

### Grange Department.

#### THE FARMER AND THE GRANGE

When we consider all the probabilities of the future, in connection with the improvement of the condition of the great class of producers, in whose success lies the success of the nation, we must accept as a fact in such improvement education of farmers for their specific duties. And this includes very much more than mere schools and books for the young. Experience is practical education, and every farmer needs to improve, to investigate and to experiment on his own account, and to compare his experience with that of others.

It is true that the school should prepare the boy or girl in many respects for success in the prosecution of agriculture, but a person's whole life must also be devoted to study and progress. The professional man has to read and investigate to keep up with the discoveries of science. The judge upon the bench is necessarily a hard student; the physician or surgeon must read and study hard to keep himself qualified for his duties; the preacher is of necessity a student, and so through all the mechanical trades. In every department of life success is dependent on hard study, as well as a regular labor.

The farmer has a wide range of objects to understand to secure his own success. Every locality presents its own distinctive features; every branch of production from the soil has its own secrets to be learned, and the practical man who follows agriculture in any of its diversified forms, must also study continually to know what obstacles there are to overcome and how to overcome them. Agriculture must look to science to work out its permanent success, and when the farmer is educated to his profession as he should be, then he will rank among the citizens of the world as worthy of its highest honors, as well as of its highest rewards.

The agricultural journal is to be a great force in working up the destiny of those who till the soil. The time must come when such a journal will have an important place to fill as an educator, far more important even than it fills now. The time is coming when the farmer must understand much of chemistry and philosophy to prosecute his business to advantage. When that time comes an epoch of production will dawn that will make small farms grow great crops. The world is becoming more densely populated, and its fertility will, before many centuries, be taxed to give support to its swarming millions, but the possibilities of production are only dimly understood.

With greater progress, the farming class must have organized power. Denser communities will come soon, and organization and co-operation must be effected to secure permanent well-being. The only way to grow is to make continued advancement. The press and the pulpit and all mental forces must toil and faint not, perhaps for ages, but the end will be achieved at last. Whenever we view this field of the future, the fact of the Grange as an educator comes prominently before the mind. We confidently believe that if those who belong to the Order sustain its principles as they should, the result will be that it will grow to grand proportions, and, in time, command the confidence of all the farming population, and do great good in assisting to work out the problem of the future of agriculture.

"Confidence is a plant of slow growth," says some wise man has said, but the future of agriculture and of those who follow it depends much on their being able to have confidence in themselves and in each other. The name farmer should be the symbol of honor and of the highest integrity, whereas now, many who own it are neither mindful of one or the other. Want of confidence makes them practically wanting in fairness, and for want of it they cannot cooperate, and refuse to associate with those who meet to work for the best good of the great class they represent.

#### THE CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURE

(The following essay was read before the Grange at Ellensburg, Curry Co., by its late Master, Dr. F. V. Von der Green, and we publish it with pleasure, because it is a concise but more than commonly good exposition of the claims of agriculture and the objects of the Grange. It is not often that we receive one that covers so much ground in such an interesting manner.)

##### PART I.

"The products of the soil are the basis of wealth, and the prosperity of a nation depends on the intelligence of the farmer."

Agriculture was the principal occupation of those ancient nations which reached any degree of civilization. Egypt, for instance, under Pharaoh, had already in the days of the patriarch Jacob produced and stored up enough grain not only to support during a seven year's famine her own population, which must have amounted to more than five millions, but was able to sell to the surrounding nations. The products of agriculture, her grain, linen, etc., caused the manufacture of thousands of commercial articles and enriched her government.

The fertilizing water of the Nile which yearly inundated its Delta, awakened thought and enterprise among the Egyptians. A system of canals was established, by which those waters found their way to the more remote parts of the Nile. The building of canals encouraged the study of mathematics, engineering and architecture. Soon that remarkable people, from which all Western civilization originated, erected temples, palaces, obelisks, pyramids, etc., a large portion of which are standing yet, and show by their hieroglyphic inscriptions, carved on hard granite, what civilization, supported by intelligent agriculture, could accomplish 3,000 years ago.

