

# Grange Department.

Subjects for Discussion at Next Meeting of Multnomah Pomona Grange

STAFFORD, CLACKAMAS CO., March 11, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

At the last meeting of the Pomona Grange, held in East Portland, Judge Boice laid ably before us the necessity of maintaining our organization, and in a very concise manner described some of its beneficial results.

We had a very interesting meeting. Bro. Lent proposed for discussion the subject of giving our county officers salaries, which was deferred until our next meeting. As Lecturer, I requested Bro. A. R. Shipley to lead in a discussion. Subject—Taxes and Assessments. Also, Bro. J. B. Knapp—Butter-making. Sister L. H. Clark was solicited to read an original essay—subject, Home; while I shall speak a few moments on mixed husbandry. All fourth degree members are cordially solicited to be present at our next meeting and participate in the several discussions. If all farmers could be so awakened to their own interests as to attend the meetings of the grange where various subjects of benefit to them are agitated, many of the causes of our present complaints, which are due mainly to our own ignorance and neglect, might be averted. I have been pleased with the late discussions in the FARMER, of different subjects, which are of vast importance to agriculturists.

The correspondent from New Era writes upon "assessments." Hope he will be present at our next meeting to take part in the discussion of that subject. He says "notes and accounts are not property, and consequently should not be taxed." But they represent money and draw from eight to ten per cent interest semi-annually, while the farm with its equipments of cattle, horses, and necessary machinery, with good management on the part of its possessor, after paying for the manual labor performed (the work of the wife and daughters thrown in for Deacon's measure), may yield an income of from two to four per cent, as crops are uncertain and stock is perishable, while the notes are secured on real estate, consequently without risk. Still he advises us to watch the anti-monopolies. The man holding the notes dresses finely, occupies a spacious and elegantly furnished residence, and styles himself a man of influence, which I am frank to concede. If he wishes anything in the shape of legislation, he knows how to make it, and devotes his life to luxury and ease, while the farmer earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. For the sake of argument we will admit, that the farmer has a house to cover his family which passes for comfort, while the dress of himself and family compares unfavorably with that of the money lender. Still he says, watch the anti-monopoly movement. This suits the capitalists. Poor creatures! They need to be protected by the masses of common laborers, for while the farmer represents a few hundred dollars, the capitalist counts his wealth by hundreds of thousands.

Don't worry the poor fellows. Subsidize them. State and nation! City, town and village, pay tribute to their outstretched hands. Paupered sons of America! They carry our wheat to a foreign market, and load their ships with rocks and sand, and bring them here as fertilizer for our virgin soil, instead of coming laden with such articles as are consumed by the producer, thereby saving one-third the freight on our exports. But the poor manufacturer at the East must bleed the farmer of the West, then those other aristocrats can get \$100 a car load, or \$10 per ton for transporting freight over a road given to them by the people. Oh, yes, several millions of America! Favored people! watch the anti-monopoly movement. The money lender will always your judgment and watch they take all (save a bare subsistence) of your earnings. Come to the Grange, Pauper, come and all, and in fidelity to our principles, let us weigh carefully each question presented for our consideration.

H. E. HAYES.

His Grange in Linn County.

A correspondent of the Disseminator, of Hillsboro, writes from Sand Ridge, under date of February 25th:

"The pleasure of attending one of the largest and best meetings at Sand Ridge Grange on the 25th of this month. The third and fourth degrees were conferred on a class of seven. The hall was so crowded with the agricultural warriors and their wives, daughters and sons, that they did not have room to confer the degrees in as impressive a manner as of old. The Grange at their regular meeting selected P. Kester, Master, and as he is a man of great ability and energy, but I must be present of dignity and ability. It would not be for the grange how could we know anything about his ability as a lecturer? We have plenty of young men in the country that are as well qualified to fill the various offices as those in town. A man through the grange we can find them. After the degrees were conferred the V.M. induced recess. The good Sisters prepared one of the finest dinners you ever read of, which all did ample justice. Grange closed in order and the unwritten work was completed by Bro. R. A. Irvine, State Deputy, assisted by H. C. Powell, in a very plain and able manner. Bro. W. P. Anderson was called and his remarks were well timed. Bro. May Powell called for and his remarks were very appropriate and pointed. Bro. R. A. Irvine called for and spoke on the moral influence the grange has on the young members of the order, showed with great feeling, the importance and benefit of the influence of the order members of the grange. He showed very clearly the company that young men keep close a great influence over them in forming characters either for good or bad. He referred to the financial part of the Order

which was appreciated by all present. I must confess that Bro. Irvine seemed to feel as much interest in the welfare of the young members as in children of his own. The day being very rainy, Dr. Alexander, Dawson, Payne, and others did not perform their part of the programme."

Another correspondent sends the Disseminator word of an enthusiastic meeting on Albany Prairie. Appearances seem to justify a belief that the grange is flourishing in Linn county.

"I attended one of the most interesting grange meetings at Harmony Grange Hall, the 18th of this month that it has been my lot to attend. The 3d and 4th degrees were conferred on a class of seven. The officers of that grange deserve great credit for the able manner in which they conducted the ceremonies, especially the young Sisters who performed their parts with great credit to themselves and the grange. After the ceremonies were over, Bro. S. A. Dawson, W.M., declared a recess in order to give the good sisters time to prepare a lunch, which was spread in the best order, and every one seemed to enjoy it. Bro. Dawson called the grange to order and read the programme. The unwritten work was exemplified by Bros. Dawson and Mart Miller. Bro. R. A. Irvine was called for, and gave one of his warm and feeling talks for about thirty minutes, then Bro. H. Payne was called for and presented the social features of the grange for twenty minutes. Several others followed with remarks that were listened to with attention. The meeting was a grand success. And what else could you expect when such men as Bros. Dawson, C. M. Powell, J. Powell, Ramsay, and Irvine take hold of anything.

America and Germany.

To see ourselves as others see us often leads to a self-examination that may prove healthful and stimulating. To compare the condition of the American farmer with that of his German brother will suggest much food for thought, as well as explain why American agriculture has made such wonderful progress during the last quarter of a century. The comparisons given below by a German author, Herr Semler, who has made a special study of American agriculture may be applied as well to the same classes in England.

The German, says Herr Semler, is never so practical as the American. He never works hard, but the latter accomplishes more, because he is constantly considering how to save time and strength. He is not attached to the agricultural implements to which he has been accustomed from his youth, but constantly thinks how they can be brought to the highest state of perfection. Every improvement is at once adopted, not only by the intelligent and well-to-do farmers, but by every one who has more or less to do with agriculture. There are no such wide distinctions in America as exist between the educated German farmer and the German peasant. The educated German farmer is superior to his American colleague in scientific knowledge; he is his equal when the conquest of machinery in the region of agriculture are in question; but he is his inferior as a business man; as a saver of time; he is not so practical in small things, and not so fond of experimenting.

In drawing a parallel between the German peasants and the American farmers who are their equals as to property, it will always result unfavorably to the Germans. The Americans are both more prudent and more active. If the small farmer cannot afford to have thrashing and mowing machines and hay-presses of his own he hires them. All his tools, even to the smallest, are of the best material and models of excellence. In a small household detail, that of coffee-mills, Herr Semler notices the fact that in Germany the coffee-mill is still held between the knees, while in America it is screwed to the wall, thus saving half the labor. In Germany it generally takes three men to shoe a horse, while in America one is sufficient. The apron used by German workmen impedes them in climbing and even walking; the American apron is slit up the middle to the height of the legs, and the two halves are bound round the ankle, which is both more comfortable and better protects the clothes.

In some parts of Germany the laborer eats five times a day, during harvest-time takes even six meals, and this habit alone will enable the American who eats only three times daily, but better, to compete successfully with the German. The American drinks no beer while at work; he is not lazy as being as his master's back is turned, and being more respected, respects himself more than does the German workman. The best workman in America has often formerly been a very indifferent one in Germany, which is owing to the improved social position in which he finds himself.

Co-operation in Texas.

