



Issued every week by the WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: One year, (Postage paid), in advance, \$2.50...

MARKET REPORT.

SILVER COIN.—In Portland the bank quote at par buying, selling. HOME PRODUCE MARKET. The following represent wholesale rates from producers or first hands: FLOUR.—In jobbing lots standard brands, \$4.75; best country brands, \$4.25...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

RICE.—China, No. 1, 6c; China No. 2, 5c; Japan, 7c; Sandwich Islands, 8c. TEAS.—Japan, 40c/50c/65c; Black, 40c/75c; Green, 65c/80c. BEANS.—Small white, 2c; Pink, 2c; bayon, 2c; butter, 2c.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1880. At the date of last issue we noted an improvement in wheat at Liverpool which has been sustained through the week, and a further advance of one shilling a quarter noted, so that on Wednesday Liverpool quotations were a trifle higher than at any time the present season with a good demand here at \$1.47 per cental, and a trifle beyond for choice round lots. We cannot learn of any transactions of note at that figure, but some wheat changed hands at \$1.48 for a very desirable lot. The general report is that no wheat is selling at rates offered. It is not easy to predict what may happen in the English market. It is liable to drop at any moment if supplies are abundant, but seems to be held up at present by slowness of American wheat growers to accept current rates. Shipments from this coast are far behind last year at the same time, and the same is true of shipments from Atlantic ports. Should America become a free exporter we may look for depression in the foreign market, which is not likely to be the case with continuance of low prices. Producers seem inclined to hold as they always do when prices are below their ideas. All things considered the Liverpool market holds up well. Much depends upon tonnage with us, and tonnage cannot be expected to drop materially in its demands for three months to come, so those who propose to hold must do so with an understanding of the chances they take. Since we wrote the reply to "Seller," published elsewhere, we have heard of four or five vessels on the way to this coast, not before known, several of which left Valparaiso in September, and will be due in San Francisco in another week. It is reasonable to believe that tonnage will be plentiful on the coast before the season is over. It will be seen that while foreign quotations have fluctuated considerably they have held steadily for a week past and show one shilling a quarter advance in that time, and this steadiness of advance is a favorable symptom, as it shows the feeling is not spasmodic but earnest. Shrewd, long headed men, with money to invest, seem to be in the market paying close up to \$1.50 per cental for choice lots, to hold the expected tumble in freights in February. The action of these men, whom we could name if necessary, sustain the position we take with regard to the future of the market. Indeed, we form our opinion in great part from observing the action of such men, as well as upon the data we have within reach. At this time, when the prospect is so poor at best,

it is necessary for those who grow wheat in upper Columbia regions to know all there is to know, so as to get all there is in their wheat when they sell, and they are not likely to get enough to do them very much good this year. The hop market is very flat and the figures offered are lower than growers have expected. We hear of shipments on consignment, but of no sales; parties are holding for a better price, and ruling figures at San Francisco are 15 to 18 cts. per lb.

Better shows advance of 2 1/2 to 5 cts. a pound since last week and eggs have bounced up from 25 to 32 1/2 cts. per dozen, and are scarce at that. Apples and pears are in full supply, so plentiful that prices have lowered, so that 50 to 65 cts. are given as the limits. The regular dispatches published in the daily newspapers yesterday gives the price of good California cargoes of wheat off coast 47 1/2 per 500 lbs, but we happen to know that cargoes of good Oregon valley wheat were worth 48 1/2 to 49 in Liverpool yesterday. Farmers will form their own opinion of newspapers that keep from them the actual value of their own wheat, and give them quotations of an inferior quality of wheat instead.

NEW YORK WOOL MARKET.

U. S. Economist. FRIDAY Oct. 22, 1880. The market for the staple continues uneven, yet in this respect we cannot discover any weak spot, although some parties who hold dear wools will probably dissent from our view. This we cannot help. On all wools brought early in the season without discrimination, such as California, Texas, Lake and Territory, there is a heavy loss of from 2c. to 7c. a pound right straight along, and the same is to some extent true of fine Western fleeces, which were brought before they were grown or shorn off the sheep. This loss is felt all round, but it falls heaviest on speculators. Nor are dealers or manufacturers exempt from heavy losses in some instances. This uneven range of prices runs right through the markets still. We suppose fine fleeces can be bought cheaper in New York and Boston to-day than in Ohio or Indiana, and as for Texas and California wools it takes a keen expert to purchase them with any degree of safety. Spring Texas wools are selling below the Fall clip, and no one can tell within several cents a pound which is the cheapest until the wools are scored clean. The improvement noticed last week is sustained here, and is now more sensibly felt in Boston, Ohio, Indiana, Texas and California, where sellers have put their prices from 1c. to 2c. a pound.