From the oldest and most sacred records we see the Jewish commonwealth was based on agriculture. David, a shepherd, was anointed

King while herding the flocks of his father. The agricultural products, grain, olive oil, wine, etc., enabled King Solomon to support the thousands of men employed in building the temple of Jerusalem, and to pay King Hiram and his Phoenician architects, for Solomon paid annually to Hiram, until the temple was completed, 20,000 measures of wheat, 20,000 of wine and 20,000 measures of olive oil. Palestine, at the time of Flavius Josephus, though small in territory, supported by her agriculture a large and dense population.

The religious feasts of the Jews had a tendency to make farming respected. The first fruits of the fields, of the orchards and garden, and the firstlings of the flock were brought to Jerusalem to be offered up in the temple as sacrifice to the Most High. At the time of Easter, Jerusalem must have resembled a great agricultural fair, where the best of the flocks and the choicest of fruit were offered for sale, to be dedicated as offerings in the house of God. Besides the religious importance attached to such feasts and sacrifices, they had a tendency to promote the improvement of stock and produce.

The wealth of a country, and its progress of civilization, depends more on the agricultural resources and development than on gold mines. We have an example of this in the history of California. Before the introduction of farming, though gold was plentiful, only few made permanent fortunes, whilst vice and crime abounded; but as soon as farming in its various branches was introduced, permanent homes were established, families settled down, the purifying influences of church and school were felt, a commerce was built up, which extends to the principal parts of the world. To-day that State occupies an eminent position in manufactures, painting, sculpture, and every branch of art, science and literature. Her ships carry her products to Europe and Asia and bring back more money than her mines produce.

Now, when the experience of the past thousands of years, as well as the history of our own time so plainly point out to agriculture as the principal source of national prosperity, we should think that every person wielding power or influence in the State would encourage and defend those engaged in this necessary employment; yet history tells the reverse of it. In Egypt, the Pharaohs, whilst gathering the golden fruits of trade with grain, reduced these very producers of their national prosperity to the condition of serfs.

This example of that early history was followed even in modern times and in enlightened countries. Sovereigns, during the middle ages, gave to the nobility large tracts of land, already settled by families; the nobles became the monopolists of that time. There would be no land leagues to-day, no riots among the people of Ireland and Great Britain, if the farmers during the middle ages could have combined for the protection of their interests.

##### PART II.

We live in a Republic, where we are all equals before the law, where we elect our lawmakers, where thousands of farms may yet be taken up by the actual settler. Truly, we enjoy the great boon of living under a free government. We feel grateful for the privileges of homestead right and pre-emption. Our great navigable rivers, lakes, and two oceans, with their bays and harbors, the rich soil, the mild and healthy climate, the thousands of miles of railroads, on which the cars fly to and from State to State like shuttles in a gigantic loom, carrying produce to the sea-board, all combine to make the United States the richest farming country in the world.

The export of cereals, of pork, of beef, of cotton, and other raw materials, has put the balance of trade to our favor. Yet there is much to be corrected to secure the prosperity of the farmer. The farmer, by the very nature of his occupation, is a conservative citizen and a brave soldier to defend his country; he constitutes an element which insures stability to our government. The farmer, though securing for himself and family a home and means of support, is individually not wealthy enough to invest much in means of transportation, and depends to a great extent on the capitalists, to the injury of both the producer and consumer. High freight raises the price of grain, wool and other produce, without benefitting the farmer.

Almost all trades in this country have formed some unions for their protection, only the farmers were slow to form a society for the advancement of their interests, until about fourteen years ago the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or as it is commonly called, the Grange, was established.

Last year, at the meeting of the National Grange in Washington City, delegates of more than thirty State Granges were assembled. The Grange is founded on the principle that "the products of the soil are the basis of wealth, and that the wealth of a country depends on the intelligence of the producing classes."

Women are allowed to join the Grange. No Grange can be organized without at least four women, as at least four officers, "Flora, Pomona, Ceres and Lady Assistant Steward," must be filled by ladies. The decorum in our meetings is such that no Granger hesitates to take his wife, daughter or sister to them.

