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AMERICAN EXPORTS AND ENGLISH MARKETS

A somewhat prominent writer in an Engtruth about American competition," in which seeks to prove by argument, which seems somewhat labored and inconclusive, that the competing quantities and prices cannot be maintained b.yond a few years at the utmost. He likewise states, what no one will dispute. that if the present scare should arouse the English farmers to greater and more profitable activity, it will, to that extent, have been a benefit to them. With regard to the incor-rectness in a great measure of the term com- an unusually striking example of a universal petition there is doubtless some truth. In the tendency.

He knows, he says, a head servant in a elsewhere. This additional supply evidently does not compete with the home product. We are not so ready to admit, how ever, that in twenty or thirty years hence, owing to increase of population here and a come to an end, and that thenceforth English pay for out of his own pocket. With the farmers will be able to realize the prices they formerly obtained. It must take a long time left service and lived on his income. Intsead absorb all we produce. For years to come the go on saving. If he had lived on his income acres will be cultivated, and while the acreage is in its infancy the production to the acre is likewise. The English wheat fields produce looking with continually growing enjoyment over 29 bushels to the acres while here our average is 12, a difference that we could overcome by superior cultivation and the use of only the satisfaction of living on the incomfertilizers.

In connection with these statements, as enabling one the better to judge of their truth, it is interesting to turn to the last published reports (December, 1880) of the United States Consul at Bristol, England. Excursions made into several of the English shires have given this gentleman favorable opportunity. tunities of studying the question of agricul-ture in England, and of learning the opinions of the best farmers on the subject. The sum-ming up is altogether discouraging. At the present moment the condition of the tenant present moment the condition of the tenant farmers is most unsatisfactory and is likely to be still worse. In the twelve months ending October last no fewer than 3,210 bills of sale for an aggregate sum of \$2,837,800 were given by the agricultarists of the United Kingdom, and the smallness of most of the sums bor-rowed indicates the extremity to which many of them have been driven. No fewer than 314 of them have been driven. No fewer than 314 bills of sale were given for sums under one hundred dollars, and 861 for sums between one hundred and two bundred and fifty d. Ilars. For over \$250 to \$500 about 694 bills of sale were given, and 547 submitted to the same conditions for loans of from five hund-red to one thousand dollars. And yet a hope is entertained that a better time is in store is entertained that a better time is in store for the English farmers, presumably from the expectation of hettercrops and the robability that in the near future amendments will be made by legislation, in the tenure of land, which will make the conditions easier. But all this will not dispet the cloud in the West, viz: the agricultural competition of the United States, and though the Consul speaks very feelingly of the situation, he duly recognizes feelingly of the situation, he duly recognizes the fact that no sentiment will retard the increase of American cereal production, ruining tills farther the English agriculturists and driving them to this country to contribute driving them to this country to contribute still more to our enormous harvests. A separate report by the same C manl from his own district (Bristol) shows the continuous increase that is going on in the importation of American products, of which, with the exception of petroleum, all the conspicuous quantities are of things that directly affect the farming interest. It is "a bad wind that blows no one any good," and the report of another Consul exhibits in a striking degree the prosperity of the British ship building interest. The demand for tonrage to bring over the great mass of American supplies has been one of the stimulating causes, in connection with cheap labor and materials, and the transfer of trade from Croms alt and Odessa to our ports, rendering larger and more sa to our ports, rendering larger and more powerful steamers necessary.

The Electric Light in New York.

"Gath." in a late letter, says there are electric light companies operating in New York, with a combined capital of about 86,-000,000. They abuse each other, and yet all are doing tolerably well. The richest is the United States Company, which was the first in the field, and has lighted the principal banking houses and railroad offices, several of the hotels and theatres, and the New York postoffice and Hudson river tunnel. Then comes the Brush Company, which lights a number of the lager-beer gardens, the Sound steamers and the Coney Island hotels, and many of the Western hotels. It has a moderate capital of only \$100,000. The Edison Company starts out with \$2,000,000 of capital, and it claims to have orders to light several large cities. Edison, the inventor, is president. Then the Weston Company, with \$1,000,000 capital, has lighted several company rooms of newsparsers. \$1,000,000 capital, has lighted several composing rooms of newspapers, rope walks, newspaper offices, slaughter houses and factories. The Fuiler Company has a capital of \$900,000, and has principally lighted factories. August Belmont is in this company. The Eastern Company, of Connecticut, uses the Lawyer system, and has \$200,000 capital. The Central Company is also doing a growing business. The effect of Broadway lighted by night is that of a great multitude of people turned out to see a ghost, the atmosphere being blue, the shadows long, and everything suggestive of the City of Peter Schlemmil.

The New French Loan Taken.

Great crowds of people assembled March 17th outside the subscription offices in Paris, waiting for the opportunity to subscribe to the new \$260,000,000 3 t² cent loan, previously detailed in these dispatches, It is underderstood that the loan was subscribed for twice over in London by the deposite of checks, and that more than ten times the amount needed has been already subscribed in France, 1,300,000,000 france having been deposited in Paris, and 200,000,000 france in the provinces.

Department Estimates.

The final estimate of the cereal crops of the United States for 1880, by the Department of

THE PROPERTY OF MALE	200		
-	Acres.	Bushela.	Value.
Wheat	36,037,050	450,549,723	\$453,566,370
Maise	51,006,251	1,507,539,040	606,985,171
Oats	42,756,732	355,553,655	128,107,335
Barley	1,520,657	38,171,602	24,872,780
Rye	1,519,600	24,272,702	16,400,340
Buck wheat	613,307	15,696,379	8,006,796
Potatoca	1,540,929	168,385,999	50,636,127

Nearly every one in France saves money, lish magazine endeavors to allay the fears of and, as a consequence of this, nearly every his countrymen in an article styled, "The one in France has an income apart from the income which he makes from his labor. In he takes a modified view of the subject, and England men lay by for old age. They look forward to a time when their ability to do what they wish will be determined by their previous economies. The Frenchman seems to stand in no need of any such stimulus. If his maintenance in old age were assured three settled. The methods are various, consisting times over, he would still go on saving. A correspondent mentions an instance of this works free of expense; sometimes of large habit which is almost beyond belief, or rather

cent, in population and 33 per cent, in wealth | private house in Paris who has saved enough and as it is impossible to very much increase to bring him in £700 a year. As the period the area of wheat production, the country of saving was limited to twenty-five years, must be content to buy much of its food this implies an annual laying by of something like £200 at five per centum, compound interest, which for an honest servant in private house seems impossible. We are told, however, that in order to achieve his savings, whatever they were, he denied rise in freights, the competition in price must himself everything that he would have had to tastes thus formed he might have long ago before our population will be large enough to of this he has remained in service in order to more people there are in the country the more there would have been nothing out of which to lay by. The great pleasure of his life would thus have disappeared. Instead of on his continally growing store, he would have seen his store remain the same and have had of it. To a man with whom thrift has becom a second nature this would be pain rather than enjoyment. He would have been thinking as he spent each penny that if he had only remained in service there would have been no need to spend anything.

Mr. Hamerton has mentioned cases in which Frenchmen possessed of fair incomes from accumulated capital have gone on doing with perfect contentment work which was at once irksome and ill-paid, because the money thus gained was so much nore to be laid by. The process in France is a never-ending one. The more a Frenchman saves the more he feels that he may save. Parents save for their children, and children save for themselves till they become parents in their turn. "Every child's future is provided for at his cradle, for "the baby has hardly seen the daylight before the parents are already saving for him.' But the fact that his future is provided for does not make the child indifferent to his own future. He provides for himself as though he had no parents to spare him the trouble.

Draining Land. Prairie Farmer.

A young farmer desires information in re gard to the advantages of underdraining land. the columns of the Prairie Farmer, hitherto, but it is one that may be taken up often, with profit to the young farmers and new subscribers, as well as be of service to older readers in keeping before them a feature in farm econmore timely in the Spring and Fall when standing water indicates the points or places

also is carrying it away.

The lands that require the ameliorating inheavy, tenacious clays, for without it they are seldom titled with profit. Every farmer of experience knows how difficult to work such lands are. They are late in getting into condition for Spring crops, and consequently late planting is inevitable; and they are like wise late in maturing the crops. These drawbacks tell against the success of the owner, adverse conditions are mitigated or removed by drainage; and when this has been done these very lands become exceedingly valuable, yielding heavier crops, especially of wheat, than are usually obtained on lighter soils.

As a certain amount of moisture is essential to successful vegetable growth, so an excess of it is highly detrimental. When water calnot percolate through the earth, but remains either on the surface or in the soil, it become stagnant and unfit to preform its natural use ful purpose. The roots of plants will not and fuel, let them be developed in such a penetrate into the cold and obdurate subsoil, but are forced to assimilate what little food out of them to come to them. If they are they can find sear the surface. A light, unprofitable crop is the inevitable result; and it district, let them improve their means of is only in seasons which supply favorable conditions-as an early and comparatively dry Spring, succeeded by an equally favorable Summer-that any reliance can be placed on abor bestowed on them.