What splendid results have been attained in Texas through co-operation. Think of it! The agency at Galveston transacted business to the amount of over a hundred and sixteen thousand dollars during the month of December, and the net monthly profits of the agency average over twelve hundred dollars. And this large sum which goes into the pockets of farmers throughout the State is saved, while at the same time the commission charged on cotton are less than half the usual rates. Well may Worthy Master Rose be proud of his great achievements in the cause of co-operation, for he originated and worked up the plan of the State Association, though he was ably sustained by many true Patrons. And this great and beneficent system, which is already doing so much for the farmers of Texas, is but in its infancy. When the Granges of every county in that great State shall establish their co-operative stores, and they all transact their business through the agency at Galveston, the long-suffering and oppressed farmers of Texas will save millions of dollars annually that now go into the pockets of middlemen.—Patron of Husbandry.

Written for the WILLAMETTE FARMER.

## WORK OF DEATH.

Death has again entered the portals of our Grange and taken from our midst, after many weeks of suffering, Brother Edward Woodbury, Worthy Gate Keeper of Multnomah Grange. His mission here is finished, and he has gone to receive the reward which our blessed Savior so kindly promises for all who die in the Lord. Brother Woodbury was a warm and devoted member of our Grange, and was thoroughly imbued with the principles of our institution. His wife and daughter were in full sympathy with husband and father in the work of our Order. The neighborhood and society has lost an honest and industrious citizen. His bereaved wife has her realization of hope and happiness of earthly enjoyment cut short, after many years of happiness and prosperity. His daughter Rosa will no more receive his kind words of counsel or praise, but we trust she may follow his teachings and noble example through life, and that she may be prepared at last when taking her final departure to say as he did: "I am willing and prepared to go." Brother Woodbury had been in Oregon but a few years, but, by industry, he, with his wife, had become possessors of a good and comfortable home. The funeral services were performed by Rev. T. L. Elliott, who always on these occasions uses beautiful words of sympathy that tend to heal the aching heart. His remains were then taken to Lone Fir Cemetery by the members of his Grange and laid away according to the beautiful and impressive rites of the Order.

A friend. Mrs. E. J. PAICE.

Marion County Pomona Grange.

SALEM, Or., March 13, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Marion County Pomona Grange will hold its second quarterly meeting in the Grange Hall in Salem, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th day of the present month. All fourth degree members are cordially invited.

E. STRONG, Sec.

## Stock.

### BREEDING UP.

By "Topside," in Wallace's Monthly. There is one course left open to those whose purses do not enable them to own broodmares of the right stamp to start with, and that is "breeding up." This term has long been used to signify breeding to a thoroughbred, that we should discard it were there a familiar expression equally adapted to our purpose.

In this article the words simply mean increasing size, without impairing other desirable qualities. All over our country we find a class of mares rejected on account of size alone, and thus happily preserved to us, small but well built, up headed, high steppers, with large full eyes, clean limbs and iron feet. Many of them standing up for years under the severest kind of work and outlasting larger horses of all sorts of labor. While we would recommend the man who owns a fine styled, sound, 16 hand mare, to sell part of his farm rather than let her go, we do not think a man who does not own such a one need give up the idea of raising colts at a profit. With some care in selection, he can find among animals of the class above described, one which although only 14 hands and turning the scale at 900, may be as good a mother and breed larger than herself. With such a start if he is able in a few years to increase the size by legitimate methods so as to produce 16 hand, 1,300 lb. horses, his profits may exceed those of the man who started in advance.

Can this be done? We think it can and can. Between 30 and 40 years ago, a man who found life an up hill journey came West and cast in his lot with the first settlers of a then new community. He first rented from others but at length purchased a tract of land, which by industry and the subsequent good management of his sons, has since become one of the finest estates in the country.

The soil was turned up with a pair of small mares, "one good, and the other good for nothing," and although horse raising has never been a specialty on the place, all but two of the twenty or more now on the farm are descendants of those mares, and taken together are the best lot of farm horses with which the writer is familiar.

