August.

WASCO COUNTY.

This county, located in Eastern Oregon, is nearly as large as two of the average New England States combined, being 193 miles long and So miles wide, or rather occupying an area of 15,486 square miles. Wasco, from the Indian dialect, means grass, a very appropriate cognomen, for no part of e known world can surpass this anty for grass. It is therefore exceilently adapted to stock-raising, that in fact being the leading industry, which although yearly increasing may be said to be in its infancy yet, compared to

the large scale it will some day be car-ried on in, when the population in-creases. The soil in the valleys along the rivers and creeks is very fertile, it being an alluvial deposit, producing crops equal to any portion of the State. Grapes, peaches and melons, thrive here. Cool mountain streams furnish abundance of pure water, and teem

with the finest species of trout. The only drawback to Wasco county is the scarcity of timber. For fencing pur-poses, however, taprock, which is found in abundance, makes an excellent substitute. The scenery is fine and the climate partakes of the character of all countries environed by high untains. The breezes blowing from the snowy peaks of the Cascade Range temper the atmosphere in summer, bence it is bracing and invigorating. Snow falls in winter, but the amou Show fails in winter, but the amount even in very severe seasons is confined to a few inches. The facilities of transportation are limited. A daily line of steamers run from the Dalles to the Upper Cascades, there a portage of five miles is made to the Lower Cascades, while will be the the cover Cascades, and be the Lower Cascades, and be the constructed at once. This, when finished, will be constructed at once. This, when finished, will be constructed at once. This, when finished, will open the Columbia river from The Dalles to the sea, and be the means of giving not only Wasco county but all of Eastern Oregon an outlet for their surplus products, at cheap rates of transportation. With the opening of the Columbia river, Wasco county will no poer as she has never prospered before, not even in the palmiest days of gold digging.
Land at present is comparatively cheap here; in fact there is yet a vasty uantity of Government lands in different parts of the columbia river, THE DALLES.
It is situated on the Columbia river, and the biode is slowly trickling. The other so that and the lise a shot. One of the the town is none, row which he blows at an imaginary mark to the blows are now determined to do or discored the rate of sis of the could be science, and the blows offect a lodgment on the big boy's face.
Multer DALLES.
It is situated on the Columbia river, and the blows at the spectacle in borror for half a minute, and then darts for home by unfrequented streets and alley ways. Arriving there, here raw and the bed, and lays there for home, the blow is a murderer. So ends the small boy's inst fight. even in very severe seasons is confined to a few inches. The facilities of trans-portation are limited. A daily line of steamers run from the Dalles to the

chools, an Academy in charge of the disters, several neat churches, two live seekly newspapers, "The Tribune," of "Mountaineer," and numerous usiness houses, of a substantial charac-tra A line of steamers make daily trips from here to the Cascades, there onnecting with railroad and steamers or Portland. It is on this line that nost of the far-famed Oregon scenery an be viewed. A line of mail stages tart from here daily for all the Eastern breach ming towns, making various and y run through Idaho to Kelton, on the Central Pacific railroad. The trip rom The Dalles to Kelton is made in twe days. A railroad of lifteen miles a length connects The Dalles with f elegant steamers make regular trips to Umatilla, Wallula, and in the sum-ter season to Lewiston, in Idaho Ter-tory. From Wallala a line of rail-oud makes daily trips to Walla Walla, Sisters, several neat churches, two live weekly newspapers, "The Tribune," and "Mountaineer," and numerous trips from here to the Cascades, there connecting with railroad and steamers Oregon mining towns, making various

W, T., and from thence daily stages to Waitsburg, Dayton and Lewiston, Tr. will thus be seen what an important position The Dalles occupies. It is really the toll-gate where all travelers and all freight for any of the above mentioned places must pay a toll. With the building of the locks at the Cascades, The Dalles will commence growing, and the day is not far distant when it will be a city of from 4,000 to 5,000 inhabitants.

THE SMALL BOY'S FIRST FIGHT.

There are generally three in the party—the two small boys who do not want to fight and the larger boy who is determined that they shall claw hair for his amusement. They are all rag-ged and dirty, barefooted and bare-headed. They halt on a street corner, and the small boys back away, one from another, as if each were afraid of the other's exploding. The big boy looks around to see if there is a police-uant in sight, and finding there is none, shouts: "Jim guy it to him."

"Jim, guv it to him?" Jim doubles up his fist and looks de-terminedly at his opponent, as if he ex-pected to pulverize him by the glance. The boy who is glared at, turns pale, and seems to be meditating a trip around the corner, when the big boy pats him on the back, and says: "Don't yer take nome of his slack, Tommy! Go for 'im?" Tommy! Go for 'im?" Tommy looks as if he would like to sublet the contract, but knowing that if he does not fight he will be whipped by his crowd three times a day on the average thereafter, he assumes a war-like atitude, and whimperingly cries out:

