

MARKET REPORT.

SILVER COIN.—In Portland the bank note at par buying, selling. HOME PRODUCE MARKET. The following represent wholesale rates, from producers or first hands: FLOUR.—In jobbing lots standard brands, \$4.25; best country brands, \$4.00; \$4.25. WHEAT.—Valley \$1.35; \$1.40. Walla Walla, \$1.27; \$1.35. OATS.—White, feed 42¢; bushel ONIONS.—1¢ 1/2. POTATOES.—New, 70¢; 50¢ per cental. MIDDINGS.—Jobbing, for feed, \$20.00; \$2.00 per ton. Shorts, \$18.00; Chop, \$20.00 per ton. BRAN.—Jobbing at \$12.00 per ton. BACON.—Sides 14 cents; Hams, country cut, 14¢; City cured, 15¢; Shoulders 10¢ 1/2. LARD.—In kegs, 14¢; Oregon leaf, 14¢; do in pails, 15¢. BUTTER.—We quote: Extra fresh roll, 25¢; fair to good, 18¢; common, 15¢; 20¢ solid in kegs, 22¢; best pickled rolls in blbs or half blbs, 25¢. CHEESE.—13¢. DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, sun dried quartered, 8¢; sliced, 7¢; machine dried, 9¢; Pears, machine dried, 8¢; Plums, sun dried, 11¢; Machine dried, ditto, 13¢. POULTRY.—Chickens, small and medium, 1.00 per doz.; Full grown, \$4.50; \$5.00 and large receipts. EGGS.—Near fresh laid, 20¢. HOGS.—Dressed, 6¢; 7¢. BEEF.—Live weight, 2¢ for choice. SHEEP.—Live weight, 2¢. WOOL.—Eastern Oregon, 18¢; Willamette Valley, 21¢; Umpqua, 28¢; 30¢. HIDES.—Butchers' hides, dry, 15¢; country cured, dry, 15¢; culls, 4¢; Green hides, salted, 7¢; Country, ditto, 7¢; Deer skins, dry, 30¢; Dry sheep pelts, each 25¢; Dry elk, 8¢; do, 8¢. TALLOW.—Notable at 6¢. HAY.—Market from \$13.00 per ton, baled, GENERAL MERCHANDISE. RICE.—China, No. 1, 6¢; China No. 2, 5¢; Japan, 7¢; Sandwhich Islands, 8¢. TEA.—Japan, 40¢; 50¢; 60¢; Black, 40¢; 75¢; Green, 65¢. COFFEES.—Costa Rica 16¢; Java, 28¢; 30¢. SUGARS.—Crushed A 13¢; Fine Crushed, 13¢; Cane, 13¢; Extra C, 12¢; Golden C, 11¢; Sandwhich Islands, No. 1, 11¢. SYRUP.—Five gallons, 75¢. CANDLES.—13¢. RAISINS.—California, \$3.25; \$2.75 per 25 lb box. SOAPS.—Good, 75¢; \$1.75. OILS.—Ordinary brands of coal, 25¢; high grade, Downe Co., 37¢; Boiled Linseed, Raw Salmou oil, 40¢; Turpentine, 70¢; Pure Lard, 1.10; Caster, 81¢; \$1.40. YEAST POWDERS.—Donnelly, \$2 per doz; Preston & Merrill, \$2.25 per doz. SALT.—Stock, bay, \$12 per ton; Carmen Island, \$12; Coarse Liverpool, \$20; Fine quality, \$25; Ashton's dairy, ditto, \$30.

THE FLAX CROP.

