

SALMON WATCHING.

We learn on good authority, says the Oregon City Enterprise, that it is the intention to check on the salmon hatching business on the Clackamas. If this is done it is much to be regretted, and we believe that the camerymen on the Columbia river will not have to wait long ere they will see their error.

VANCOUVER LAND DISTRICT.—The sales of land for cash in this district for 1880, says the Vancouver Independent, amounted to 2,022.46 acres. The number of acres entered under the homestead act amounted to 30,566.

BUILDING A SHOP.—Workmen are now engaged for the O. R. & N. Co. in the construction of a carpenter shop 30x40 feet at the lower boulevard. This will be the new shipyard of this company now that Alsworth's dock occupies the old shipyard.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found in the river near Eagle Cliff last Friday. The man had on two pair of overalls and two red flannel shirts. In his pockets was \$35 in money, but no papers to identify him.

NEW HOUSES ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF POMEROY. Large quantities of potatoes are being shipped from the Sound.

FARMERS ARE ALL BUSY AROUND PATAHA CITY PUTTING IN THEIR GRAIN. Curtes, Idaho, offers splendid inducements for some one to erect there a tin stamp mill.

IT IS CONSIDERED DULL AT BOISE BECAUSE THERE ARE RUNNING BUT ONE FARE AND ONE "CHUCK-A-LUCK GAME."

W. B. WILSON HAS BEEN ARRESTED AT DAYTON, W. T., FOR NOT BRINGING BACK J. M. SKELTON'S HORSE WHICH HE BORROWED.

CAPT. NAT LANE WILL COMMAND THE STEAMER GERTRUDE ON THE STICKEEN RIVER THIS SEASON. Robt. Morgan will be her chief engineer. The Cassiar will go on the Fraser river route this season, and is being put in excellent shape for the work.

MINING NOTES. Jacksonville Sentinel.

Forty men were employed all winter at the Monumental mine, and \$40,000 cleaned up.

MILITENBERG BROS., who are mining in the vicinity of the old Williamsburg mines, picked up a nugget worth \$27 recently.

The warm weather prevailing during the past week has caused a shrinkage of water, and many of the miners will be compelled to commence cleaning up at once.

MR. BUICK, of Myrtle creek, exhibited two nuggets taken from Buick, Weaver & Co.'s claim, on Starvation, at Roseburg last week. One weighed six ounces and the other one ounce.

We learn that Capt. Ankeny and Frank Ennis, who own the Sciering mine, have been offered a handsome sum for it by English capitalists. They are satisfied with their investment, however, and have no inclination to sell.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th inst., says the Oregon City Enterprise, Eddie, the seven year old son of J. H. Boring at Danacus, while at Deemer & Co.'s mill was caught by the clothes on a revolving shaft and was held by the right arm in such a shape as to hold him firmly, and as his body was whirled around his feet were beaten against the boxing of the burrs so that his boots were torn off from his feet. Before the machinery could be stopped his right arm was badly broken above the elbow. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Clark, of Marshfield, and under his care, the little fellow is doing very well.

The McMinnville Reporter says: Guy Smith, the horse-thief, and John Smith, the house-breaker, plead guilty on Tuesday, and yesterday both were sentenced to the penitentiary, the former for a term of five years and the latter for seven years. Schultz plead guilty and time was set for sentence this morning. Young Chrisman plead guilty, Hess was convicted, and both will be sentenced on Saturday morning.

HOW LONDON OILT-EDGED BUTTER IS MADE.

In Dorset dairies the milk stands for twenty-four or thirty-six hours according to the season of the year, and in some cases is skimmed a second time after having stood a second period; the cream is considered ready for churning immediately after it is skimmed, and during the hot weather is commonly churned every day, while in cold weather the churning is done only on alternate days. To this practice of churning the cream while it is quite sweet and fresh, is owing in a great measure, the reputation which Dorset butter has long possessed; the practice, indeed, presupposes, the strictest cleanliness with respect to milk-pans and other vessels used in the dairy, for without this primary condition the daily churning would be practically valueless. The old-fashioned barrel churn with improved beaters is commonly used in Dorset dairies, and after the butter is taken out of the churn, the greatest care is taken to wash out all traces of buttermilk, so as to avoid the light-colored streaks that commonly appear in ill-made butter. The coldest and cleanest water that can be obtained is used for this purpose, and the butter is repeatedly turned and pressed on a slab of wood. A dairyman whose hands are naturally cold always succeeds best in butter-making, all other things being equal.

