

THE CLASS OF IMMIGRANTS WE WANT.

The first requisite to a person proposing to emigrate to a new country, with a view of improving his condition in life, is good health. Although the climate of Oregon is so favorable as to insure exemption from diseases prevailing in other states, and promises relief in certain bodily troubles, the chances are that immigration will prove a mistake in the case of confirmed invalids compelled to work for a living. For nowhere more than in a strange land, among strangers, is there a need of the buoyancy of spirit enabling one to bear up under disappointment and hardships, which, as a rule, belongs only to a sound body.

Elderly persons, or persons beyond the active years of life, and without that adaptability to circumstances belonging to them, will also run considerable risk in emigrating, unless possessed of means. To such, old communities usually afford better opportunities for self-support than new ones, where the struggle for success in life calls for more energy than pertains to mature age. Single men are obviously much safer in taking their chances than those who have to provide for others. Heads of families especially, even if strong in body, and not too advanced in life, should carefully weigh the possible consequences of emigration, both to themselves and to those whose future will be fashioned by their own.

No one should think of emigrating to Oregon without sufficient means for self-support for at least a short time after reaching here; for suitable employment immediately after arrival cannot always be relied on, and there is nothing more discouraging to the newcomer than to become a subject of public or private charity. This caution applies particularly to heads of families, who would be cruelly derelict in their duty to expose those depending on them to the risk of destitution on the arrival. Families who contemplate settling on lands will require, after providing for all traveling expenses, about five hundred dollars with which to meet the expenses of putting up a house, for live stock, seed, farming utensils, provisions, etc. For renting farms, and working them on shares, less ready money will suffice.

Generally speaking, persons accustomed to ordinary and mechanical la-

bor, and who unite frugal habits with persevering industry, will run the least risk in emigrating to Oregon; but individuals unwilling to work, or accustomed to live by their wits, are not wanted in Oregon any more than elsewhere. Idlers will only go from bad to worse; and adventurers will not prosper here.

Reasonable success can also be promised to energetic farmers. However modest their beginning, they may be sure of finding themselves in possession of a competency after a few laborious years. But there is a fine opening for small farmers in Oregon, and no where will stock-raising and ordinary farming on a large scale bring more satisfactory results.

In Oregon there is no more lack than in other parts of the United States, of lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and the followers of other learned professions; and persons belonging to them will find it difficult to make their way to a lucrative practice. But even in these callings, success may be achieved by capable men, prepared for years of patience and self-denial.

In mercantile pursuits the opening is good for men of enterprise and capital; but the chance for mere clerks is not very good.

OREGON PORK.

Annually the papers in the East and West contain harrowing tales of death by poisoning from trichina, caused by eating pork infested by these deadly parasites. Every one who has lived in the Eastern or Western States knows that it is a common occurrence to ship any and all hogs that are of a large size and fat, to the great pork packing centres of New York, Cincinnati and Chicago, notwithstanding the fact that they may have died from the various kinds of hog cholera or other fatal diseases common in those States. There, hogs are received and disposed of by the hundred thousand. The men who handle them are mere machines, and little do they care, even if they know that the hogs they are manipulating were slaughtered when almost in the throes of death. We believe we are correct when we state that there never has been a trace of trichina in any Oregon fed pork, but there has been some well authenticated cases of their discovery in hams imported from the East-

ern States. Men in the East who can sell diseased pork, can afford to take a small price for it; the packers who pay small prices can well afford to send their meat, alive with the invisible parasites all over the world in competition against local markets. The people of the Northwest have no need to procure their hams and bacon from the East; enough for home consumption and for export can be raised here, and that too, of a kind, the eating of which is not risking one's life, as in the case of the Eastern article. Patronize home productions, especially where they are as cheap, and of a better quality than those imported.

FACTS ABOUT PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound in its greatest length is perhaps 150 miles, while the indentations, bays, turns and bays of its shore are so irregular and numerous that its shore-line exceeds 1,800 miles. Dense forests of fir cover nearly all of the bordering valley from the Olympian to the Cascade mountains, covering in places to the very margin of deep water, and at others, sweeping back around large bodies of marsh and tide-lands. The latter, when reclaimed, are exceedingly productive and have lately received the attention of immigrants. Northward of the sound proper, in Island and Whatcom counties, there are districts of such lands and some prairie, which are rapidly being taken up by settlers. A glance at the maps of this country shows land and water in all sorts of commingling forms. The waters are deep and navigable, and the lands exceedingly fertile. Summer scenery among these islands, coves, bays and inlets, is most lovely. Coal and iron is found in large quantities all around Puget Sound, and gold in nearly all the streams coming from the Cascade mountains. Some of these streams are large, and the wild country of their source, is the best places in America for hunting and fishing. The artist, too, can find work for his pencil. One of the highest peaks of the Northwest, Mount Rainier, looks down upon the Sound, and we have thought as we have gazed upon this scene, that it is the grandest of all the grand scenery in the great Northwest.

An old lady, describing the rambling sermons of her minister, said: "If his text had the small pox, his sermon would never catch it."