The flax crop throughout the valley is reported more promising than in past years. Several large fields in Linn county, sown early and on good soil, are said to have attained a growth that insures a heavy yield of seed. Flax grown for the fibre, which is a different variety from that produced for the seed, is not succeeding so well, probably on account of not being acclimated, as it has been but a few years since its production was commenced in Oregon.—Telegram. To which the Albany Democrat says: Allow us to correct you by saying that such a favorable year for the culture of lint flax has never been known in Oregon. Lint or fiber flax for the Willamette valley carried off the first prize at the Centennial Exposition in 1876, where it was in competition with samples from Ireland, Holland, Russia and Australia. If we remember right the specimen shown there was three feet long, and this season we can show over 150 acres in Linn county that will beat that measurement six inches. Besides we can show fifteen or twenty acres that already measures four feet nine inches in length, and by the time it is ready to be taken from the ground it will in all probability be fully five feet long. This latter is an experimental crop raised by Sam'l Robinson, well known to newspaper men on this coast, and is from some of the celebrated Riga seed imported by him from the old country last winter at a cost of about \$10 per bushel. Mr. Jas. Thompson, the gentleman who put this flax in, is an old Belfast Irishman, and the remarkable success of the crop shows that he understands its culture thoroughly. Although the Telegram made a mistake in regard to our flax crop we know it will very gladly correct it, and thus assist in attracting attention, to what will soon be one of the chief industries on the Northwest coast. We now have a thimble mill in Albany which is just getting in shape and will do a large business this year; we are confident that in a few years linen factories will be more plentiful in Oregon than woolen mills. In Ireland the lint flax is about 28 inches long and their soil has run down to such an extent that at the last annual meeting of the Belfast Flax Association the Secretary was ordered to correspond and ascertain where the culture of flax is most successful, so that the manufacturers would know where they could draw their supplies of raw material from in the future. It seems to us that flax four and five feet long is about what they are looking for, and if they should import a few cargoes from this country we would soon have some of their mills over here. Already this season some two or three factories have been brought over from Ireland to the Eastern States, and they of course think it is profitable to make the change or they would not come. If it is profitable to work up flax in New York and New Jersey, and to import considerable of the raw material, paying a duty, as they do, of \$30 per ton, how very much more profitable would it be to do the manufacturing here, where the best flax in the world is raised, and where the climate is peculiarly adapted to the working of the fiber. We ask that the newspaper press of our State do what they can to get this matter before the world, and the result is sure to be of great benefit to Oregon. What we have said of the length and quality of flax now being raised here in Albany is absolutely correct as we will prove by sending samples this week to the Land Department of the O. & C. R. R. Co.

FORESTS IN OREGON.

Oregon Colonist. The Cascade mountains, the Coast range, and the Calapooia mountains, as well as a large part of the valleys of western Oregon, are covered with forests, affording an inexhaustible supply of hard and soft timber. In the valleys different kind of ash, oak, maple, balsam, and alder, as well as fir, cedar, spruce, pine and yew, grow in great abundance. In the foot-hills scattering oaks and firs, with a thick second growth in many places, are found. The mountains are mostly covered with thick growths of tall fir, pine, spruce, hemlock, cedar, larch, and laurel, without much undergrowth. Two kinds of cedar, (Thuja sp.) three of fir, (red, yellow and white), and four of pine (Pinus monticola, P. nobilis, P. contorta, or black pine, and P. ponderosa, known as pitch or yellow pine), are indigenous to Oregon. Trees attain an unusually fine development, both as regards height and symmetrical form. In the northern part of the State the red fir (abies Douglasii) abounds and often measures two hundred to two hundred and fifty feet in height, with nine feet in diameter clear of branches up for one hundred and fifty feet. Out of such trees eighteen rail cuts have been made, and five or ten thousand feet of lumber. Alder poles, from eighteen to thirty inches in circumference, and hazel stems from one to five inches in diameter are of common occurrence. Planks are sawn from alder saw logs measuring 20 to 30 inches in diameter. In the forests South of the Umpqua yellow pine is found, as also an abundance of sugar pine, the wood of which is in great demand. For commercial and industrial purposes the red cedar, red fir, hemlock and sugar pine, maple and ash are the most valuable. Black walnut and hickory have been introduced and cultivated with success.

An Englishman in Oregon.