It is seldom that the butter is salted in a systematic manner; the dairyman generally guesses the quantity of salt to be used, but an experienced and careful person can guess it with surprising accuracy; it is, however, generally understood that the butter intended for market is more sparingly salted than that intended for home consumption.

It is clear, however, that the Dorset dairy maids have got into a better system of butter-making than most of their sisterhood in other parts of the country have done. For Dorset butter has a popularity greater than the butter of any other country and much butter made far enough away is sold in London under the adventitious name of Dorset butter. The name is pirated, and the name sells the butter. This sort of thing is at once an honor and an injustice to Dorsetshire.—Prof. Sheldon.

CHILE AND PERU.

From U. S. Economist. Affairs certainly are badly mixed in South America, and the equitable settlement of the now, two years' war is a matter of considerable difficulty. The victorious Chileans are disposed to treat, and have intimated their disposition to bring the war to a close, but no Peruvian officials can be found bold enough to place their signatures to a treaty of peace. While they have been badly beaten, and have no expectation that they will be able to retrieve the disasters of the past, they yet hesitate to say so, and run the risk of finally being obliged to accept less advantageous terms than they could now secure, and expose their country to still further humiliation and loss.

The war originally—a fact now largely forgotten—was between Chile and Bolivia. The occasion of it was the imposition of a tax of ten per cent. export duty per quintal by Bolivia upon the nitrates of Atacama, to the proprietorship of which Chile claimed joint partnership with Bolivia. Some very delicate points were involved in this question, but none that patience and diplomacy could not have amicably settled. The Chileans, however, knowing that an opportune season had arrived when they could easily possess themselves of the whole province of Atacama, with a prior declaration of war from the Bolivian Government. A "secret" defensive alliance of reciprocal territorial guarantee against all aggressors existed between Peru and Bolivia and on this ground Chile threw down her gauntlet and declared war against Peru. Bolivia has thus far played a small and unimportant part in the sanguinary contests that have taken place. Her country has been free from invasion, excepting the loss of Atacama, and her material resources are undisturbed. The announcement has been made that England, France and Italy have tendered their offices as mediators between the antagonistic governments, and if the report is confirmed, we may expect immediate steps to be taken to hasten to all conflicting interests. But South American Republics are not easy of conciliation. The petty jealousies and ambitious designs which they all entertain, render arbitration between them a difficult, unpleasant and thankless task.

That the terms of Chile will be hard, may be expected beforehand. She has not fought, it is true for the conquest and annexation of the whole of Peru, for the most valuable portion of that country lies East of the Andes, while the conquests of the Chileans have been along Peru's two thousand miles of seacoast. Chile will annex undoubtedly a good slice of Peruvian territory, will retain the Bolivian province of Atacama, and perhaps donate to Bolivia, as some reparation for her loss, another portion from the lands of Peru. The latter country will be obliged to indemnify Chile for the cost of the war, disband her army, dismantle her defenses, and, perhaps, be required to surrender her navy.

THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST.

Prof. Riley says that the seventeen-year locust may be looked for this year in very plentiful numbers in Marquette and Green Lake counties, Wisconsin, and western North Carolina and northeastern Ohio, a few in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Westchester county, New York. They will also appear in the neighborhood of Wheeling, Virginia, and perhaps in parts of Maryland and Delaware. The thirteen-year brood may be looked for in southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, and in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina. It is a little singular that this is the year for the appearance of both broods. The Prof. said to a reporter of the Washington Post: Observations extending for two hundred years prove that they never fail. The earliest appearance of the periodical cicada, or locusts, so far as we have any record, occurred at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1634. Each seventeenth year they have appeared again without fail. The naturalist calculates as confidently on the future appearance of the locust in a given month in a given year for all time to come, as the astronomer does an eclipse or a transit on some particular day, and he may go back to the time when none but savage men dwelt on this continent and feel confident that the woods of New Jersey rattled with the hoarse cry of this insect in

the month of June, seven years after the birth of Christ, just as they did in June, 1877.

