

YAMHILL.—Mr. A. Sutton writes us from Amity, March 20, as follows: "The weather is lovely in Yamhill now; not much plowing going on, on account of the recent rains. The winter has been so mild there is a great deal of complaint of wild oats taking wheat that has been sown during winter. The South Yamhill river has been very high, and has torn away considerable fencing. Wheat is selling quickly at one dollar per bushel at Dayton, my nearest shipping point."

The London Garden says that Covent Garden Market is filled with barrels of American apples, which are more abundant now than ever known before. The English apple crop was small the past season, and apples being very abundant here, they have poured into the London market, there are large supplies also from France and Holland, the former being sold at one dollar per bushel, and the latter lower. American apples, if good, sell much higher.

The Roseburg Independent of the 10th inst. says: Yesterday we witnessed the crushing of some ore in a common druggist's mortar, which was quite rich. It came from the Fullerton ledge, located 20 miles to the side of the Luckey Queen, and was brought in by George Ross. The ore was washed out after crushing in a gold pan, in the bottom of which remained fifty or more particles of fine gold. Such ore would assay about \$300 to the ton.

When farmer Budge read that bull painted by Rose Bonheur sold for five thousand dollars, he remarked to his wife that he didn't see how a coat of paint could so greatly enhance the value of the animal, but if Rose didn't charge more than ten dollars he would get her to paint his bull in the spring. And his economical wife replied that she thought he might paint it himself and save his ten dollars.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—The McMinnville Reporter, March 15, says: Yesterday the body of a female infant was found in the mill-race, near Sax's flouring mill. The body was found a few feet above the mill, resting against a screen in the race, which catches the litter that floats down the stream, and which has to be cleared of the rubbish that gathers there, several times a day. A son of Mr. Bennett, the miller, was clearing this place out with a rake, when he drew out the ghastly unfortunate bundle. The body was wrapped in a piece of blanket which was pinned, and bore no marks of violence. It must have been washed to the point where it was found, within a few hours, as the screen was cleared out several times the day before. This is conclusive evidence that the body must have drifted against the screen on Tuesday night; but beyond this all is mystery.

Remember This.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Diseases. BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself, go to your Druggist and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Three doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine, just buy a Sample Bottle of BOSCHER'S GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cents and try it. Regular size bottle 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents.

Notice Pioneers.

The Board of Directors of the Oregon Pioneer Association are requested to meet at the office of the Oregon State Agricultural Society, at 2 o'clock p.m., of the 1st Friday of April. Friends of the Organization respectfully invited. J. HENRY BROWN, Secretary.



ROSE'S EXpectorant. It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a Safe Family Curative, of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered, has enabled many to escape serious Lung Affections.

Expectorant

Stubborn Coughs and Colds yield promptly to the healing and curative properties of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It loosens and promotes the expectoration of irritating matter, mitigates much pain and distress, and checks inflammation.

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat Troubles are at once relieved by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes constriction of the Bronchial tubes, loosens phlegm, soothes and heals the mucous membrane, arrests any feverish tendency, and helps to forward a gradual cure.

Consumption, Pleurisy, and Lung Affections are generally controlled and ameliorated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It saves the lungs from much irritation and distress, by relieving them of the irritating matters by which they are clogged, it also suppresses inflammation and gives the affected parts a chance to heal.

Whooping Cough, Croup and Hoarseness are efficaciously treated by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. It removes difficulty of breathing and oppression in the throat or lungs, promotes the ejection of mucus and subdues the violence of these complaints at the outset. It is a Safe Family Curative, of long-established reputation, and where promptly administered, has enabled many to escape serious Lung Affections.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Wholesale Agents, Portland Oregon.

DR. R. Y. CHASE, BREVET Lt. Col., late Surgeon U.S. Volunteers, Office, Dublin's block, up stairs.

A Local Returning Board.

They were playing poker, and Pomp held a full hand. His eyes glistened with conscious triumph as he put up a ten-cent ante and gazed at his partner expectantly. "I raises dat ten cents," remarked Pete. "I goes a quarter more," insinuated Pomp. "I stand you, and raises another quarter," replied Pete.