The instructions and exchange of ideas, the reading of essays, the lectures and suggestions, the practice of parliamentary rules and debates, improve intellectually such as are punctual in attending to the Grange. In our meetings information and assistance are given, and all members are encouraged to produce more and buy less.

Our Order is a co-operative society, opposed to monopoly, but not capital. When capitalists, by reasonable profits and freight rates, show a disposition to advance the interests of the community which enriches them, they will be encouraged by the Grange, and the Grangers will export more and buy more. The judicious capitalist will have a clear conscience, have the good will of the people, and in the end make more money. Wherever the

Grange is established on a firm basis transportation will be reasonable, and commerce will be encouraged. To accomplish this our Order uses honorable and lawful means.

The result of co-operation means, to use the words of Worthy Master Boise of the State Grange: "Higher prices for our products, lower prices for our supplies; it means better houses for farmers, better barns, better stock, better education for children, more books, more musical instruments, and everywhere more intelligent households, educated in the advanced learning of our time, whose members can go to and fro in the world, do their own business, find themselves equals and peers of any class of people, and if need be, discharge public duties with intelligence and honor."

#### ENSILAGE

Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.

A "Farmer's Club" of over one hundred practical men, assembled in New York City a few days since and held what was termed an "Ensilage Congress," to compare results in this new process (for this country) of feeding, which promises to become generally successful, and one that will change to a large extent the manner of feeding cattle both for the dairy and for beef.

Specimens of the ensilage fodder, and butter made from it, and a large collection of fodder cutters and other machinery for cultivating and preparing the fodder were on exhibition. The samples of butter were of the finest quality in every respect. Some of the samples of ensilage came from as far as Wisconsin and Nebraska.

Francis Morris, of Maryland, was chosen chairman. He was one of the pioneers of the silo system in this country.

There were six subjects chosen for discussion: "The most profitable crops to ensilage"; "Cultivation and cutting"; "How to build and fill silos"; "How to feed ensilage"; "Economic value of ensilage as compared with other fodder"; and "Improved farming methods."

C. W. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, has a farm of 500 acres; keeps 80 cows, and sells in Boston 420 pounds of butter weekly, at 65 cents per pound, besides sending to market large quantities of vegetables and pork. Rye and corn are the principle crops ensilaged, and then two crops are produced from the same ground in the same year, the rye being sown on the corn stubble, and the corn planted on the rye stubble. The rye is cut in June and the corn planted the same day; and as the corn was cut and at once hauled on wagons, the plow went to work and rye was sown, with no loss of time. The rye yielded 9 tons per acre of green fodder, being cut before the grain was formed. The corn yielded from 11 to 20 tons of fodder, green weight, and the whole yield from one acre was sufficient to keep one cow during 24 months with the usual amount of grain feed added. About one ton per cow is consumed monthly. He calculated that his crop cost \$2 55 per ton, including the cost of manure, labor and everything else. He had 25 ensilage pits, 50 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 21 feet deep, and had not been able to fill them.

William B. Eger, of Nebraska, gave a detailed account of his method of raising corn for ensilage and placing it in the silos. He found the cost to be 92 cents a ton for the crop as it stood in the silos. Orlando B. Potter gave it as his experience that the ensilage feed should be cut out and left lying exposed about a day while feeding. He told how his 55 cows, which had produced 15 cans of milk when fed on ensilage, had fallen to 11 cans when put upon grass in the summer. He described his silos, and said that he had them built so that his stable was lower than the silo, and the feed was easily taken out. He had aimed to fill his silos quickly, exclude the air, keep the crop at an even temperature, and mix the crops as well as he could. His results were very satisfactory.

D. Y. Smith, of Pennsylvania, said his pits were 26 feet deep, 19 feet long and 16 feet wide, divided into four silos. He had managed to cut two rows of corn with a reaping machine. He covered his silos with broken stone to the depth of about a foot to a foot and a half, and thought that the greater weight was the most desirable.

Mr. C. W. Mills, of New Jersey, made a most interesting statement. He has abandoned the expensive pits built of stone or brick and lined with cement, the cost of which has frightened many farmers. He claims that all that is necessary is a wooden frame, to prevent the spread of the ensilage when the weight is placed on top. He estimates that he puts on about 300 pounds pressure to the square foot. He says there must be uniform and continuous pressure. He says he can sustain 80 milking animals six weeks on the product of five acres. His plan was to get it into the silos quickly and cover immediately.

He fed his animals three quarts of grain a day and thirty pounds of ensilage. He put his corn in rows about 32 inches apart, putting 40 to 50 grains to the foot. The growth was principally stalks, very sweet, with hardly any ears, and splendid food that could be cut very green. He had used an old-fashioned mowing machine to cut the crop. He estimated the cost of harvesting at 70 cents per ton, but said he would rather have a ton of that crop than a ton of the best hay. The corn he favored most was Southern Horse-Footh corn.

W. M. White, of New York, said he had planted corn with drills in rows 32 inches apart, and got 11 tons 200 pounds per acre. He had tried sowing broadcast, but had only got about one-half as much as by drilling. He cut some of his corn three-eighths of an inch long when putting in silo. After that he cut some double that length. The corn that was cut longest was not so satisfactory in feeding. The corn that was sown latest was the best feed when taken out of the silo. That which was older the cattle did not like so well. He approved of cutting the corn in a comparatively green state for ensilage. He could stow four tons an hour from the field to the silo silage pits very easily. He had had as high as 100 pounds a day for one ration, but 80 pounds

was better. In one case an animal gained pounds in weight in 42 days.

Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, said he had fattened a bull. It was fed 60 pounds of ensilage a day for 70 days, and was killed and had increased 217 pounds.

Mr. Goodwin, of New York, estimated the cost of putting in an ensilage crop at 75 cents per acre. He had produced 350 tons from 40 acres.

Albert A. Reed, of Rhode Island, said he had used ensilage two years with grass, clover, clover, sorghum and rye, of all of which he presented samples. He had satisfied himself of the great value of ensilage by weighing his cows and their food and products, and with and without ensilage. He presented tables showing that the same cows with ensilage food would thrive and give better milk and more of it than on ordinary food. With one cow he increased the quantity of milk two pounds a day, and the butter was richer by about 50 percent. He had raised sorghum three years and found it a better crop than corn. It would produce more milk and flesh to the acre, but would exhaust the land more.

J. A. Hodges, of Missouri, spoke of the advantages of sorghum as a fodder plant, and of the necessity of machinery for cutting the heavy stalks of corn and sorghum. He had no doubt that American invention would supply the demand for new implements.

E. M. Washburne fed milk cows on millet from his silo at a cost of 130 cents a day per cow. He said that Hartington, Iowa, of Worcester, Mass., kept fourteen horses on ensilage as their food but ensilage.

W. R. Strong, of New York, gave it as his experience and belief that corn could be preserved without cutting; that the more it is cut the more it is injured, and that the natural protection which nature places upon the corn is the best.

J. Y. Smith said he had seen pits for brewers' grains opened in London which had been closed for nine years and the grains were as good as they were when put in the pits. He was satisfied that it was best to cut the corn before feeding it, as the cattle were thus saved a good deal of work, since the cutting could be done for 25 cents a ton. The Rev. Dr. O'Connell, of New York, made an excellent address. He said he was going to preach religion on Sundays, and ensilage the rest of the week. He thought the best way to spread the knowledge of the subject would be to let the farmer know that he could make money by it.

Much more that was interesting was said during the two days' session, when the Congress adjourned for one year, after adopting the following:

**Resolved**, that it has become a well-established fact by six years' successful use in this country, and by the concurrent testimony of many intelligent farmers, that the ensilage system is of great advantage to the farming interest, as to all mankind.

#### Officers Elected.

ELLENBURG, Curry Co., Feb. 11, 1882.  
Editor Willamette Farmer:  
The officers elected for the Rogue River Grange for the ensuing year are: E. A. Stewart Master, S. D. Merriman Overseer, F. O. Von der Green Lecturer, M. Gibson Secretary, W. Sutton Treasurer, William C. Miller Chaplain, Isaac Miller, Steward, John C. Miller Assistant-Steward, E. G. Hurt Gate Keeper, Mrs. Arg. Hurt Ceres, Mrs. J. Gibson Pomona, Miss Blanche Von der Green Flora, Miss Rebecca Forgy Lady Assistant-Steward. Our Order here is increasing in number and usefulness. We are, my respect, yours fraternally, F. O. VON DER GREEN.

#### READABLE ITEMS.

"I always did like the character of St. Paul," said a boarding-house keeper, "for he once said, you know, that we must eat what is set before us, and ask no questions for conscience sake. I always thought I should like him for a boarder."

A lady who was a brunette happened to show her maid one of those little sticking-plaster profiles which they call silhouettes. It was the portrait of the lady's aunt, whom the girl had never seen, and she said, quite innocently, "La, ma'am, I always thought as how you had some black relations, you are so dark-like yourself, you know."

"Well, now, Joe," said Gov. Vance, "do you really believe in this election by God that you speak of?" "Deed I do, Massa Vance," said the negro, seriously, with a shake of the head. "Well, do you think I am elected to be saved?" "Seasly know, Massa Vance, but I never heard of any one being 'lected what wasn't a candidate."—Pittsburg Post.

In a country place in North Carolina sometime after the war, they elected as Justice of the Peace an old white-haired negro ignorant, but honest, and well liked. His first case was a jury trial. After the pleading was over, the counsel informed his honor that he could charge the jury. "Hm. Charge de jury?" "Yes, your honor." "Wal, gemmen ob de jury, it 'pears de case am trow, an' I got to close it wid de charge. Considerin de 'perience you hab got, I tink I will charge you two dollar an' 'a'f piece."—Detroit Free Press.

An Episcopal Clergyman, who has recently taken charge of a parish in a small town in New York, was called upon to attend a funeral a few days after he had assumed the performance of his duties. As he entered the house of mourning he was met by a member of the bereaved family, who said, "You are an Episcopalian, I believe?" "Yes," "Well, sir, I don't know much about your practices, but I believe you like to dress and undress a good deal. Perhaps you would like to go up stairs and put on your shroud." The clergyman went at once.

The Allen line steamship Manitoba, which arrived at Boston from Glasgow, February 11, brought seventy-eight Clydesdale stallions and four mares, consigned to Colonel Hallway, Alexis, Ill. One horse, the champion trotter of Scotland, named "Never Behind," weighs 2,000 pounds. The ponies, purchased

from the Countess of Lonsdale, cost \$700 each, and one is the only animal showing no effect of the voyage. During the passage seven of the animals died. The loss is covered by the insurance of \$100,000. James Johnson, of Scotland, had charge of the animals. Many of the horses' sides are badly chafed by the rolling of the vessel; many caught cold and some are suffering from cold in their eyes. The horses were immediately placed on the railroad for Chicago. There is no station over two years old. The catch cost \$100,000.

A sow originating in Grayville, Ill., is being exhibited in the West that is a good deal of a giant. She is said to be 17 1/2 hands high, circs 87 feet; measures 103 feet from her buttock to the tip of her nose, and is 31 inches across the hips. She is seven years old, red and white, and a good pattern for beef. If she could give milk and butter in proportion to her weight, some Eastern milk men would like her. Overgrown things excite our wonder but useful things are the best in the long run.

The man who makes the sheep business pay is the man who carefully selects his breeding ewes, annually culls out the old and inferior stock to fatten for market, and constantly keeps at the head of his flock a thoroughbred male if he cannot afford to start with purely bred ewes. No other kind of stock raising pays so liberally at present as sheep growing if properly attended to. To be a successful flockmaster, you must keep your flock young, feed well, breed with judgment.—Canada Farmer.

### Stock.

#### The Place for Sheep.

A certain number of sheep on every farm will, if properly managed, bring to their owner a larger percentage of profit than can be realized from an equal investment in any other direction. The limits of such profit extend considerably beyond the amount obtained by marketing fleece and flesh. "Waste places are made glad" by the removal of detrimental growths of vegetation, as the way is paved for the introduction of improved grasses and paying grain crops. Whether in subdividing raw prairie, or in bringing the new "clearing" into shape for plowing and pasturing, a flock of sheep will be found both the speediest and cheapest workers within reach of the frontier farmer. In older settlements, where rotation of crops is resorted to, they may be employed for gleaming grain fields, and gathering from corners and by-ways intruding weeds and grasses, that, if not destroyed, would reduce the profit of growing crops, while adding materially to the labors of the husbandman during subsequent seasons. Not alone is this labor performed without cost to the farmer; the sheep pay him for the privilege in semi-annual installments of wool and lambs a percentage that, might well excite the cupidity of a Wall street speculator.

In the great economy of nature the sheep seems to have been especially designed for the wisest possible dissemination—fitted as it is, in some one of the many types, for every conceivable natural or artificial surrounding. The hardy and industrious Merino, patient under adversity and profitable at all times; the rotund Cotswold, insuring the maximum of weight in return for such food and care as may be vouchsafed to it; the Downs in their several excellent types, with juicy carcasses always ready for the block—these, with their man fold grades and crosses, furnish animals suited to every nook in our necessarily varied systems of husbandry. As these realities come home to the average farmer, slowly, but all the more certainly, the number of sheep is increased. The bleating of the flock mingles with the morning music of added barn yards, and the landscape that knew them never before is enriched with the presence of frolicking lambs and patient dams, as each year increases the number of those who become "keepers of sheep."—Breeder's Gazette.

The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while he is standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving any of them, the feet planted flat upon the ground with legs plump and naturally poised. If one foot is thrown forward with the toe pointing to the ground and the heel raised, or if the foot is lifted from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is a precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is weakness of the loins, and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. A bad tempered horse keeps his ears thrown back. A kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs. A stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and not move easily and smoothly to the touch, the horse is a heavy eater, and his digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose respiratory organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the side of the heart, and if a wheezing sound is heard, it is an indication of trouble—let him go.

CONSIDERING the comparative standing of the different breeds for stall-feeders, Professor Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says: "I know of no class of cattle so well qualified to fill up all our wants in the stall as the Shorthorn and his grades. In impressive power, early maturity, weight and fattening disposition, they stand unrivaled. Next to these stand the Aberdeen Poll and his grades with their better quality of flesh and equal maturity, but hardly equal in weight. The Herefords come third with their equal impressive power and reliability as breeders, but not equal in early maturing nor weight; and, as a stall-feeder, the Galloway must take a fourth place, except in permanency of character and quality of flesh, in which respect he bows to no one."

On Sunday evening last a young man named Edward Lyons, was dangerously, if not fatally shot, at Baker City, by Mr. Dan Patterson, of that place. The *Reveille* gives the following account of the affair: Lyons is a young man, his face is smooth and he has the appearance of a big boy; but is said to be twenty-two or twenty-three years old. For some time past he has been in Patterson's employ and for a while he boarded at Patterson's house; and of course, became acquainted with Mr. P.'s wife. There are various rumors about around town in regard to the affair; but according to the best information we have been able to obtain, Mr. Patterson has been suspicious of Mr. Lyons, he has more than once warned Lyons that if he did not get out of town he would kill him, but Lyons has said as it may, had Sabbath evening Mr. P. went to the Catholic church; when it was over Lyons escorted her home, but instead of taking the sidewalk leading from the dwelling of Mr. Patterson to Patterson's house—they should have done—they took down a alley, running on the north side of Baker City—thus passing the rear of several dwellings—until they came to the gate opening into the rear of Patterson's premises when Mr. P., who it seems had been waiting for them, suddenly appeared and fired and Lyons fell, and while down Patterson emptied the remaining chambers of his revolver, but none of them took effect or did any damage as far as known at present. After the shooting Patterson walked off with but little help, and subsequently he was taken to one of the rooms in the second story of the Western Hotel, where he is at present. Yesterday Patterson was brought before Recorder Reynolds—who it seems can act also as a Justice of the Peace—when his honor required him to give bond in the sum of \$4,000.