In regard to the cost of draining, it is impossible to indicate even an approximate sum that will apply to all cases. The expense varies with varying circumstances, as will readily be understood from a little reflection. The nature of the ground, the distance apart, and the depth to be cut, to say nothing of other things that must be taken into consideration, must determine the expense. The subject of draining is one which the farmers throughout the older sections of the country are becoming more interested in every year. When well done, if the land is good, draining pays a large percentage on its cost.

North Pacific Railroad Lands

We have received printed circulars from D. C. Lewis, special Land Agent of the N. P. R. R. Co., reciting that they have resumed the sale of agricultural lands to actual settlers, upon the old terms, at \$2.60 per acre, cash, or \$4.00 per acre on time, i. e. one fourth cash at time of purchase, the balance in four equal yearly payments, 7 per cent. interest. Upon these terms about 5,000,000 acres, embraced in the Pend d' Oreilly division, in Eastern Washington, are offered for tale. No settler can purchase over 160 acres, and no deed will about the back without hurting be executed until the settler makes proof of having 20 acres under cultivation.—Dayton News.

INDUCEMENTS TO INDUSTRIES.

Bradstreet's. The practice of offering premiums for the location of manufacturing establishments in towns which are anxious to stimulate their growth has been less general since 1873 than it was before that year; it is now, however, beginning to be heard of as the general prosperity of the country becomes more unmistakeable and confidence in the future more sometimes, in offering lands for the site of stock subscriptions; sometimes of a public enactment making such establishments free of taxation for a certain time, and sometimes of combination of all these inducements.

This tendency has been made the object of criticism in some quarters, and it is true that something is to be said against as well as for the policy. The policy in aiding the growth of manufactures is abstractly sound; but the practical effect on special inducements for their location of certain points may not always be beneficial. The industries thus established may profess to be exotics, and to be incapable of enjoying the hearty indigenous growth which is essential to the pernanence of all industries. It is a significant fact that fully one-third of the blast furnaces of the United States are located at places where they cannot compete with those more favorably located, and therefore permanently out of blast, except at the intervals when prices rise to a level which affords inordinate profits to those situated at the nature I productive points. When a bonus for the location of manufactures at a certain point is offered, the decision is not always governed by that consideration, which should always be supreme, to-wit: whether the location is one which holds out the best advantages for carrying on the business successfully. The inducements for a stock subscription may be suffered to cover up the lack of good supplies of raw material or the absence of proper transportation, and an establishment may be doomed to a languishing and fitful struggleagainst natural obstacles, which would have been prosperous elsewhere, while some other industry might have done better in its place.

The policy of putting this premium on the ocation of manufactories, by an exemption from taxation for a period of years, is also open to criticism, for the reason that munipipal and legislative bodies are especially prone to the errors indicated above. Then, oo, there is an element of injustice in exempting certain interests in any community from the burden of taxation which other inerests must bear. Such exemptions, where it is possible to legally make them, as is the case in some States, would frequently result in favoring industries which do not naturally belong to the place where they are located, and in laying additional burdens upon the interests which are a natural outgrowth of the greatest service in building it up.

We do not intend to make a wholesale condemnation of the practice of holding out special inducements to the location of manufacturing industries. There is as much to be said in its favor as against it, and if we no not enter into a recapitulation of its good results, omy by far too much neglected. It is one of it is only because they are well known and those topics that is never unseasonable, but evident. Instances are frequent where industries started by such means have enjoyed the highest prosperity. But it worth while most in need of drainage, and the natural Fall to consider the arguments against such a also is carrying it away. which it is likely to give rise, and to see that fluence of draining more than others are the the pushing enterprise of ambitious young communities does not locate a cotton mill where an iron mill should be, or attempt to nourish both industries in a locality only suited in flouring mills or lumber. The tendency to distinctions in taxation, too, should be avoided as productive of far more mischief than possible benefit. A wise and liberal policy of taxation may indeed exempt all manufacturing or distributive, from direct taxation; but a policy which attempts one industry and burdens another, is essentially

And, after all, it may well be said to those aspiring communities who are anxious to infuse additional life into their organism, that the best way to secure a healthy growth, is to make their locations such as will naturally attract business and population to them. If they are situated among deposits of mineral manner as to force the manufactures growing situated where they can gain the trade of a communication. A town that will so develop its surroundings as to make itself a place where iron can be manufactured cheaply, or goods distributed over the surrounding counach lands in the return they yield for the try to the best advantage, is far surer of growth than one which simply offers a bonus to those interests. Sometimes the bonus may be of use in establishing the existence of the natural advantages. As a general rule, however, towns, like individuals, will secure the most healthy and permanent prosperity by bending their energies in the direction their surroundings and their previous circumstances have indicated as their normal field of effort.