"I continue on de war path, and flops down de last thirty cents," answered Pomp, placing six nickles on de table. "I kivers de pile and calls you," remarked Pete. "Full hand," said Pomp, turning his cards. "What you got?"

"A pair, and de same an undecided." "What's dat?" Undecided? Dis here child takes de pile." "Not by a long chalk. Dis case will now be referred to de returnin' board, who will examine in de de particklers. Dar's plenty more good cards in de pack, and why didn't I git 'em. Dar's been intimidation and fraud, an' meanwhile de returnin' board takes possession of de spoils," and Pete reached out his hand.

Then the other side denied the right of the board to meddle, and when the reporter left the horrible demon of civil war was dancing a wild dance in the neighborhood, and a policeman was marching up to mediate with a club.

A WOMAN SOLD AT AUCTION.—American papers have often commented on the fact that in some parts of England women have been sold at public auction during the last century. Yesterday the novel sight of a woman being sold under the hammer was witnessed by hundreds of people in front of Currie's auction store. When it became known that such a sale was to be made a large crowd gathered to see the woman, and many were wondering if the authorities would allow such disgraceful scenes to go on. At half-past 10 the woman was brought out. Her name was unknown; but she was recognized by some of the bystanders as a person who had worked in a millinery establishment on C street before the fire, and her character had never been questioned. She was perfectly composed in the presence of so large a crowd, and never moved a muscle of her face as the auctioneer called out for the first bid. She stood in an elevated position, dressed in plain muslin, without any special attempt at display. She was a handsome brunette, with regular features, dark hair and a complexion as pure as wax. She was finally knocked down for eight dollars, and, to the surprise of everybody, the bidder was a married man. He says the woman is somewhat dilapidated, but thinks he can mend down the wax and make her into tapers for Christmas trees. She originally cost \$50 in New York, the workmanship the best, and was for a long time displayed in a Broadway milliner's window before she was shipped to the Comstock.—Virginia City Chronicle.

Mutton Eating.

About all that can be said in favor of mutton as a diet for general use, is the fact that the masses, both in city and country, have been written. But it is one of those good things that will bear repeating. No one who has sat down to his savory roast, or inviting chop, needs thereafter to be reminded that no meat excels mutton in those qualities that commend it to the palate. Her well-marbled Southdown mutton is rapidly supplanting the traditional roast beef of old England, whose popularity annually continues the increase from some 25,000,000 mutton yielding sheep. The masses of the people need not so much to be reminded that the sheep produces flesh equally luscious and nutritious with beef and pork, and greatly superior to the latter in hygienic properties, as of the further fact that mutton can be produced at less cost per pound than either. It is demonstrable, that a bushel of corn will produce more pounds of flesh when properly fed to a sheep than when fed to a bullock or hog. To the farmer who is usually compelled to do his own slaughtering and curing, mutton is particularly commended, by the fact that it is more easily prepared, and that the single animal produces no more than can be cared for while being consumed. These facts, admitted and acted upon by the few, need to be kept before the people until the use of mutton becomes as general as swine flesh.—Country Gentleman.

MADE HIM SICK.—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale does not greatly care for revivals and revivalists. He tells this suggestive story: "In early life I happened to meet one morning with the distinguished author, Sylvester Judd, just after we had both heard a great preacher, a man of great rhetorical power and remarkable religiously speak on the text: 'The whole creation groaned in pain together until now.' I asked Mr. Judd how he liked the sermon. 'I stood it through with difficulty,' he said in a sort of agony. 'I stood it till he came to the place where he abused God's ocean. But when he said that that was roaring in pain, was howling with agony as convicted of sin, I had to leave my seat and leave the church. I crowded by the good woman at the door of the pew. 'Excuse me, Madam, but it makes me sick,' I said. 'I was not myself till I stood under God's clear stars in his still night. They were not in anguish; they were not howling in pain. And I could not hear that man defaming them.' And then more seriously, Mr. Judd went on: 'Is there no thing better to preach about than sin? A ways sin and sin? Is it not better to talk about the pure than the impure? Are not love and truth and beauty subjects better fitted for God's children than always sin, sin, sin?'"