Mr. R. E. Purver, a leading farmer in Marion county, writes us as follows: I farmed in Hants, England, and fowed away twenty years of the best part of my life and the most time of my money, so was compelled to emigrate. I came to Illinois, where after three years residence my wife, daughter and two boys were prostrated with ague and fever. Hearing of the healthfulness of this State we emigrated again, about broke, that taking our little money, so we had to begin in 1862 at the bottom of the ladder. We came up the river May 14th and bought 160 acres of land, no fence or building on it, sparsely covered with oak timber and oak brush. Five weeks later we were living on our land in a 12x14 ft. sort of camp. Our friends in England assisted us. I built our house from sill to shingle without aid except from my two boys; finished it before September rains commenced. We had no money, but we helped harvest our neighbors' crops, earning a little wheat; our guns and fishing-rods supplied us with meat. With a sorry team we commenced plowing for wheat, my youngest boy and myself grubbing and clearing before the plow. I must not needlessly lengthen this, but describe these rambles. It may meet the eye of some poor brainworn English farmer who can do as well in this fine country as we have. To cut this short as possible I will just give an inventory of our stock on our now fine farm of 450 acres: We have a flock of 100 sheep, 16 horses, 2 mules, 10 cattle, 8 hogs, nearly 150 acres of wheat, and 20 of oats. We have apples, pears, plums and cherries from trees of our own planting, currants, gooseberries, raspberries in abundance, such as an Englishman can scarcely dream of, and with health, and wheat at a dollar a bushel, we shall get back what we lost in England. I think anywhere on the coast, from San Diego to Vancouver Island, B. C., is the best part of America for an Englishman to come to. No rates, no policemen pottering around, no door locks. We do our own work, and protect ourselves and property better than by deputing others.—Oregon Colonist.

The Railroad Surveying.

Asland Tidings. J. S. Howard's surveying party reached the Klamath river, near the mouth of Willow creek, the first of the week, and then returned to the summit to begin work again. They are camped near the Toll House now, and started yesterday morning upon the line down this side the mountain pass. Mr. Hurlbert has also sent a surveyor, a Mr. Austin, from Portland to Josephine county, to seek out a route from this valley to the coast. Mr. Austin will employ his assistants in Josephine county. This move looks as though Villard means to take possession of the coast route we mentioned last week. It would undoubtedly suit the Northern Pacific to have a line, between Portland and San Francisco, entirely independent of the Central Pacific. A line from this valley direct to the coast would suit the people of Jackson county very well, too.

A United States Boundary Line.

Boston Traveller. The northern boundary of this country is marked by stone chains, iron pillars, wood pillars, earth mounds and timber posts. A stone chain is seven and a half feet by eight feet, an earth mound, seven feet by fourteen feet, high, eight inches square at the bottom and four inches at the top; timber posts five feet high and eight inches square. There are 382 of these marks between the Lake of the Woods and the base of the Rock mountains. That portion of the boundary which lies East and West of the Red River valley is marked by east-iron pillars at even mile intervals. The British place one every two miles and the United States one between each British post. Our pillars or markers were made at Detroit, Mich. They are hollowed iron castings, three-eighths of an inch in thickness, in the form of a truncated pyramid, eight feet high, eight inches square at bottom and four inches at the top, as before stated. They have at the top a solid pyramidal cap, and at the bottom an octagonal flange one inch in thickness. Upon the opposite faces are cast in letters two inches high the inscriptions, "Convention of London," and "October 20, 1818." The

inscription being about four feet six inches above the base, and read upward. The interiors of the hollow posts are filled with well seasoned cedar posts, sawed to fit, and securely spiked through spike holes cast in the pillars for the purpose. The average weight of each pillar is eighty five pounds. The pillars are all set four feet in the ground, with their inscription facing to the North and South, and the earth is well settled and stamped about them. For the wooden posts well seasoned logs are selected, and the portion above the ground painted red, to prevent swelling and shrinking. These posts do very well, but the Indians cut them down for fuel and nothing but iron will last very long. Where the line crosses lakes, mountains of stone have been built, the bases in some places eighteen feet under water and the tops projecting eight feet above the lakes surface at high water mark. In forests the line is marked by falling the timber a rod wide and clearing away the underbrush. The work of cutting through the timber swamps was very great but it has been well done and the boundary distinctly marked by the commissioners the whole distance from Michigan to Alaska.

Bro. Overhiser's Carp Pond.

The following extravagant fish story is from the California Patron: A year ago last January, Bro. L. Overhiser, living two or three miles from Stockton, having prepared an artificial pond, occupying an area of about half an acre, planted thirty-five young carp, five or six inches in length, therein. Nothing was heard or seen of them until a short time since, when a stock dealer, who had made a large purchase of Bro. O.'s shorthorned cattle, and while prying around to see what he could find suitable to have thrown in with his purchase, heard a great splashing of water in a place surrounded with trees, which he mistook for a duck pond. Upon reaching the top of the embankment overlooking the pond, he observed many large fish cavorting around, as if they were very numerous; whereupon he hailed Bro. O., who was greatly rejoiced to behold his pets for the first time since planting. Upon closely observing the margin of the pond, it was found literally alive with young carp, from one to three inches in length. Upon throwing a large piece of bread in the water, it was scudded along like a miniature boat by the young fish, in their endeavors to have a harvest feast. Bro. O. related this story at the Stockton Grange meeting, when Bro. Grattan shook his head, saying that he guessed Bro. O.'s young fish were nothing more nor less than tadpoles.—Having raised nothing else in his carp pond. Upon invitation, the Doctor rode out to Bro. O.'s to see his "young frog-fish." Upon examination, he was forced to admit that they were truly young carp.

Bro. O. is now engaged in figuring up the present number of his finny tribe. He arrives at an estimate thus: Thirty-five carp were placed in the pond eighteen months since. He finds, from his Piscatorial Manual, that each female carp is capable of producing 18,000 eggs annually. Estimating that there are twenty female carp out of the thirty-five, the annual product would be 360,000. Add to this, the probable product for the additional six months would give an aggregate of 540,000. Allowing 40,000 for counting-out losses, it is presumed his pond contains about 500,000 young carp. Estimating that these young fish will sell in the market one year hence at 12¢ each, the product will be equal in value to \$62,500. Besides this, there will be the annual increase, which, according to the estimate above, will equal 5,400,000,000!

Crop Prospects Lane County.

Eugene Guard. Never have the prospects for a bountiful crop in Lane county been better than at present, notwithstanding the cries of some who are alarmed about rust. Within the past week we have conversed with reliable men from every section of the country where wheat is grown, and have been assured that the yield and quality will be excellent. The heads are large and well filled while the straw is of good length. The report that the rust will injure the crops near Irving considerably, we are informed by a gentleman living near there to be unfounded; true there is some rust on leaves, but that very seldom fails to appear on late sown grain. The crop is far enough advanced so that the yield cannot be materially affected from that cause. Fall and winter sown, especially where the ground has been summer fallowed, appear to be the best. We do not think we overstate when we say that Lane county will have 1,000,000 bushels surplus this fall.

Products of Whitman Co., W. T.

From the Palouse Gazette. The farmers of Whitman county are requested to send to the Colfax office of the Oregon Improvement company, samples of the present crop of wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, fruit, vegetables and other products of the Palouse country. These will be placed on exhibition at the company's offices in Walla Walla and Chicago. The samples should be sent in such condition to show the excellencies of the product, together with the locality where grown, the quality, name, number of acres sown, the yield per acre, when reaped and when harvested. All samples in packages should be marked Gen. T. R. Tamatt, Gen'l Agt., O. I. Co.

Good for Salem.

It seems that another company of Portland capitalists have organized to own and make use of the abundant water power at Salem, having purchased the Capital Flouring Mills, in north Salem, and the site of the old woolen factory. If they conclude to rebuild the latter and extend manufacturing business in other directions, as is probable they will as soon as there is promise of sufficient demand, it will add greatly to the business prospects of Salem and the surrounding country.

Chetco Valley.

There are some of the finest farms in the Chetco valley to be found in the State. That region of country was explored early, as is evinced by the number of donation claims located. The back country down there is much of it quite valuable, both for cultivation and sheep raising. The settlers have an outlet to the ocean through Chetco harbor, which has long been utilized by small craft.

GENERAL NOTES.

2,000 hop pickers will be needed to secure the incoming hop crop of the Pyallup Valley. Picking will begin about the 1st of Sept. Walla Walla Union: Farmers are paying from \$2 to \$2.50 per hand; laborers seem to be scarce, even at these figures, as men are constantly asking for laborers on the street.

East Oregonian, (Umatilla Co.): Our farmers have about concluded their harvesting and had good crops and splendid weather for cutting and stacking. Consequently they are happy.

Klickitat Correspondence: Our farmers are all busy harvesting one of the best crops ever cut in this valley. The yield in some instances is enormous, averaging 50 bushels to the acre.

Our sheepmen have sold their wool for a good price—ranging from 22¢ to 30¢. Wm. Dutton got for his 27¢—an average of 82 per head, net, paying all expenses from Umatilla Landing to San Francisco.—Hepburn Correspondent.

A specimen of timothy from the farm of McDaniels and O'Brien measures six feet in length, while some of the heads are one foot long. It is simply superb. A sample of wheat from farm beats Derrick's of being plump and filled.

E. C. Maddock exhibits at Oregon city some fine specimens of oats, their height being over six feet, with heads to feet long. One was counted and found to contain about 700 grains. They were raised on his place in Beaver creek precinct.

Old "Father Worth", as he was familiarly called, died at his home in Halsey after a sickness of several weeks, aged about 83 years. He has been a pastor in the United Presbyterian Church for many years, and has lived for quite awhile in Halsey and Brownsville.

Alsea Bay has produced the champion pie plant of the season. Mrs. David Rubie recently cut from her garden a stalk which stood almost four feet high; the stem near the base measured six inches in circumference, and the leaf around the outer edge measured 21 feet.

State Journal: Some evil minded person has said that rust is coming and most of the farmers are cutting their grain for hay. In reply, we say let anyone visit Creswell and vicinity and be convinced otherwise by looking over the waving fields of grain rearing itself above the level of the fences.

An insect of some kind has been destroying wheat in Yamhill county at a fearful rate, cutting the stalk off at the surface of the ground. Some of the farmers have lost very heavily on account of it. Jos. Watt, Esq., of Amity, loses 200 acres of wheat, and other farmers lose quite largely.

Goldendale Gazette; Tuesday M. R. Brown of Clackamas county Oregon, a brother of Mrs. Hinchbotham of Coumbus, called at this office with his boyhood friend Sheriff Willis. Years ago he roamed over these plains after cattle, and has made several trips with stock between here and British Columbia.

The Oregon City Enterprise says: Uncle Sam Miller, residing about two miles from here across the river, was stricken with paralysis last Saturday afternoon, and at last accounts was no better. One side of his whole body is completely paralyzed, and he is scarcely able to make himself understood, and is entirely helpless.

Oakland Tidings: James Helms, of Wagner creek, recently shipped a quantity of dried fruit to Portland, from which he received the returns this week—\$250. Dried apples brought 10 cents per lb; pears 14 cents, and plums 18 cents. Such prices will pay very well, and we wonder that there is not more dried fruit exported from Jackson Co.

Jacksonville Times: The three American merino bucks, purchased in California by Jay Beach and John Stuart, of Lake county, last fall, sheared 62½ lbs of wool recently. Ordinary care was given them and their fleeces were of less than a year's growth. We believe they are entitled to the ribbon, as no shearing equal to this has been reported to us. It would be a noteworthy one anywhere, however.

Parties having the North Fork of Cold Spring inform us that the trials made in the production of alfalfa are entirely satisfactory, that the soil and climate seem peculiarly adapted for its most luxuriant growth. With the disappearance of the vast stretches of bunch grass upon which our herds formerly roamed at will, the introduction of alfalfa as a substitute for pasturage is most opportune.

Enterprise: A. B. Sturges, of Molalla, brought to this office some specimens of bunch peas last Monday. The seed came from New York, four in number, five years ago. The first year he got a part of seed. Now he has a large field that produces fifty bushels to the acre. The stock he brought in measured 4 feet and 5 inches high and half an inch thick, and the pods grow in clusters on the extreme top of the vine.

It is stated the Oregonian Railway Co., limited, have decided to ignore the town freight and passenger. The road now passes nearly a mile to the right of the place, and the company claim that Seio has never given the town a pound of freight or a passenger since it was completed. Now the company proposes to take no freight or passengers from Seio, though the train will run within sight of the town.

The St. Helens Columbia says: John Henry Smith, an old pioneer now a resident of Linn Co., Oregon, was in town on Wednesday and left for Portland. He has lately been prospecting in the mountains near the headwaters of the Cozitz river. He has found 2 lodges which assay 30 dollars to the ton, but very inaccessible. He will still continue his explorations. W. T. White and brother are of his party.

Weston Leader: Considerable difficulty in getting men to labor in the harvest field. If the neighborhood of Weston is an index to the whole country, there will be much more hay for Umatilla county than ever before. We have received samples of wheat from different parts of this vicinity showing that the yield promises to be even more than usual. The plumpest heads we have are from Geo. W. Derrick. J. K. Saling says he can beat it. We await his sample.

Vancouver Independent: Gay Hayden, Sr., has something fine in the way of strawberries, a new variety, from which he this week picked a third crop of very large berries. The original plants were brought from California by Mrs. Hayden. If after full trial of two years or more, they continue to produce

as they have begun, they will be a grand accession to the gardeners of this country. The plants were said in Los Angeles to be the Monarch of the West, but that was evidently a mistake, as that variety bears only one crop of interior berries.

Farmers will do well to look out for barbed wire patent agent who are going about establishing agencies to sell wire. They will give a farmer the agency for his township. The commission is in the form of a contract and a share of stock in their company. Under this membership certificate the farmer is entitled to have barbed wire at actual cost to a certain amount, usually to half the amount of the note, which he gives. So soon as the sharpers get possessed of the note it is sold at a bank and the farmer will have it to pay.—Pendleton Tribune.

Baker County Reviver: Eight or ten emigrant wagons passed through town last Sunday. They were en route for the Spokane country, and the most of them were from Pennsylvania, traveling by railroad as far as Kelton. Judging from their conversation and the appearance of their wagons, horses, etc., they are the better class of emigrants. Baker county contains to-day better land and climate, and is better country generally than that to which they are going; but it is the supreme folly to try to cause anybody with the Spokane fever to settle in Baker country. This fever must run its course like the typhoid and other low grade fevers.

Lebanon Correspondent Albany Herald: Our farmers are reveling in anticipation of an abundant harvest and some are wondering if they will, as usual, have to haul their grain to your city for storage. But we think not, as some of our live men are now figuring on a wheat house, which we are assured will undoubtedly be built in time to store the present crop. Mr. R. Koehler, President of the O. & C. R. R., has renewed his offer to give the \$4,000 subscribed by the citizens of this place to aid in the construction of the Lebanon branch, to the people of this vicinity to assist in building a warehouse, and we now think it will be built, as the parties interested certainly cannot afford to refuse this liberal offer. Mr. A. Dodge, we also learn, will go ahead with his warehouse, as he has the material all ready to put upon the ground.

Traveling correspondent Albany Herald: A year since was at Brownsville, and again called there last week; was struck with the marked improvements during that time and the air of business activity there at this season, while most towns in the valley are doing little. To the completion of the railroad some of this stir is due, and also the commencement of regular trains to Woodburn this week. The South Santiam bridge is ready and stood the test of 140 tons, and the road is now in good order all the way and most of it graded, etc. At Brownsville a large force is laying track on towards Coburg, the proposed present terminus. A company is putting up a large warehouse, 44x80 feet, with steam cleaners and elevator, and a new passenger depot will soon be up. New dwellings already front the depot, and others to be up soon.

The Nestucca Country.

A. O. Yates writes the Enterprise about the Nestucca country, as follows: It cannot be denied that we have the finest Summer resort on the Oregon coast, and when the road is complete, will be the most popular place. The road will be of an easy grade, as it follows the course of the Little Nestucca river for half the distance of twenty-five miles through the most varied scenery of the finest timber, winding along the river around graded bluffs, and crossing the river four times, it arrives at last in the settlement, burying upon a beautiful scene of the roadway of the river to the bay, with birdseye view of Sand cape in the distance. Passing along through the settlement, it at last terminates on the beach at the head of a pretty little freshwater lake, which forms fine camping grounds on its banks of sand, covered with clover. I should have mentioned before that the road touches at the White Sulphur spring, which will be the half-distance camp, affording fine pasture for horses as soon as the owner fences. All through the mountains can be made fine stock ranges for the hardy pioneer who dares to burn and clear away the rotting logs, which is much easier than carrying out a ranch in the dense green timber. Clover and grass will grow almost spontaneously, and the coldest and sweetest water is running everywhere, the rivers abound with trout, for fifteen miles up the river.

Union County Correspondence.