A good many have been sold for one to two hundred dollars each and as high as \$700 refused for a team. Horses from this place have taken many premiums both in light and heavy harness, and representatives of the stock have brought good prices both in eastern and western cities. Those now on the place weigh from 1,150 to 1,550 pounds, averaging about 1,400.

There are other farmers in the neighborhood who have had a somewhat similar success, but we shall only try to explain the methods of the place under consideration.

The proprietors as has been shown had to rely largely upon themselves and being gifted with a certain constructive genius, they became successful farmers and noted breeders. The sum and substance of their breeding is to avoid extreme outcrosses, to select with great care the sire calculated to produce the results desired and then increase the size by liberal feeding and judicious care. At weaning time the colts are stabled to lead nicely. The first winter they are broken and fed liberally and have a daily run in fine weather. The second winter also they are fed and sheltered, the third they run out, but with plenty to eat. In the spring of their third year they are put to light work enough to make them bidable in harness, with some training in the hay field and on the road in the fall. The fourth summer they run at perfect liberty in the pastures, this allowing them to get their new teeth and grow bone and muscle. The fifth season they begin the serious business of life and are expected to do full work from that time forward. And they have gradually fulfilled

this expectation. There are several animals 20 to 25 years old still in active service on the place and on one occasion the veteran of the farm in his thirty-second winter ran away with a full load of corn, dragging the other horse with him. We have read with great interest the account of "Palo Alto" and the methods there employed, and while we rejoice in the brilliant success already attained in producing phenomenal trotters, we do not believe the average farmer can find great profit in following such a plan. Nature seems to require about five years to produce a well matured horse fit for heavy service, and since emergencies of the farm require at times an extra number of horses, a little management will secure a considerable amount of service in payment for keeping by the time the colt is at the best market age—six years.

Before our windows as we write, there is an old mare vigorously munching the blue grass and still able to lift all her feet clear from the ground in a swinging walk although it is more than twenty years since we parted with the first horse we ever owned. A little way off four of her colts form a picturesque group, all save the weanling—taller, heavier and comelier than her dam. One span was sold for \$300, and several others sold singly brought over \$100. In all I would think she has produced at least \$1,300 worth of colts besides doing a good deal of work. Her value never has been as much as \$100. The owner is no hand for "forcing," and at times his young things have lacked the care a true economy would dictate. His success is mainly due on account of the use of good sires—the best he could find even if he had to go twenty miles and pay \$25 service fee.

In the selection of sires, we find the greatest obstacle to breeding up. In this vicinity we can find a hundred good roo, sound, large-bred but undervalued mares which can be obtained at fair rates, but we do not know of three horses really fit to cross with them. Creatures there are with size enough and to spare. There are plenty of well bred and speedy trotters, but the farm horse is very rare.

In our estimation, next to the enforcement of such quarantine regulations as shall maintain our present comparative comparative immunity from contagious diseases of live stock, government can secure no greater advantage to our farmers than would accrue from the establishment of breeding studs which would produce such horses. If we could have the sires—good specimens of our best farm stock—we believe breeding up could be successfully carried on by attention to the following details:

First—The selection of roo mares calculated to make good mothers.

Second—Liberal feeding during the first and second winters. The grain used should be mostly oats in order to secure hardness of bone.

Third—Allowing the colts to grow to a natural maturity without injury from overwork or severe effort.

A few years ago we should have protested against Mr. Wallace's "pay no attention to the blood!" but in the present emergency we wish to heartily endorse the sentiment. We must take the type wherever found, and breed to perpetuate it, rejecting all inferior and defective animals at any sacrifice, retaining the best at all hazards.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The English flockmaster has settled two points in British experience, first that mutton is more profitable than wool, and second that among English mutton consumers there is a decided preference for Down or black-faced mutton. Tender, juicy flesh, with a fine grain and rich flavor, ripe and yet carrying plenty of lean meat, is that which suits the English market. A combination of these qualities is found to most perfection in some of the black or gray-faced breeds or their crosses. Such preference on the part of buyers is so marked that the butcher is enabled to give at least two cents per pound more for dark-faced mutton than for any of the white-faced and long-wooled sheep.