In the intervals between the appearance of the insect they are down in the earth, in the shape of a worm, living on the sap of young rootlets. In following these they penetrate very deep into the ground, sometimes going as far down as ten or twelve feet. The season for their appearance and disappearance differs somewhat with the latitude, though not so materially as one would suppose. They appear a little earlier in the south than in the north; but the last half of May can be set down as the period during which they emerge from the ground in many parts of the country, which they generally leave by the 4th of July. As is the case with a great many other insects, the males make their appearance several days before the females and also disappear sooner. Hence in the latter part of the cicada season, though the woods are still full of females, the song of but very few males, will be heard.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The production of agricultural implements in this country gave employment in 1880 to 5,361 hands, in 1880 to 12,867, and in 1870 to 23,251. Now the number of hands engaged in this industry is 40,680. Maine now has 282, New Hampshire 245, Vermont 405, Massachusetts 646, Rhode Island 108, Connecticut 790, New York 7,237, Pennsylvania 3,097, Delaware 71, Ohio 10,248, Michigan 1,938, Indiana 2,526, Illinois 7,870, Wisconsin 2,700, Minnesota 330, Iowa 1,104, Missouri 1,074, Kansas 261, Nebraska 81. Ohio has made notable advancement in this industry. In 1865 she had 165 persons employed in it, and to-day has 10,248.

Alabama is as large as England, and yet has only 1,000,000 of people to England's 21,000,000. California, with less than 1,000,000 of people, is very little smaller than France with 36,000,000. Nevada is a little smaller, and Oregon larger, than New York and Pennsylvania combined, so either of these new states could easily hold the two older states' combined population of 8,500,000. We do not think Massachusetts overcrowded with 1,500,000, nor Ohio with less than 3,000,000 nor New York with 4,500,000; and yet, if Texas were settled as thickly as New York, its 1,000,000 would grow to 22,000,000; if like Ohio, it would have 21,000,000; if like Massachusetts, it would hold 52,000,000, or more than the whole present population of the Union. There are only fifteen states out of the thirty-eight which have each more than 1,000,000 of people, while there are fourteen states which have a larger area than England with her 21,000,000. Settled like England, these states would have more than 300,000,000. The states toward which emigration is now mainly setting are Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas and Colorado. These about equal Missouri in population, while their area is ten times hers. So to be evenly populated like Missouri, sparsely populated as that state is, these five should have 20,000,000, and to be settled like Massachusetts, being ninety times as large, they must have 1,250,000,000, or three times our country's present population. If the whole territory of the Union was settled like New York, it would contain 270,000,000; if like Massachusetts, 500,000,000; and if it reached England's ratio of inhabitants to the square mile, its population would almost equal the present population of the globe.

MIOCENE BEDS OF OREGON.

A writer in the Kansas City Review, who has for some time been making collections of fossil remains for Prof. Cope, says that although the miocene beds of the John Day river, Oregon, has been explored for nine or ten years, each year an equal rich harvest has been gathered. In none of his explorations in the fossil beds of the Northwest had he ever found such perfect specimens as those that he gathered in this region. One of his finds proved to be the type of a new genus, and was named by Prof. Cope bocherus humerosus, the specific name being given in allusion to a huge projection of the humerus. The skeleton was that of a mammal as large as a rhinoceros, and with great pillar-like limbs.

The most abundant fossil remains found have been those of the crocodon, or extinct pig. Three or four species have been detected some about the size of the Texan peccary, and others as large as the wild boar of Europe. These animals belong to tropical countries. The rhinoceros is quite common in these beds, three or more species being represented, one of them having a horn on each side of the end of the nose. The hippopotamus and other ancestors of the horse are also found here. One peculiar genus discovered was an ancestor of the South American llama, and has been named by Professor Cope protherium staterbergii. Among the carnivora over ten species of dogs and tigers have been discovered. One large dog had terrible fangs, longer than those of a tiger, and which were sharply serrated like the teeth of a shark. Another peculiar species had a scapula on the lower canine, against which the point of the upper struck. This large number of carnivorous animals shows that herbivora were also abundant; and that such was the case has been proven, too, by the abundance of the remains of the latter that has been found. Of the rodents, a great number of species have been discovered, ranging from the size of a mouse to that of a beaver. Hard shelled turtles were the only reptiles obtained; and these varied in size from six inches to two feet in diameter. One of the great difficulties in the way of working these beds lies in the dazzling color of the surface, which soon causes the eye to tire, and gives the explorer a sensation like that of snow-blindness. Hence, five hours constant search has to be counted a good day's work.