Barbers and Shaving.

The idea that shaving is a duty, says the London News—ceremonial, as among the Egyptian priests, or social merely as among ourselves—is older than the invention of steel or even bronze razors. Nothing is more remarkable in savage life than the resolution of the braves who shave with a shell or a broken piece of glass, left by European mariners. A warrior will throw himself on the ground, and while one friend holds his arms and prevents him from struggling, another will scrape his chin with the shell or the broken bottle glass till he rises, bleeding but beardless. Manuily, it seems, must have shaved almost as badly with the razor of modern life. When he went to a barber, and after an easy shave, asked what he owed, the fellow replied: "Just what you generally give the man who shaves you, sir." "I generally give the man two cuts on each cheek," said the historian of England. Shaving requires a combination of qualities which rarely meet in one amateur. You should have plenty of razors, unlike a Prussian ambassador of the stingy Frederick. This ambassador according to Voltaire, cut his throat with the only razor he possessed. The chin of that diplomatist must have been unworthy alike of the court to which he was accredited and of that from which he came. The exquisite shaver who would face the world with smooth chin requires many razors, many strips, many brushes, odd soaps, a light, steady hand, and, perhaps, a certain gaiety of temper which prevents edged weapons from offering unholy temptations. Perhaps the savage is born, not made like the poet; certainly many men are born with an inability to shave. Here comes the need for the kindly race of barbers, a race dear to literature. The energy of the British character, our zeal for individual enterprise, makes us a self shaving race; the Latin people are economical, but they do not grudge paying for an easy shave. Americans in this matter are more continental than English in their taste. Was it not in Marseilles that his friend induced Mark Twain to be shaved by a barber worthy of the bottle glass or sea shell stage of his profession? They pretended that his performances were equal to those of the barber on board the ship that brought them from America. Englishmen as a rule shave themselves when they do not wear beards. Razors are like sheep dogs; no one would keep a bad one or sell or give away a good one. No razor should be condemned till it has been "stopped" well and carefully. Some say that soldiers' old buff belts make the best stops. The Scotch peasantry use a peculiar hard smooth fungus which grows in decaying elm trees. The Palouse Gazette tells how two men, named Rodgers and Wandley, bought agricultural machinery, wagons, a hack and other goods on credit, and then sold off, bought horses and took the road for Montana. They were followed and Wandley was arrested. Rodgers was one hundred miles ahead.

The proprietors of the town of Spokane offer suitable ground for location of county buildings.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS.

