scarce a worm among them all, a few blotches among the trees, have hardly any that are perfect, and the wormy fruit has made the trees ready to double the crop of codling moths for the next year. In the country it is easy to let the cattle and hogs gather the fallen fruit, and when this is done the moth is not had, then the trees ought to be pruned thoroughly giving the tree a chance for new vigorous growth and no chance for the moth to hide its cocoon in the old bark.

Mind in Farming.

The idea has generally prevailed in the past, and possibly more by farmers than others, that for the business of farming but little intellectual training was necessary. A willingness to work on in the old routine, that has been transmitted from the practice of the past, was all that could be safely relied on for success. This narrow view, born and kept alive by ignorance only, is a mistaken fallacy of the past, fast dying out, rather than the sentiment of intelligent, present thought. The agriculture of to-day is not based on manual labor alone. The education of the mental faculties, as well as the training of the hand to work skillfully, is recognized as an essential in fitting for the life work of the farm. Upon these, intelligence and labor combined, rest the hope of progress in agriculture. And yet it may be questioned if farmers fully appreciate the value to their children of a home training and education in the work and in the business of the farm. Each year there go out from the farms young men and women to assume the work of managing farms for themselves. Are these young men and women as well educated and trained in the work and business affairs of the farm, as they, the sons and daughters of farmers, ought, with their opportunities, to be? We fear there is yet too much of indifference in parents in teaching the children the business of farming, not only as a trade, but as a profession. It ought to be kept constantly in view that the training and education needed by the farmer can largely be learned at home, and that the practical knowledge thus gained will be of inestimable value—so much capital with which to begin the business of farming.

Hot Versus Iced Tea.

Tea, taken hot, is certainly more wholesome than iced tea. This is well shown by the enormous population of China, which could never have increased to its present numbers if epidemics had ravaged that empire as they have those of the West. In spite of overcrowding to a degree elsewhere unknown, and indescribably filthy surroundings, the Chinese have remained healthy. The only redeeming sanitary feature of their lives is the almost universal use of tea as a beverage. That is to say, of water that has been boiled. This lesson in practical sanitation is of more value than anything brought forward by our numerous boards of health, national, State or municipal. In the presence of an epidemic of cholera, typhoid fever or dysentery, the wisest precaution to take against infection would be to boil all fluids used for drinking purposes.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Held Tightly by the Household Tether.

The women of the country should give more time to rest and relaxation and less to routine housework. They should make fewer pies and less cake and do more sitting down in the rocking chair on the porch. They would be far more useful in their families as the years go by. The woman who stays at home every day but when she "goes to meeting" on Sunday, who is always "doing for the family," will soon not only have no idea beyond the family circle, but none there to its advantage. She will be worn out physically and mentally early in life, and her children will begin to ignore her before they are gone.—Chicago News.

Read This.

If you want any photographs taken go to W. P. Johnson's where you can get the best out, the benefit of the recent reduction in prices. Johnson is always willing to divide the benefits with his patrons. A recent drop of prices on goods enables him to give a liberal reduction in prices in all works in his line. Remember the place Commercial street, Salem Oregon.

To Remove Fruit Stains.

Fruit stains upon cloth or upon the hands may be removed by rubbing them with the juice of ripe tomatoes. If applied immediately, powdered starch will also take stains out of table linen. Left on the spot a few hours it absorbs every trace of the stain.

Hop Growers Attention.

We would like to call the attention of Hop Growers to the fact that Dr. Cox at No. 100 State Street Salem has a large quantity of Brimstone which he will sell cheap, remember the place, the Old Port Drug Store on State street.

Give a man in an agricultural school a knowledge of those refined and beautiful sciences connected with the farm—teach him the structure, chemical and physical, of soils; teach him how crops grow and how crops feed; the composition of manures and the function of each element; surround him while young with an agricultural atmosphere—and you will as naturally draw him to farm life as the tree will grow just as the twig is bent. Thus equipped, place him on the farm; life is not a drudgery; the farm is to him a source of income and also of happiness.