LETTERS on science or writers connected with agriculture should avoid scientific terms as much as possible or otherwise explain them. A good story used to be told of P. T. Barnum, who, having attended an agricultural lecture, where the speaker was lavish in his praises of muriate of soda as a fertilizer, went in the morning and ordered several tons to be sent to his farm, which in due time was delivered. His farmer opened one of the casks with the intention of applying it, and was not a little surprised with its familiar appearance, and, on tasting it, was satisfied that its appearance did not belie it, for it was common salt. He started for Mr. Barnum and accosted him in the following manner: "Mr. Barnum, what did you say that stuff was that came yesterday lay?" "Muriate of soda," "Muriate of soda!" said the farmer. "It's nothing but salt." "Nonsense," said Mr. Barnum. "It is muriate of soda." "Mr. Barnum, come and see for yourself." He went, he saw and tasted it, and declared it the greatest fraud ever perpetrated. He started for the city, and went directly to the dealer from whom it was bought, and asked what the stuff was they had sent him. Their reply was, "Muriate of soda, as ordered." "It is a mistake, it is nothing but common salt." Then for the first time, he learned that salt and muriate of soda are one and the same thing.

E. M. WASHBURN, of Lennox Furnace, Mass., who has two sires of a total capacity of 375 tons, which cost him \$460, has filled them with millet and corn stalks, at a cost of \$1.03 per ton. He feeds forty head of cattle daily, with seventy pounds of ensilage, and adds to this for each animal, five pounds of hay and three quarts of grain. The cost of keeping each animal is twelve cents a day. His cows have gained in flesh since ensilage feeding began, and the growth of the young stock is satisfactory. The milk is 10 degrees better by the lactometer test than when made from grass feed, while the quantity is as good and the flavor as nice as when the animals were feeding on June grass.

Lumbering on Puget Sound.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer. There is constant and repeated inquiry for information concerning the lumbering industry of Washington Territory, the satisfaction of which devolves largely upon the Territorial Press.

The great timber region of the Territory lies west of the Cascade mountains, and takes in substantially all the country to the Pacific ocean, from the Columbia river on the south to British America on the north—from 140 to 220 miles long and from 110 to 150 miles wide. There can be found fir, pine, spruce, hemlock, oak, ash, alder, maple, cedar, cottonwood and numberless other varieties; these amount, though, being more than nine-tenths the whole. They cover perhaps two-thirds the whole country, about 15,000 square miles or 10,000,000 acres. The yield per acre varies immensely, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 feet per acre to 60,000 to 80,000. Where the fir timber is particularly heavy and fine, the quantity per acre occasionally runs to 100,000 to 150,000 and even to 200,000. Whole quarter sections can easily be obtained that will average 50,000 feet per acre, or 8,000,000 feet to the 160 acres. We think it safe enough to average the timber product of the 10,000,000 acres at 30,000 feet per acre, and aggregate it 300,000,000,000 feet. Adding the two parts, we may safely assume the standing timber of the Territory to be equal in quantity to 400,000,000,000 feet. The annual cut does not at present exceed 250,000,000 feet, at which rate we have a supply good for 1600 years. The cut, however, will from this on increase rapidly, until in 1887, probably 500,000,000 feet will be cut, and in 1892 perhaps 1,000,000,000. In Wisconsin and Michigan the annual cut is now 4,000,000,000 feet, at which rate our timber supply would last only 100 years. The standing timber in the Territory of Washington, as above calculated, is fully equal to the consumption of the whole United States during the past hundred years, and its value at \$10 per thousand feet is \$4,000,000,000, or more than the value of all the taxable property in the combined States of New York and Pennsylvania in 1882.

Along the Columbia river are a number of saw mills, as also in the Cowlitz and Chehalis country, between the Sound and the river. With a single exception these are small affairs. At Gray's Harbor, on the ocean coast, a large mill is in course of construction, and that others will speedily follow there and elsewhere in the wooded regions is certain.