One hundred and fifty British farmers left England one week for a permanent settlement in Texas. The wheat acreage along the Northern Pacific Railroad is about 10,000,000 against 6,000,000 last year. The California State Agricultural Society gave \$357 in premiums for fruit exhibits, and \$13,000 for horse races. The average per centage of sugar in the French beet is 11; in the German and American 13 per cent. American competition is resulting disastressously to English grain dealers in Russia. Several of them have already suspended. Cal. Littler, of Devenport, Iowa, estimates the amount of butter now made in creameries in that State at 50,000,000 pounds per annum. It will take \$3,000,000 worth of bags to prepare California's wheat for shipment this year, and \$15,000,000 more to carry it to market. The Department of Agriculture reports the number of hogs in the United States this year as 35,037,100; last year, 34,700,200, and in 1870 at 32,272,500. M. De La Crotelle who has been investigating grape culture in California predicts that many Frenchmen will emigrate there in the near future, he finds that the vines are afflicted with the same diseases and insects as in France, but that they withstand them better. Vermont takes the lead in the production of maple sugar, producing from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 pounds annually. N. W. York comes next, producing one-third less. Ohio comes third, and produces about half as much as New York. The States of Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Michigan and Wisconsin produce annually about 1,000,000 pounds each. The annual report of the Commissioner general of the Land Office recommends a considerable increase in the force of the office and the salaries of some of his assistants. The report states that 16,000,000 acres of land were surveyed during the past fiscal year, an increase of 7,000,000 over the previous year. The total area of the public lands already surveyed is 752,000,000 acres. The estimated area of those unsurveyed is 1,062,000,000 acres. The number of cattle imported into Great Britain from the United States in the first twenty-six weeks of the following year will show the enormous increase which is going on in the trade. In that period of 1875 there were seventy-five head imported; in 1876 there were only seven; in 1877 there were 4,220; in 1878 there were 18,688, in 1879 the number had increased to 27,722, and for the corresponding period of this year the number is 73,320. A Professor Sheldon, of an English agricultural college, has been making a tour of the Northwest in the interest of the Dominion Government. He thinks the Northwest is destined to become the great grain (especially wheat) growing region of the world, but that Ontario is better adapted to dairy purposes. In his opinion, English emigrants would do better by settling in Ontario, and leaving to the Canadians accustomed to the modes of farming in other provinces the task of pioneering the Northwest. Around Shanghai lie 50,000 square miles which are called the Garden of China, and which have been tilled for countless generations. This area is as large as New York and Pennsylvania combined; it is all meadow land, raised a few feet above the river—lakes, rivers, canal, a complete network of water communication; the land is under the highest cultivation; three crops a year are gathered; population so dense that wherever you look you see men and women in blue pants and blouse, so numerous that you fancy some number or fair coming on, and all hands turned out for a holiday. No one can deny that the Chinese are an industrious people.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARID REGIONS. Sacramento Record-Union. At the last session of Congress there was appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for development of the arid regions of the United States. These regions lie generally between the Pacific coast and the one hundredth degree of west longitude, and are constituted or made up of the territory having an average rainfall too small to support profitable cultivation of the soil without artificial irrigation. As we are informed, the law making such appropriation does not provide any machinery or medium through which the money shall be expended, or point out any way for what special purposes it shall be devoted. Congressman Horace Davis, at whose special instance it was appropriated, suggested in his address before our State Agricultural Society the propriety of offering prizes by the State Board of Agriculture of California for essays upon those regions. The essays set forth their soils and climates, means of irrigation, modes of reclamation, etc. Since quite a large section of the southern part of our State comes properly within the arid regions, for the development of which this money is appropriated, the suggestion seems to be a very appropriate and proper one. Congress did not intend to go into remote sections of the country beyond the settlements of civilized people to expend the money, or any money, but to have it expended where its immediate good will be felt. An investigation of the great question of irrigating the San Joaquin valley would be a legitimate subject for inquiry in connection with the preservation of our navigable rivers from destruction from the overflow of debris from the mines. The next Congress should direct the expenditure of the appropriation.

Hauled Off. The Walla Walla Union says: Recently some parties have been helping themselves to wheat which was piled, after harvest, in the fields where threshed and sacked. One man missed 104 sacks and several others have missed more or less. If wheat was worth a dollar a bushel it would be worth while to appropriate it, but it is mighty small business to be hooking thirty cent wheat. The party who did the hooking is known.

Heavy Berkshire Pigs. The Hillsboro Independent has the following concerning some heavy porkers, and is a good card in favor of thoroughbred Berkshire pigs: "Mr. T. H. Tongue has slaughtered the four pigs that he exhibited at the Washington county fair, two thoroughbreds and two crosses between Berkshire and Poland China, each being sixteen months old. The thoroughbreds weighed dressed, 710 lbs, the cross-breeds 615 lbs. Mr Tongue fed and treated these four pigs the same, and the result being so much in favor of the thoroughbreds he will not hereafter breed crosses, but raise the pure blooded Berkshire."

Fencing in Wasco County. A Dufur correspondent of The Dalles Mountaineer, says: Dufur Bros. have recently fenced a large tract of land north of the town for a sheep pasture. The fence is an experiment of interest to stock men. There is first a barbed wire three inches from the ground, then three boards eight inches wide, and placed three inches above the wire and three inches apart. Two more barbed wires six inches apart above the boards complete the structure. This fence it is claimed will keep out dogs and coyotes and the builders are confident their valuable sheep will be safe inside this enclosure. A Wonderful Country. A correspondent of the Northwest Tribune, writing from Hangman's creek, Spoken county, says that there are 17 townships lying east of the railroad and south of Cheney, embracing an area of nearly 400,000 acres. There is not in this county that amount of land lying in a body that contains as many acres of wheat producing land as the district just described, and it would not be an exaggerated statement to say that this district is capable of producing 5,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. Allowing that 50 per cent. of these lands are applied to the production of wheat, yielding twenty-five bushels per acre, it would amount to that quantity.