Greater benefits may be derived from the vacation season, if at the same time, the blood is being cleansed and vitalized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. An increase of appetite, vigor, and buoyancy of spirits attend the use of this medicine.

Salt as a Fertilizer.

Thirty years' successful use of salt upon all kinds of crops has proved its value to me. It should not be used on cold, heavy or moist soils, and if anyone does he will be disappointed in the result, as its tendency is to keep the ground cool and moist. It will do such soil more harm than good. It should not be cast upon very young or tender plants of any kind, as it will be very sure to kill them. Judgment should be employed in using so strong an agent. I had a friend who heard me recommend salt on onion beds, when I strictly urged that it should be dragged or worked in before the seed was sown; but, forgetting what I said, he did not salt until the onions were about two inches high, and it killed them all; but sowing another crop properly it turned out splendidly. Had he waited until the tops were as big as a large pipe stem, he might have covered the ground an inch deep, and his onions would have done finely. Onions should be sown on the same ground year after year, as they continue to improve. There are yards 100 years old, and their yield would astonish the common grower. The tops when cut off should be scattered over the ground (do not leave them in lumps), as they make the best food for the growing onions; then sow salt and then put on a coat of manure. Salt is not much of a fertilizer in itself though plants take it up, as you can tell by tasting and by the stiffening and glazing of straw of a plant grown in salted ground. I think it acts upon and assimilates the gross matter in the soil, so as to make it available food. It should be in every garden.—London Horticultural Times.

More Money For Your Work.

If you improve good opportunities Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will mail free, full information showing how you can make from \$5 to \$25 and upwards a day and live at home wherever you are located. Better write; some have made over \$50 in a day; all new. No capital required; started free. Both sexes; all ages. Success for every worker. Send address and see for yourself.

About Salt creek, Polk county, all-sown wheat and oats are yielding well, but spring sown grain is in general light.

Shipper's Golden Rule.

Don't you forget it, and never dare to violate the rule: "Put up your fruit as you would like to have it put up, if you were to buy it!" When you sort over apples, pears or peaches for market, you may sometimes be in doubt whether a specimen is fit for shipment or not. Be sure that every such specimen of fruit about the proper place of which you are in the slightest doubt, belongs among the culls, and there it should be thrown without fail! Give to the hogs their due. If every fruit grower will do this, the markets will give them their just dues.

"Facts are stubborn things," and sufferers from chills and fever find this complaint a very stubborn fact until they commence the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine never fails to cure even the worst cases.

Perfect Hair

Indicates a natural and healthy condition of the scalp, and of the glands through which nourishment is obtained. When, in consequence of age and disease, the hair becomes weak, thin, and gray, Ayer's Hair Vigor will strengthen it, restore its original color, promote its rapid and vigorous growth, and impart to it the lustre and freshness of youth.

I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a long time, and am convinced of its value. When I was 17 years of age my hair began to turn gray. I commenced using the Vigor, and was surprised at the good effects it produced. It not only restored the color to my hair, but so stimulated its growth, that I have now more hair than ever before.—J. W. Edwards, Coldwater, Miss.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

If YOU ARE SUFFERING from debility and loss of appetite; if your stomach is out of order, or your mind confused; take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine will restore physical force and elasticity to the system, more surely and speedily than any tonic yet discovered.

For six months I suffered from liver and stomach troubles. My food did not nourish me, and I became weak and very much emaciated. I took six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was cured.—J. M. Palmer, Springfield, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

FREE STORAGE OF WHEAT!

To keep up with the times, the

SALEM FLOURING MILLS COMPANY.

WE PROMPTLY TO OFFER SUPERIOR IN-FLUOR AND PURE FLOURING WHEAT for sale. If your wheat is stored with us we will pay the highest market price, and if sold to us we will make storage

ABSOLUTELY FREE!

If sold to retail at per bushel the charge for delivering on boat or over water will be six cents per bushel. To parties that goods are used with other warehouses for sale, we are prepared to pay for such a SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.

It is said that when on his death bed, in his last hours - Brown received a letter from Mrs. S. A. Clarke that was a great pleasure to him