The Use of a Sand-Bag.

New York Post.

One of the most convenient articles to be used in a sick room is a sand bag. Get some fine sand, dry it thoroughly in a kettle on the stove, make a bag about eight inches square of flannel, fill it with the dry sand, sew the opening carefully together, and cover the bag

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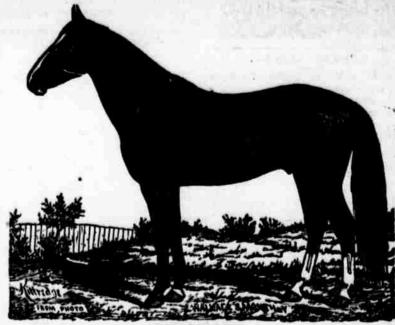
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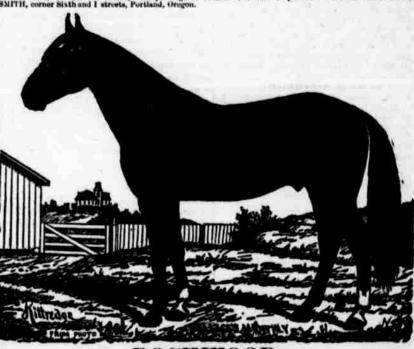
KISBER

Property of REDMOND 4 SHIFE, Fortland, Oregon.

PED!GI EE.—Bay stallion; strip in face; white near fore foot; white hind legs; fealed May 28, 1873; got by Rysdyk's I ambletonian; 1st dam Lady Fallice, by Seely's American Star; 2d dam by Long Island Black Hawl. Hambletonian (Rysdyk's) by Abdallah, son of Mambrino; 1st dam Charles Kent mare, by imp. Bellfounder; 2d dam One Key, by Bishep's Hambletonian; 3d dam, Silvertail, by imp. Messenger. Abdallah by Mambrino, son of long. Messenger. 1st dam Amazonia, by son of imp. Messenger. Hambletonian (Rishop's) by Ing. Messenger lat dam Phessant, by imp. Shark. 2d dam by imp. Medley. American Star (See Stark) and Phessant, by imp. Messenger. Stark and Stark, son of Duroc. 1st dam Sally Slouch, by Henry, son of Sir Archy. 2d dam by imp. Messenger. Black Hawls (Long Island) by Andrew Jackson, son of Young Bashaw. 1st dam, Sally Miller, by Mambrino. Young Bashaw (Long Island) alsahaw (Arabban.) 1st dam Pearl, by First Consul, son of Plag of Trice. 2d dam by Fancy, by imp. Messenger. 3d dam by Rockenham. Mambrino by imp. Messenger. 1st dam by imp. Sauer Kraut. 2d dam by Imp. Whirigig. 3d dam Slamerkin, by imp. Wilrair.

Kisber has a Record of \$130 on the Salem Track in 1880.

This fine stallion is making the season at Trotters' Home, corner Sixth and I streets in this city. Terms, of for insurance; 830 for the season, with privilege of return. For further particulars address REDMOND & SMITH, corner Sixth and I streets, Portland, Oregon.



Dark bay: right fore foot and left hind foot white. Foaled May 17, 1875. Sired by Fleetwood, son of Medium, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, 1st dam by Alexander's Abdallah. 2d dam by Grey Messenger, 2d Pirate Whip. 4th dam by Hamiltonian (a running horse). Fleetwood's dam by New York Blask Hawk, Medium, dam Frincess. This admirably fine bred stallion is making the season at Trotter's Home, corne and I streets, in this city. Terms—insurance \$50, payable when more is in foal. For further informatices REDMOND & SMITH, Portland.

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 Duroe; dam by Truesdell's Hambletonian, and he traces direct to Abdallah, the fountainhead of American trotters, through each of his four grandparents, as Messenger Duroe is a son of Hysdyle's Hambletonian was not Abdallah, and the dam of Messenger Duroe was Sathet, Roe's Abdallah Chief, son of Abdallah; while Truesdell's Hambletonian was by the Welling horse, grandson of Abdallah; and the dam of Lavinia was Babbitt's abdallah, by Abdallah. This indeed most remarkable breading, and cannot fail to be appreciated. Duroe Prince is a black, and large; and in a few weeks' training, last season, showed a 2-40 gait. He stands at 350 for insurance, money due when the mare proves in fool, yer further information address REDMOND & SMITH, corner Sixth and I streets, Portland, Oregon.

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