FISHES FOR CALIFORNIA.—A dispatch to the Call says: Senator Sargent succeeded at the last session in procuring an adequate appropriation for continuing the work of propagation of food fishes, and has secured a promise from Prof. Baird, the Commissioner, that a large number of shad and white fish will be sent to stock California rivers than last year, when 500,000 white fish and 120,000 young shad were sent. Some new varieties of carp, obtained from Germany, will also be sent to California. The beneficial operations of the Fish Commission are already widely apparent on this side of the continent. Salmon and shad are appearing in great numbers where for many years they have been strangers, and by the consequent reduction of prices these wholesome articles of food are being rapidly brought within the reach of all classes.

Some butchers at Manchester have bit upon a scheme for counteracting the effect which the extensive use of American beef is exercising upon their profits. They are, it appears, buying up as fast as they can all the tough old bulls and ancient "matronly cows" they can lay their hands on. These they kill, and exhibit as "real American beef, not frozen," selling the meat at apparently small price, but in reality gaining a handsome profit. The customer after partaking of "real American beef not frozen," never wants to try it again, and returns to his old high-priced English meat, which is nothing, in many cases, but the American article naturalized by the butcher.

A Cure for Consumption.

A correspondent of Southern Plantation writes as follows about the power of a well known plant: "I have discovered a remedy for pulmonary consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they commenced bleeding at the lungs, and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is the common mullen, steeped strong and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drank freely. The herb should be gathered before the end of July, if convenient. Young or old plants are good dried in the shade and kept in clean paper bags. The medicine must be continued from 3 to 6 months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens the system and builds up instead of taking away strength. It makes good blood, and takes inflammation away from the lungs." It is the wish of the writer that every periodical in the United States, Canada and Europe should publish this receipt for the benefit of the human family. Lay this up, and keep it in the house ready for use.

PECULIAR HORSE DISEASE.—On Saturday morning Wm. L. Willis, of Elk Grove, entered his stable and found a valuable mare lying dead, having apparently died without a struggle. She had been in comparatively good health previously, and on the day before had looked especially well, eating her food with a good appetite and showing no signs of disease. A post-mortem examination, however, revealed the fact that she had died of liver complaint, that organ being softened so that it was about the consistency of coagulated blood. The best authorities on the diseases of the horse say that this noble animal is less liable than any other to disease of the liver, and that no symptoms can be given, because the existence of the disease is rarely, if ever, known until a post-mortem examination. This may be the cause of the death of many other horses where no apparent cause could be found. Mr. Willis says that the only symptom that he can remember is that the mare sometimes turned her head and looked anxiously at her right side, but not enough to indicate violent pain, as in cases of colic. Mr. Willis was also unfortunate in the loss of a fine colt a few weeks since.—See Record-Union.

DRILLING WHEAT.—When a man tells me he is not able to buy a drill, I give him this illustration:—Mr. A. puts in ten acres of wheat every year. Three years ago he bought a drill of me. Before that he sowed two and a half bushels to the acre. Since he has used but one and a half per acre. Thus in three years he has saved on seed alone, thirty bushels; calling it one dollar per bushel, a very moderate estimate, he has secured a much better yield by drilling. The first year he drilled wheat, he puts his gain over broadcast at 25 bushels; the second year, 30 bushels, and this year, 10 bushels. He gets these figures by comparing his present crop with past ones, and with his neighbor's crops that were sown broadcast. Here is a gain in three years of \$65. Adding this to \$30 saved in seed, and we have \$95 gain in three years—\$15 more than the drill cost him, and it is good for twenty years' work. Don't that pay?—Correspondent Ohio Farmer.