From Weston Leader. SUMMERVILLE, July 16th, 1881. I returned to this place by way of the foothill road in order that I might see more of the country. A more fertile or productive tract it would be difficult to find. The hay, which is now being harvested, is the finest I ever saw. The yield to the acre is immense. The wheat and oats, which have just headed out, give great promise of a bounteous harvest. Not in isolated patches does this condition of affairs exist, but all along as far as I saw. Last year there was produced within a radius of eight miles 384,000 bushels of wheat. This year the acreage is greater and the yield better. A great deal of last year's grain is still in the granaries, waiting better prices. At present, parties in Baker city have bought in this precinct 10,000 bushels of wheat to be delivered at Baker for 62¢ cents per bushel. It is said that this will pay. No better grazing and hay growing country exists than that surrounding Summerville.

Railroad to Palouse.

From the Palouse Gazette. A railroad man from Texas Ferry, who was in town this week, said that a large number of working men on the Umatilla division of the railroad were this week transferred to Snake river, to work on the bridge that will span that stream. He also said track laying on this side of the river would commence within two weeks. A thousand men can obtain employment by applying on the work. 33 miles of grading having been completed this side of Texas Ferry. The grade will be finished by the first or middle of September, and Colfax can reasonably expect railway communication with Portland by March 1st, 1882.

New Grass in Southern Oregon.

Oregon Sentinel. The June and July rains in this latitude have started what some call buffalo or bunch grass, which is eaten with great avidity by all kinds of stock. The blade of this grass is of a very fine texture and seems to be very nutritious. Stockmen and others have noticed this new grass all over the mountains and valleys, and remark that it is the first Summer they have noticed the new fodder. Copious summer rains, so rare with us in this climate, are evidently good for something, even if our farmers do grumble at them as interfering with their harvesting operations.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This old established Commercial School, which has been now running for fifteen years, is continued under favorable circumstances, and with improvements in furniture and appliances. It has A. P. Armstrong as principal, and he has first class assistance to make the institution of the best practical value. The importance of business education, for farmers as well as for others, we have heretofore alluded to. The Portland Business College now has a number of lady students, and we do not see why young ladies in the country cannot avail themselves of the opportunity to become posted in ordinary business affairs. Mr. Armstrong offers greater advantages than heretofore in the way of books, furniture, etc., for improving instruction. The graduates of the school have a standing in the world that speaks well for the success of the institution, which is no light recommendation. There is also a class in telegraphy, which is taught thoroughly. The Business College has always received a fair support from among farmers, and is determined to deserve its continuance, under present management.

Those who feel interested can learn full particulars of the instruction given and all that pertains to the school, by addressing Mr. Armstrong through the mail, when he will send copies of the College Journal containing all the desired information.

Survey Toward California.

Sentinel. R. M. Garnett informs us that the R. R. survey has been completed over the Smith river divide, on an easy grade, and no further trouble is anticipated on the other side. Mr. Hurlbert expresses the opinion that is the best and most feasible route yet surveyed—being both the shortest and the easiest to build. Mr. H. is expected here next Tuesday to direct the other surveying parties under his charge.

James Logan of Pine creek, Spokane county, raises 25 bushels of flax to the acre.

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ST. HELEN'S HALL.

The Christmas term will open on Thursday the first day of September.

Applications for the admission of boarding pupils should be made early to Miss Mary B. Rindley or to Bishop Morris, Portland, Oregon. aug12-2m

JOHN MINTO, BREEDER OF MERINO SHEEP.

MAKES PLEASURE IN OFFERING TO THE WOOD-landers of Oregon and adjoining Territories the chance to purchase Thoroughbred Merinos, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to sell Sheep of the same quality and value at much cheaper prices than such can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other sheep in the market are cordially invited. Address, JOHN MINTO, Salem, Oregon.

The Rams and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the Island Farm, adjoining Salem. The Ewes at the same place, or at the Hill Farm four and a half miles south of the city.

RAILROAD LANDS. Liberal Terms, Low Prices, Long Time, Low Interest.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD COMPANY. OFFER THREE LANDS FOR SALE UPON THE following liberal terms: One-fourth of the price in cash; interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent one year after sale, and each following year one-tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed for cash. PAUL SCHULZE, Land Agent, O. & C. R. R., Portland, Oregon. 1881

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Writes Prescriptions for Diseases of all classes of stock, \$1 for each prescription written. State symptoms and age of animals as near as possible. Office—C. P. Bacon's Blackhawk Stables, 93 Second St., bet. Stark and Oak. Residence—Cor. Thirteenth and Taylor Sts.