From the front.—In a letter from Prof. J. M. T. of The Dalles, the *Times* says: "There is almost a total cessation of rough characters and the situation of the place. He describes a terrible scene of affairs, rendering life unsafe on account of daily outrages, notwithstanding the presence of the N. P. R. He also speaks of the head of the water, as well as the same source that Superintendent Hallet will extend the road a distance of fifteen or eighteen miles, and that the draw-bridge over the lake will be completed next year. This is not only a substantial structure, but a beautiful piece of machinery in its symmetrical proportions. The road work on the lake was tested and accepted by Mr. Thibsen and found permanent and substantial. The test was made with double the weight necessary for practical transportation. Wonderful to relate the trestle did not sink a particle. This will put a quietus on feuding made by enemies of the water management, and place Thibsen & Hallet at the head of railroad builders of the age, especially as the work was accomplished in the most inclement season in this section for years."

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday last Mr. A. B. Constock, head miller of the Imperial Mills, says the Oregon City Enterprise, and who has been connected with the establishment since it was owned by the late Mr. Harvey, met with a very severe accident that came very near being a fatal one. Mr. Constock had gone into the basement of the mill to fix a fighter rod, and being close to the shaft of the water wheel, his coat became entangled and he was wound around it, but managed to hold on by a support and cry for help. He was heard on the water wheel steadily about 100 ft. Mr. E. Wilson in the meantime rushed down and severed Mr. Constock's clothing from the shaft. Mr. Constock's head had become wound up with his clothing and a portion of it cut with the clothing. When extricated from his dangerous position his hand was found to be severely cut, his side considerably abraded and his face bruised, but no serious injuries were received.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY.—From the signal service report for the past month, we condense the following: Barometer—highest, 30.580; lowest, 29.555; range, 1.025. Temperature—highest, 52.5; lowest, 18.0; range, 3.45. Wind—prevailing direction, south; greatest velocity, 28 miles. Number of cloudy days on which rain fell, 14; number of clear days on which rain fell, 0; number of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 2; number of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 2; number of days on which rain or snow fell, 20; number of foggy days, 1. Greatest daily range of temperature, 17.2; lowest daily range of temperature, 7.1; mean of maximum temperature, 44.0; mean of minimum temperature, 32.2; mean daily range of temperature, 10.8; dates of frost, lat, 24, 31 and 6th.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.—Dr. M. C. Lee died at Junction City last week. He was one of the early pioneers of Oregon, settling in Polk county, where he resided until he moved to Junction a few years ago. He was a good man and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a large family, who are all respected citizens, among whom we mention Dr. T. J. Lee, of Independence, one of the most successful physicians in the State, and the son who was engaged with him in business at his late home. He was about 76 years of age.

DAMAGED BY FLOOD.—The dam of Jacob Wills' saw mill at Willaburg, on Johnsons creek was carried away by the late freshet, and 60,000 feet of saw logs let out of the pond and collected in a jam at the bridge below. The damage to the dam amounts to \$1,000, and the mill will not be able to resume operations until the 1st of June. A contract from the O. & C. R. R., calling for over 50,000 feet, was surrendered after a few thousand feet of timber had been delivered.

#### SEASIDE CITY ITEMS.

Genuine March weather. The area of grain sown so far in Lane county is greater than at any previous year. Campbell Bros., of the *Guard*, have purchased the property known as the Moss Basin saloon property. S. B. Eakin, ex-sheriff of Lane county, returned from an extended trip through the East. He says there is no place like Oregon. The Presbyterian congregation of this place contemplate building a new church this coming summer; when complete it will be the finest wooden structure south of Portland. Some parties amused themselves on last Wednesday by building a stake-and-ridered rail fence out of about three cords of fence posts across Ninth street, near the railroad. Several parties have contributed of late to the city funds by getting on and off the coast while in motion, the act being strictly forbidden by our "city dad." D. M. E. Just received ex steamer Oregon, a set supply of Crown sewing machines of superior style at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 147 Third street.