The wealth of some dairying districts is enormous. Herkimer, New York, is said to ship annually over 17,000,000 pounds of cheese and 300,000 pounds of butter—worth \$4,500,000. Little Falls, New York, perhaps as much. St. Albans, Vermont, ships 1,000,000 pounds of cheese, 2,750,000 pounds of butter, worth in the market \$1,250,000. The village of Wellington, Ohio, shipped 400,000 pounds of cheese in 1869, worth \$50,000. The products of the dairy are sold for cash, and hence the returns are quick. This industry enables the manufacturers to reduce a large bulk of food into a small compass, through the two processes of feeding cows and manufacturing the production.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE.—In England the farmers generally grow larger crops than we do. In answer to the question, "How do you do it?" an Englishman replied: "We feed our land before it is hungry, and weed it before it is foul." American farmers cannot follow this system, unless they keep more live stock than they now do; but they must increase their stock or let their farms become impoverished.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The 17th of March is the day of Ireland's patron saint, Saint Patrick introduced Christianity into Ireland, and converted the natives from heathenism to be good Christians. He did many wonderful miracles, according to tradition, but the greatest of his acts was the driving of all the snakes out of Ireland. It is said that a snake, even to this day, cannot live on Irish soil. The way St. Patrick drove the snakes out of the island, is said to have been by his beating a drum, and keeping up the clatter until the last of the reptiles had departed.—How true, we cannot say; at any rate, the snakes left, and have not shown their heads in Ireland since. St. Patrick was a great and good man, and ended his useful life on the 17th of March, A. D. 463, in the one hundred and twenty-first year of his age.

THE ARK.—Some old chroniclers state that on the 17th of March, Noah entered into the Ark. On the 29th of April, the year following, he came out of the Ark.

The losses of American ships have been so great this winter, that the ship-yards of New England are looking forward to a busy year, especially those which build wooden vessels of the best class.

ARTIFICIAL BEESWAX.—A mixture of paraffine and resin has found its way into the market as a substitute for beeswax. It resembles the genuine article very closely in color, fracture and adhesiveness. The cakes are generally covered with a thin coat of genuine beeswax.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PROVIDENCE, March 23.—The proposition to amend the constitution so as to allow women to vote where taxed has been defeated by 26 to 23 votes.

CONCORD, March 23.—Tabulated returns from all but twenty towns and wards show nearly all the constitutional amendments adopted, including one abolishing religious test as a qualification for office. One, which proposes to strike out the word "Protestant" from the bill of rights, is probably defeated by a few hundred votes.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—It seems a fact that Minister Washburn has asked to be called from Paris, and that such a recall will be made as soon as his successor is determined upon.

FORT SMITH, March 23.—On Sunday night four men, all drunks, entered the house of a widow woman in Sebastian county, and remained all night, each one gratifying his brutal passion by force. The woman died the next day. She was four children.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Russian fleet, with Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine on board, anchored off the bar early to-day.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Russian fleet steamed up to the city this afternoon and anchored in North River. Salutes were exchanged as forts and American war vessels were passed.

It has been ascertained that ex Mayor Hall's visit to Brooklyn on Friday night last was to transact business for a well-known wealthy lady who is about to bring an action for divorce against her husband, and was not in any way connected with Kate Klaxton's affairs.

Ex-Mayor Hall's absence is still unexplained. Nothing whatever has been heard of him.

The first Monday in June has been appointed for the trial of Peter B. Sweeney.

BOSTON, March 24.—Wool dull and weak and prices in favor of buyers. A fair business is doing: sales of fleeces 200,000 lbs., No. 1 and X, Ohio, Pennsylvania 40¢@42¢, N. X. 44¢@46, although some very desirable N. X. is still held at 48 and XXX at 49. Michigan, New Hampshire and Wisconsin fleeces medium and X have been selling at 37¢@42, mostly at 37¢@38. Combing and Delaine in fair demand; lots offered taken at previous prices, and supplies of this description are sold in close order. Pinned wools in fair demand; sales 210,000 lbs. choice lots Eastern super sold at 44¢@46, but sales of super and X have been principally in the range of 35¢@40. Several samples of new California spring have been received, the condition of which is inferior to last year. Sales now include 15,500 lbs. at 26, 30,000 lbs. at 22. Prices irregular and unsettled. There has been a fair business in old California and spring; sales 300,000 lbs, mostly in range of 16¢@20.

CHICAGO, March 24.—The week closes with a firmer feeling in the grain market, and with an active trade. Since last Monday the selling has gradually been strengthening, and higher prices would be reached within a month, and the presence in New York of a well known prominent bull operator was taken as indication that some development would result before long. The month has been wintry, and snow has fallen nearly ever since it set in. This, while it is good for the winter wheat crop, is bad for the spring wheat, which is the principal crop of this section. Harvesting, which should begin soon, has been delayed at least two weeks by this unusual weather. Reports of small crops in store continue to come in, and are not balanced, as is generally the case, by contrary reports. Wheat closed at \$1.26 1/2 cash. The opening of navigation, the natural effect of which is to make higher prices, seems at least six weeks off.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Wool, dull; supply light. Colorado, washed, 20¢@22¢; unwashed, 16¢@20¢; extra and merino, pulled, 30¢@45¢. Texas, fine and medium, 20¢@28¢; coarse, 18¢@22¢.

European Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.—A leading grain circular says the wheat markets of the interior show generally rather more firmness, but sellers complain of slow trade, and unremunerative prices. Purchasers buy little more than wanted for immediate use; coast about cleared of cargoes of wheat and maize. Out of 35 ships at the outlets for orders there now remain only 20 for sale. Spot business within the past two days has been dull throughout, but values are unchanged. Four fresh arrivals since Tuesday inclusive of small lots of wheat and flour. Arrivals of corn moderate at this market. To day there was tolerably good attendance and fair business in wheat at the extreme prices of Tuesday. In some instances the turn was in favor of sellers. Flour steady, but little doing; corn in fair demand.

UTAH.

Execution of John D. Lee.

CEDAR CITY, March 23.—Lee made a short speech, in which he expressed his confidence in the Mormon religion as revealed to Joseph Smith. He denounced Brigham Young in severe terms, and said he had never intentionally done wrong, and was prepared to die. His language was evasive and contradictory to what he had previously said and written. He died as he had lived, a religious fanatic. The marshal with the soldiers and Lee, District Attorney Howard and Rev. Mr. Stokes arrived at Mountain Meadows about 8 o'clock Thursday evening. After eating and stationing guards, all retired around the camp fire, except Lee and Rev. Stokes, who slept together in a wagon. Lee slept all night and took a light meal. He gave directions as to the disposition of his property to Attorney Howard, dividing it equally between three of his wives and their children. He requested the marshal to deliver his body to his wife Rachel, and also requested that he might be shot at short range, and that they would aim at his heart. He knelt down on his coffin, and was requested to sit there while a photographer present took his picture. Lee called the artist to him and requested that each of his wives should be forwarded a copy. After his remarks Rev. Stokes offered prayer. Lee kneeling on his coffin, a bandage was placed on his eyes. He sat on his coffin, took off his coat and hat, handed them to an officer, held up his hands and said he was ready. The marshal gave the word and three shots went through his heart. He fell back upon his coffin and died without a struggle. Quite a number of spectators were present. The best of order prevailed. The body was immediately placed in a coffin and sent to his wife Rachel. During the past few days Lee has had some hopes of executive interference in response to a petition recently presented by his children.

HIS CONFESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—The full confession of John D. Lee, written by his own hand since it became certain that no pardon would be granted him, and confided to District Attorney Howard, will be published to-morrow. It is quite lengthy, occupying about three columns, and describes in detail all the circumstances preceding, attendant upon and subsequent to the Mountain Meadows massacre. The facts as related by Lee have been heretofore brought out in evidence at the trial, from which his con-

fusion varies in no material particular. His latest conference with High, Hays, Klingensmith and other Mormon leaders and himself, claiming that he was compelled by them to take the part he did in the massacre on the peril of his personal safety and life. He alleges that he protested in the strongest manner against attacking the emigrants, and only yielded under representation of High and others that it was ordered by those in authority. He does not admit that he personally killed any of the emigrants, though he had charge of the wagon containing the children and wounded men when the attack was made upon them and saved the lives of two children who were about being killed. He fails to directly charge Brigham Young with ordering the massacre, but states that when he reported the matter to Young the latter at first expressed much concern, whereupon Lee protested against Young going back on the acts of his subordinates, to which Young replied he had not been aware that there were so many women and children with the train, but that he would consider the matter and take counsel of God. He then retired, and on his return assured Lee that they were justified in their action and he would sustain them. Lee arraigns the Mormon priesthood, holding them responsible for the foul crimes, during a long period of years, including the roving horror of Mountain Meadows. When led out to die he laid a written statement on the field contradicting his previous confession made to counsel and expressed his firm reliance on the mercy of God, evidently dying as he had lived, a religious fanatic.

FOREIGN.

It is under contemplation to break up a very historical vessel at Sheerness that did good service for King James II, in helping him to escape to France. This vessel has been used as a Government lighter, and occasionally as a landing stage for the Great Eastern steamship. It is named the Royal Escape, and on the dock-yard books is known as lighter No. 4. The vessel in which Charles II. sailed for Holland to resume the throne of England was two years ago employed as a landing stage at New Haven, on the Sussex coast, and probably does duty there to-day.

It appears from the agricultural returns just issued that for the whole of the United Kingdom the cultivated area in 1875 was 47,303,000 acres, exclusive of heath and mountain pasture land, and of woods and plantations. This total exceeds that of 1875 by 80,000 acres. Between the years 1869 and 1870, 1,233,000 additional acres were returned as having been brought under cultivation.

An effort is being made in London to change the customs of fashionable society. The people are tired of dancing till daylight and sleeping till noon, and an effort is to be made during Easter "in the highest quarters" to make afternoon dances a feature. The kettle drums of a year or two ago, and the "receptions" and "at homes" of the current season have been steps in that direction.

The Bombay "Gazette" states that the Maharajah of Cashmere has imported from France 200,000 vines, capable of making more than double the number of trees, which a French gentleman has come to Bombay from Cashmere to receive on behalf of the Maharajah, who intends to grow grapes on a large scale in his territories, and make wine therefrom.

Mr. Walter, M. P., presided at a temperance conference at Newbury and strongly advocated the brewing of a lighter and less heady beer, resembling that of Germany, and the establishment of cafes after the model of those on the Continent, the best antidotes to the widespread drunkenness of the working classes.

The "Unita Cattolica," the organ of the Vatican, states that the English Ritualists continue to prepare neophytes for the Catholic Church in Rome, and announces the conversion of four English clergymen, who, it says have courageously renounced their rich livings to enter the true church.

Honorable Mrs. Norton, the poetess and novelist, was married recently to Sir Wm. Stirling Maxwell, Bart, M. P. for Perthshire. The ceremony took place at the bride's residence. The bride's age is seventy and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. Sir Wm. is fifty-nine.

The Earl of Ixworth has had the misfortune to lose by tuberculosis the famous short-horn "Tenth Duchess of Geneva," which was purchased by his Lordship at the New York Mills sale, United States, in 1873, for over 6,000 guineas.

The Russian budget for the current year, which has just been issued by the Minister of Finance, shows an estimated revenue of £77,697,000, and expenditure of £77,690,000 and thus anticipates a surplus of about £7,000.

The present winter in Great Britain is remarkable for unusual symptoms of early vegetation; and this is still more the case in France, where in some districts the season appears, by all reports, to be several weeks in advance.

Commodore Jenkins, now on the retired list of the United States Navy, is said to be the only living navigator who has made 500 voyages across the Atlantic.

YAMHILL COUNTY.—From the Reporter: One can form no conception of the vast increase of acreage in grain this season without getting out among the farms and viewing for himself. Along the bordering foothills, the entire length of our county (and how much further each way we do not know), a wonderful change has taken place. The higher hills, which heretofore have stood barren and worthless during the season, are many of them now covered with as fine looking crops of grain as can be seen on any lands in the valley. There are hundreds of acres of this description. Add to this the increased proportion of old land that is being seeded this season, and we think it safe to say that this year's acreage will exceed that of any former year fully one third. Grain on all kinds of land in looking splendidly, and should nothing occur to cut the yield short of an average one for this country, Yamhill will produce a million bushels of the cereals for the harvest of 1877.

The Douglas Haindelater gives information that a Mrs. Collins, wife of a farmer on Deer Creek, sloped last Monday with a colored man named George Christopher, leaving her husband and two children. The husband followed to Roseburg, where he recovered the horse his wife had ridden from the farm. The woman and her paramour came north on the train. The husband is not desirous of her return.

The editor of the Vermont Farmer knows of fifteen women in that State who can lift a sack containing two bushels of potatoes.—Exchange. That wouldn't be much of a lift for E'en women.

THE FARMER.—The Oregon Cultivator is no more, but the WILLAMETTE FARMER still flourishes, and deserves the patronage of the farming community.—East Oregonian