The miocene beds of Oregon extend over the greater part of the Eastern part of the State. Thus far only the John Day and Crooked rivers have been explored. Rich harvests are in store for the future explorer. All the new genera and species found here are to be described and figured by Prof. Cope in one of the Government publications.

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KISBER, Property of REDMOND & SMITH, Portland, Oregon.

PEDIGREE—This stallion, strip in face, white hind legs, foaled May 25, 1878; got by Hyslop's Hambletonian; 1st dam Lady Fallico, by Sock's American Star; 2d dam by Long Island Black Hawk; Hambletonian (Hyslop's) by Abdallah, son of Mumburn; 1st dam Charles Kent mare, by Imp. Belmont; 3d dam One Eye, by Hyslop's Hambletonian; 3d dam, Silvertail, by Imp. Messenger. Abdallah by Mumburn, son of Imp. Messenger. 1st dam Anasoria, by son of Imp. Messenger. Hambletonian (Hyslop's) by Imp. Messenger; 1st dam Phasant, by Imp. Shark. 2d dam by Imp. Medley. American Star (Soc's) by Stockholm's American Star, son of Duroc. 1st dam Lady Blotch, by Henry, son of Sir Asby. 2d dam by Imp. Messenger. Black Hawk (Long Island) by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw. 1st dam, Sally Miller, by Manhattan. Young Bashaw by Grand Bashaw (Arabian). 1st dam Pearl, by First Consul, son of Flag of Truce. 2d dam by Fancy, by Imp. Messenger. 3d dam by Rockingham. Manhattan by Imp. Messenger. 1st dam by Imp. Sator Kraut. 2d dam by Imp. Whirligig. 3d dam Smerlin, by Imp. Wildair.

This fine stallion is making the season at Trotter's Home, corner Sixth and I streets in this city. Terms, \$75 for insurance; \$50 for the season, with privilege of return. For further particulars address REDMOND & SMITH, corner Sixth and I streets, Portland, Oregon.



ROCKWOOD, Property of REDMOND & SMITH, Portland, Oregon.

Dark bay; right fore foot and left hind foot white. Foaled May 17, 1875. Sired by Fleetwood, son of Happy Medium, by Hyslop's Hambletonian. 1st dam by Alexander's Abdallah. 2d dam by Drey Messenger. 3d dam by Pirate Whip. 4th dam by Hambletonian (a running horse). Fleetwood's dam by New York Black Hawk. Happy Medium, dam Princess. This admirably fine bred stallion is making the season at Trotter's Home, corner Sixth and I streets, in this city. Terms—Insurance \$50, payable when mare is in foal. For further information address REDMOND & SMITH, Portland, Oregon.

DUROC PRINCE.

This elegantly bred young stallion is making the season at the Trotting Home, corner Sixth and I streets, in this city. He is four years old, sired by Messenger Duroc; dam by Truesdell's Hambletonian, and he traces direct to Abdallah, the fountainhead of American trotters, through each of his four grandparents, as Messenger Duroc is a son of Hyslop's Hambletonian, and the dam of Messenger Duroc was Salsino, son of Abdallah, son of Abdallah; while Truesdell's Hambletonian was by the Welling horse, grandson of Abdallah; and the dam of Lavinia was Rabbits' Abdallah, by Abdallah. This is indeed most remarkable breeding, and cannot fail to be appreciated. Duroc Prince is a black, and large; and in a few weeks' training, last season, showed a 2:19 time. He stands at \$50 for insurance, money due when the mare proves in foal. For further information address REDMOND & SMITH, corner Sixth and I streets, Portland, Oregon. 4-3-81.

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