

KLAMATH BASIN, SOUTHERN OREGON.

To what extent agriculture is practicable in the Klamath Basin, has been a vexed and vexing question ever since the first settlement of the country, but a practical test and solution of the question has already been begun. It cannot, of course, be made in one year, or in two, but it has, as we said, been begun. This year there were good crops of barley, and wheat raised near Linkville—not merely on low, moist land, or in favored, sheltered spots, but up on the sage brush land, dry and high. Jay Beach had barley that threshed forty bushels to the acre. Emmitt, near Plevna, raised 1,100 bushels, averaging 35 bushels to the acre, and the land was plowed this year for the first time. There are also other farmers, Messrs. Miller, Stearns, Greeves, Nurse, Brown, Dyar, Ferree and a number of others, who have been raising grain for a number of years, and who nearly always have fair crops. Next season there will be a much larger acreage sown, particularly in wheat. The sage brush flats, across from Linkville to Lost river gap, thousand of acres will no doubt produce grain, so far as the soil is concerned, and it remains to be determined whether the climate will admit of the profitable raising of wheat. This year was quite frosty during the summer, and destroyed the grain in Langell and Lost river valleys, but in the neighborhood of the Lakes and along Klamath river the grain matured and filled well. If it will turn out as well every year, a great difference in the prosperity of that part of Lake county will soon be realized.

After making many inquiries of farmers living in different parts of the valley, we conclude that the acreage in Fall grain this year is much larger than it was last season. Not only is this the case, but a large area has been prepared for early Spring sowing. The indications are very favorable for another large crop next harvest. We believe it is safe to say that the area in grain is one-fourth greater than it was last year. It is also safe to say that the grain is in better condition now than then. If the spring season opens early, we expect to see a larger area put in spring grain. With an average season, the crop in the Walla Walla valley next harvest ought to be one-third greater than before.—*W. W. Union.*

Merrit Reynolds returned from his tour of observation in the Weiser country, Idaho Territory, on Monday. He says that country is settling up very fast. Weiser City is fast assuming a city-like aspect and much building has been done, over 75 houses having been erected the past Summer; more will be put up this Winter, but lumber cannot be procured even at \$30 per thousand. Merrit says the sage brush land in Weiser valley is quite good, though light soil, the only serious difficulty being irrigation. Water for this purpose will have to be procured by means of a ditch, which will cost at the least calculation, \$50,000.—*Union Co. Record.*

On the O. R. & N. Co.'s line the track is now laid from the lower Cascades up to and across Hood River, also from the Dalles down six miles leaving a gap of only 16 miles to make it "all rail" from lower Cascades to Dayton and Texas Ferry.

Murphy, Grant & Co., the heaviest Dry Goods firm on the Pacific Coast and who have for some time past had a branch establishment in this city have now moved the same into the large store, occupying both floors, in Leonard's stone building on First street, next to Wells, Fargo & Co. The stock carried by the firm in the Portland branch is large and complete, and comprises a full line of dry goods, notions, furnishing goods and cloaks of their own manufacture. Mr. S. N. Alford favorably known to the dry goods trade of the Pacific Northwest for ten years past is the general salesman of the establishment, and through his untiring energy will no doubt secure the lion's share of the trade for the house he represents.

During our late trip to Victoria we visited the establishment of Short & Simpson, Gunmakers, and found therein a fine assortment of direct importations of all kinds of sportsmen's implements as well as plated ware, cutlery, umbrellas, walking canes, etc., etc. Anyone from "this side" will be both astonished and pleased at the large variety, superior quality and comparative low prices of their goods. Mr. Short, the senior of the firm is a gun maker who graduated from one of the largest Belfast establishments and is master of his trade. Sportsmen visiting Victoria should not fail to call on Short & Simpson.

Interior merchants will do well to send all their orders for nuts of all kinds, lemons, limes, oranges and tropical fruits generally, to the Commission house of Mark Levy, 122 Front street, Portland, Oregon. He always has a full stock and being the only direct importer in the Northwest can offer special inducements to the trade.

Essays on "Milton and History" by Lord Macaulay is a handsomely printed and well bound book of 133 pages and is sent postage paid to any part of the U. S. on receipt of 35 cents by Woodruff, Davies & Co., Seattle. It is the best got up work for the price that we have ever seen.

For the very best photographs all sizes and styles go to Abell's Gallery on First street bet. Morrison and Yamhill.

SPECULATION.

The Extent to Which it is Carried and the Drain its Excitement Brings Upon the System.

A Few Words of Warning and Timely Suggestions to American Business Men.

When Cyrus W. Field returned from his tour around the world he was perfectly amazed at the extent to which stock speculations had run, and the thousand and one "wild cat" schemes which were largely patronized by the too credulous public, even when there was not the remotest probability that they would ever come to a successful completion. He stepped into Delmonico's to dine, and was pained to see the crowds which huddled around the stock indicator, unable even to eat a meal in peace, so disquieted were they under the operations of the fever of speculation. Mr. Field says he bought certain stock for an investment at 1.06 just before he sailed. On his return, finding it quoted at the fancy price of 1.64 he sold. He could see no reason why such an advance should have been made, and fearing a crash in the market he disposed of his stock as soon as possible. This wild speculative mania prevails in London and Paris and Berlin, and in his opinion when the crash comes it will involve the entire commercial world. Conservative men and the press see these things and warn the people, but many will not be stopped so long as they have a penny to spare or can borrow, or until ruin comes irretrievably and awfully.

The supreme effort of our people should be to cultivate moderation. Two things have united to make the struggle for existence in this country the most exacting and exciting found in the world: 1st. The ease with which successful men appear to amass fortunes. 2d. The impression their success makes on those who immigrate hither. As soon as the intelligent foreigner arrives on our shores, he becomes seized with the desire, not only of a comfortable subsistence, but of a fortune, and every ambition and energy of his being is directed to this one purpose. This explains why our business men give so little time to physical recreation, why they pay so little heed to the essential details of politics—their business and their families exhaust their energies, and they have time, strength and inclination for nothing else, except when an imminent physical or political danger stares them in the very face and eyes. The result of all this is, that twenty years is the limit of a man's business activity and success. It will take him ordinarily ten years to accumulate his first thousand dollars surplus, and in the remaining ten years, if he be prudent and energetic, he may amass more or less of a fortune. But in the majority of cases, when he has gotten his fortune he has ruined his health, and finds no comfort whatever in that which he had fondly hoped would complete the sum of human happiness for him.

The exhaustion which follows the inordinate pursuit of wealth, we are told by the very best of authorities, proceeds from impaired digestive organs. The brain has drawn upon them for all they were worth so long that they suddenly give way and the whole system falls into a miserable collapse. The organs so susceptible to nervous excitement are the kidneys and liver. The offices of these organs are to discharge poisons which are collected from all parts of the body by the veins, the kidneys eliminating them in a liquid form, and the liver transforming part of them by a chemical process into digestive fluids, and utilizing the remainder as a purgative. Both these organs demand a large share of nervous force. If this force is all exhausted by the brain, they become feeble, colds settle in them, congestion follows, the poison cannot get out of the blood, digestion is impaired, the bowels become inactive because the liver fails to furnish the natural cathartic, the bladder becomes fearfully inflamed, dropsy comes on; strange disorders visit the head, heart, lungs, and ere the person is aware of it, he is victim of chronic kidney and liver disease, and a candidate for death by Bright's disease of the kidneys.

And this is the end of all commercial life which