The chief and heavy lumbering on the Pacific slope is done right here, within a radius of sixty miles of Seattle, and the principal part within thirty. The leading mills of the Sound, when all worked, have a cutting capacity easily enough of 1,000,000 feet per diem, or 300,000,000 per annum. Three of them cut each over 100,000 feet per day, and fourth is being put in condition to cut over 200,000, while the three first referred to when works now under way are completed, will cut 450,000 feet a day between them. Several of these mills are truly immense establishments; working over a hundred men, having logging camps working a hundred more, and having from one to four steamboats, and from six to twenty sail ships in their service belonging to the same owners. They are surrounded by whole towns, in which are hotels and stores, churches, schools and secret societies, and a population of men, women and children from two hundred and fifty to five hundred in number.

Logging has heretofore been conducted on a small but ever extending scale. In its earlier stages, twenty years and more ago, it was a small and cheap business compared with what it is to-day. Two or three men banded together and cut trees along the shores. The logs or piles they rolled into the bay, formed them into little rafts and sold them to the mills. For a good many years there was no such thing as buying timber land. No one was here to watch the government's interests, and everybody thought it was all right to get rid of timber in the quickest possible way. After stripping the edges of the Sound in this manner, loggers were compelled to go further back, and more extensive outcrops were requisite. They have kept on going back, until half and two miles became common. These long hauls suggested railroads, and a number have been called into requisition, in some cases animals furnishing the power and in others steam. That railroads and steam will be to be the main reliance from this on is recognized and known.

It must not be inferred from what we have said that the timber has been all taken from the lands bordering the Sound. Not the quarter of it, nor the tenth, has been taken. The passer-by would hardly know his hasty glance that the woodman's axe had ever been used in the vicinity. From one end of Puget Sound to the other is a forest practically unbroken. The timber so far has only been culled. Mill men have rejected logs of less than sixteen inches in diameter and sixteen feet in length. The contents of logs reaching their saws average each over 600 feet from one year's end to the other, and whole rafts have often been bought in which the average contents exceeded 1000 feet to the long. The demand for big sticks has caused the culling referred to, and the consequent leaving by the logger of the smaller timber. Logs containing 3000 and 4000 feet are more common here than logs of 1000 feet are in any part of the country east of the Mississippi river, where the average, as in the great timber State of Michigan, is less than 200 feet per log. One of these days, when the choicer grades are less easily obtained; and when the demand presses more heavily upon the supply, these old worked-over lands will be returned to, and made to yield timber a second time in no less quantity than at first.

California has hitherto been our principal market. It has taken in the past year about 150,000,000 feet from the Puget Sound saw mills. The Hawaiian Islands furnish our next best market, and after them Peru and Chili, Mexico, Australia and China. Carpoes, p. 8.

particularly of spars, have been sent to South Africa, to England, France, and even to the timber-producing shipbuilding State of Maine. Forty or fifty million feet per annum will about cover our exports to these foreign and distant lands. The home consumption is one of the chief factors in the trade, and, though despised by the leading mills a few years ago, is now an item of concern second only to California. The building up of large towns, and the extension of our railroad system, account for this change. But our timber is not alone adapted to the building of ships and houses, the laying of sidewalks, etc. Our cottonwood makes the best of barrels, and we have two factories turning out a half million per annum. Our oak, ash, elder and maple are capable of being worked into the finest of furniture, and we have two factories taxed to their utmost making goods of this description. Our cedar makes elegant finishing lumber, and can also be worked up into posts and tubs. With the single exception of fir these woods have hardly been touched in the past. Excluding Alaska, Washington Territory contains the last great body of timber practically untouched in the United States. It is probably the grandest body ever contained in any part of the country.

## STATE NEWS.

Circuit Court convenes at Albany next Monday.

J. S. Naney succeeds R. R. Rodgers as signal sergeant at Roseburg.

Teachers' Institute will be held at Month, Polk county, on the 22d inst.

There is to be an academy building erected by the enterprising citizens of Drain's station.

The Roseburg Plaindealer comes out in favor of the nomination of Hon. M. C. George.

Mrs. Belle Spencer and John Baxter have been elected directors of the Canemah school district.

Wm. Singer has at last got his flouring mill on the side of the cliff at Oregon City in operation.

Democratic primaries in Yamhill are to be held on March 18, and county convention on the 24th.

Ben. Agoe has the beef contract for the men working on the O. & C. Railroad south of Roseburg.

Hon. R. B. Cochran has been elected director of Eugene City school district and R. G. Callison clerk.

A. J. Nelson and J. A. Loughery were elected last Monday directors of McMinnville school district.

The people at Prineville complain about the mail from The Dalles not arriving at the former place on time.

W. E. Pratt has been elected chief engineer of the Oregon City Fire Department, and C. C. Strickler, assistant.

Mr. Maddler, whose property was damaged by the water at Oregon City last week, has presented his bill to the city council.

E. H. Bennett, who has written some articles reflecting on W. S. Walker, at Philomath, has concluded that he has misstated facts in the matter.

An individual living at Oregon City has been fined for getting drunk and abusing his wife and children. The Falls City fails to give the fellow's name.

The Falls City says a couple were in town this week that answer the description of the two connected with the disappearance of Williamson at Walla Walla.

Mr. H. Bailey, of the Willamina lumbering mills, we are informed, lost about 600,000 feet of logs during the high water last week, by the breaking of a boom.

M. M. Ellis last week sold the land near Eugene City, purchased a short time since for \$2,000, to S. Z. Paxton, late from Ohio, for \$1,800. A good speculation.

There are three prisoners now in the Baker county jail. Ben. Peterson, for assault with intent to kill, and Paul Shumway and Wilson indicted for murder in the first degree.

The amount of freight, mostly wheat, received at Oregon City, says the Enterprise, during the month of February, by the U. R. & N. Co., was 3,493 tons. The amount forwarded, being mostly flour, was 2,081 tons. Says the East Oregonian: There will soon be erected in Pendleton a large brick building 60 feet square and two stories high. It will be occupied by the most prominent business firms, and will be an ornament to the town. Still we climb.

The East Oregonian says: An offer has been made to Jimmie Perkins the U. I. & O. Stage Co.'s blacksmith and an old logger, to run down eight miles on the Umatilla river, 700,000 feet of saw-logs, at \$2.50 per M. Jimmie went up to look at the "nature of the brute" Sunday, and if there are any prospects will take the matter in hand.

## TERRITORIAL.

An ice factory is to be in operation soon at Seattle.

Mrs. W. H. Smallwood, of Goldendale, is reported as being very sick at her home in that town.

E. G. Engelle, a prominent citizen of the Sound, died at Carbonado, Pierce county, W. T., on the 7th.

A Mr. Tygbe was badly injured at Port Susan, W. T., by a log rolling over him and crushing one of his legs.

A logger named Sharpapple, working in a camp near Olympia, on Monday had his right arm broken in two places.

W. N. Bell of Seattle, has donated a lot to the Odd Fellows of that place provided they erect a temple on the same within fifteen years to cost \$15,000.

What is known as the Big Bend country, situated west of this city and north of Sprague, says the Spokane Chronicle, contains about 80,000 acres of rich wheat and grass lands, with sufficient timber for farm purposes. A gentleman just from that district informs us that at no time this Winter have cattle been without out-door feed. The Indians have raised good corn in that locality, and many of the whites intend to make the experiment.

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

The National Surgical Institute of Indianapolis with branches at Philadelphia, Atlanta, Ga., and San Francisco, which has a National reputation, will permanently establish a branch at Portland, Oregon.

Two of the skilled surgeons of this Institute, prepared with every needed apparatus for the successful treatment of cripples will meet this year at the following places: Portland, at St. Charles Hotel, April 8, 10, and 11th; Albany, April 12 and 13th; The Dalles, April 17th; Walla Walla, April 19 and 20th; and Seattle, April 25 and 26th, and hereafter at Portland, Oregon, on the first two weeks of May and November of each year, commencing November, 1882.

HWANK of all traveling doctors who may claim to represent any other Institute, for this is the only surgical institute on this coast with facilities and experience for treatment of deformities. J. M. HAYES, M.D., Geo. W. HAYES, M.D., Surgeons in charge, National Surgical Institute, No. 319 Battery St., San Francisco.