How Happiness is Secured. Happiness is the absence of pain or annoyance, and wherever there is pain there is disease. A pain in the lower portion of the body indicates a disorder of some kind. If there is any odor or color of deposit in the urine it means disease and requires attention at once. We have heard many of our friends speak of the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and are convinced there is nothing so certain and valuable for all disorders of the urinary system both male and female.

Get out Doors. The close confinement of all factory work, gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite; languid miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidneys and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column.

The Bonanza Mines. It is an open secret that unless new discoveries of ore are made in these mines that their working will have to be abandoned, and then the question arises whether more money has been taken from them than has been put in. But no such question of comparative benefits can arise in connection with the Oregon Kidney Tea, for every dollar put into that has produced a thousand dollars worth of good to the victims of backache and kidney troubles as their unanimous testimony will show. Sold in all stores.

Immigration. The East Oregonian says: There are now in and on the way to the North river settlements, at least fifty families, mostly from California. They represent a capital of at least \$150,000, and are building mills, opening farms, and are concentrating all their energies, and will soon build up a powerful community. They come much after the style of colonists, but have no colony rules nor regulations. They are the right sort of people to prosper.

An Inquiry. A subscriber writing from Marshfield, Coos county, asks: "Please give the man's name who has the Italian artichokes for sale, and address, also the name of the man that owns the Ashland Nursery." Yours truly.

Now is the best time to set trees, send your orders to J. H. Stettinier, Woodburn Oregon. He keeps the best of trees, and is known for his reliability. Send and get his catalogue and price list.

Bold Attempt at Safe Robbery.

The boldest attempt to break open a safe and steal its contents that we have heard of for a long time was enacted in Mr. Z. F. Mooly's store, at The Dalles, last Friday night. A hole was cut through the roof of about four feet square, and by means of a rope tied to the rafters an entrance was effected into the building. The roof is composed of a layer of brick covered with tin. In tearing up the tin some of the rafters left their bloody marks, evidently cutting their hands in the attempt. A brace and bit and a small saw were found on the roof. After entrance was effected the safe was attacked. On the side the iron covering was cut and pried off for a width of six inches and about a foot long. Then the layer of hard concrete was dug out and the lining of chilled steel reached, which could not be pierced. An attempt was made to enter the safe in front, and other places, but all proved futile. About eleven dollars was found taken out of the till next morning, but whether any goods were taken or not could not be ascertained. The safe was opened next morning by Mr. Skilbe, and between the inner and outer covering of the safe was found a piece of a broken "jimmy." The lock of the safe was broken, but the contents were not disturbed. It was evident from this that they were novices at the business, as Mr. Skilbe opened it in a short time.

Washington County Statistics.

The Hillsboro Independent says: "We collect the following information from the new assessment roll of this county: Number of acres of agricultural land, 235,615; value of agricultural land, \$1,915,330; value of all town lots, \$154,170; value of merchandise and implements, \$208,220; money in banks, accounts and shares of stock, \$518,340; household furniture, carriage, watches, etc., \$146,510; number of horses and mules, 2,846, valued at \$61,160; number of cattle, 4,580, valued at \$61,160; number of sheep and goats, 4,880, valued \$10,160; gross value of all property, \$3,192,020; indebtedness within the State, \$756,400; exempt from tax, \$296,990; total value of taxable property, \$2,137,630; polls, 1,135.

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THE PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA.

SACRAMENTO, California, July 1st, 1880. TO ALL DESIROUS OF SECURING THE BENEFITS OF LIFE INSURANCE: The first consideration with applicants for life insurance is, or at least should be, SAFETY. Will the money paid out for the policy be prudently invested? Are the affairs of the Company honestly and efficiently administered? When the policy becomes a claim, will it be promptly paid, and from the object which induced the payment of the premiums be fully attained? These are queries naturally suggested, and the character of the answers determines the course of the questioner and the selection of his Company. In this connection, the Managers of the PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY respectfully beg leave to submit the following facts and statements concerning their company: 1. Since its organization, A. D. 1869, it has paid \$53 death losses, on policies amounting in the aggregate to \$902,975. 2. It has paid to policy holders, for matured endowments, dividends, and surrender values, in round numbers, \$1,000,000. 3. Its losses have been paid PROMPTLY and without litigation. No judgement arising from a Policy claim has ever been rendered against it, and it has no suits of this character pending. 4. It has been repeatedly examined by SWORN EXPERTS, and most thorough searching investigations made of its condition and business, and in EVERY CASE its solvency and trustworthiness have been demonstrated. 5. Its stockholders are widely known as among the most capable business men and ablest financiers of the State of California, and the integrity of the State of CALIFORNIA is guaranteed by this Company against the laws of the State, including the Constitutional provision affecting corporations, are of the most rigid character, such as to make the Company one of the safest institutions of its kind. Section 3 of Article XII of the New Constitution of the State of California, is as follows: Sec. 3. Each stockholder of a corporation or joint stock association shall be individually and personally liable for such portion of its debts and liabilities contracted or incurred during the time he was a stockholder, as the amount of stock or shares owned by him bears to the whole of the subscribed capital stock or shares of the corporation or association. The Directors or Trustees of corporations and joint stock associations shall be jointly and severally liable to the creditors and stockholders for all moneys collected or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation or joint stock association, during the term of office of such Director or Trustee. 7. Its policy contracts contain no restrictions upon residence or travel, and its forms of insurance are unusually attractive. The Low Rate, Deposit Endowment and Mutual Investment Policies, are peculiar to this Company. 8. When desired, Policies can be registered by the Insurance Commissioner of California, on the payment of a moderate fee, and a policy holder in the PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of California has then the absolute guarantee of the State of CALIFORNIA that the money held by this Company against the contingency of his death, is secured by bonds and mortgages deposited in the State Treasury. With December 31st, 1879, the Company closed its eleventh year, and in so doing affords the only instance on record in which a life insurance company in the seventh year of its existence was enabled to pay its death losses from interest receipts; not only was this done, but in addition thereto a considerable surplus remained. Believing ourselves entitled to the confidence and business of such as propose effecting insurance upon human life, we solicit their patronage, and pledge ourselves to discharge to the best of our ability, the important and sacred trust devolving upon us. ROBERT SHERWOOD, J. F. HOUGHTON, GEORGE A. MOORE, L. S. ADAMS, M. BRYTE, SAMUEL LAVENSON, J. H. CARROLL, ROBERT HAMILTON, HUGH M. LAURE, D. W. EARLE, CHARLES N. FOX, E. C. CLARK, EDWIN CADLADDER, W. R. CLUNES, E. K. AINSIE.

The Portland Board is composed of the following well known men who represent \$10,000 each: JAMES STELLI, Cashier First National Bank. CHARLES HODGE, Hodge, Davis & Co. L. C. BROWNBRIDGE, Wholesale Leather and Findings. C. A. DOLPH, Wholesale Dealer. L. C. HENRICHSEN, Hardware & Greenberg. J. McBRACKEN, Wholesale Dealer. G. E. NOTTAGE, Physician. J. K. GILL, Stationer. E. F. ROGERS, Gen'l Ticket and Freight agent. O. C. R. R. Co. W. W. SPALDING, Wholesale Butcher. C. M. WHEBRO, Boot and Shoe Dealer. A. MCKINNIE, Manager for Oregon, Idaho and Washington Territories. Office 102 First street, Portland, Oregon. W. D. PRETTYMAN, Cashier.

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WE SHALL MAKE THE "FARMER" IN THE INTERESTS of and as the exponent of the Producers of Oregon and Washington Territory. Our Wheat Reports, are complete in themselves. We are perfecting arrangement whereby we shall receive direct report, by telegraph, of the Wheat Market. We have saved to the Farmers of Oregon thousands of dollars in the past, and shall see that they obtain for their Wheat this coming season just what it is worth. We want to double our list this Fall; and trust that all who feel interested in our success will speak to his neighbor and thus aid us in increasing our facilities. We will allow a reasonable Commission to anyone who wishes to canvass exclusively for the FARMER in their neighborhood. Send for rates of Commission to SAMUEL A. CLARKE, Manager, Portland, Oregon.

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