



WILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One year, (Postage paid), in advance, \$2.50...

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The following are authorized to accept for subscriptions to this paper... All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

It is G. E. Elliott has any money to spare, it will look better to use it in paying old Salem board bills than in publishing and secretly circulating a pamphlet venting his spite against us...

One of the best men in Polk county, identified with our State history and prominent always in State affairs, writes from Independence: "I endorse your views on anti-monopoly, and, like yourself, I have no faith or confidence in the Elliotts."

So far as heard from, the political situation this Spring presents less partisan feeling and more independence of the machine than has been known for years.

THE MOST REMARKABLE Winter pear we know of is one originated from the seed of the Winter Nellis, by Mr. J. H. Settlemier, of Woodburn Nursery, a sample of which he sends to us.

As far so far has furnished cool and pleasant weather for the farmers to drive work in, and such as is calculated to bring on vegetation gradually and safely.

FARMERS are especially interested in a safe and sufficient warehouse system. No farmer should store wheat with any man who has not public confidence, and is not able to make all his contracts good.

der the loose system of Oregon warehousing; but he cannot know whether it was so used or not, and when a fire consumes a warehouse with ten thousand bushels, there may be no way to show that it did not contain fifty thousand, so the farmer whose wheat was stored there has no recourse.

OUR OLD FRIEND, A. D. Gardner, writes from Fox Valley, Linn county: "That editorial you wrote on the 'Duty of Citizenship' pleased the people as well here that they say you are their man; if you will stick to that principle they will stick to you."

CONSIDERING THE certainty with which fruit can be grown with us, it is something strange that no more attention has been paid to planting out new orchards. We believe that our Oregon nurseries have sold more trees, to go California, this season, than to be planted in Oregon, yet we have better climate and soil for growing that fruit than Californians have.

THE ANTI-CHINESE BILL. The people of this State are so much interested in excluding the Chinese; in preventing them from filling all the avenues of labor and taking the place of artisans and small dealers, that our readers will be glad to know how that measure stands.

A COMPARISON OF CLIMATES. One of the best claims our country must have to the regard of people East of the Rocky Mountains will be the immunity we enjoy from storms and floods of a disastrous nature.

Every day for the week past the dispatches have been burdened with these stories of death and disaster. Taking up the New York Times of two weeks old, we find it containing columns of such news, coupled with many deaths from the terrible changes that have followed deceitfully pleasant weather.

As to the period of limitation, he adds: "The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declaration which its negotiators have left on record, of the meaning of its language, leaves no doubt in my mind that neither contracting party in concluding the treaty of 1850, contemplated placing the act of prohibition of immigration for 20 years, which is nearly a generation, or thought that such a period would be a reasonable suspension, or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame treaty to that extent."

Speaking of the prosperity of this coast and the great benefits that accrue from our trade with Asia, and especially China, he says: "I have said that good faith requires the United States to suspend immigration of Chinese laborers a long period than 20 years. I now add that good policy points in the same

direction. Our intercourse with China is of recent date. Our first treaty with that power is not yet forty years old. It is only since we acquired California and established a great seat of commerce on the Pacific coast, that we may be said to have broken down the wall which fenced that ancient monarchy. The Burlingame treaty naturally followed. Under the spirit which inspired it many thousand Chinese laborers came to the United States. No one can say the country has not profited by their work. They were largely instrumental in constructing the railroads which connect the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. The States of the Pacific are full of evidences of their industry, and enterprises profitable to capitalists and to laborers of Caucasian origin would have been dormant but for them.

Thus it will be seen that while the President objects to the bill which lately passed Congress, he fully concurs in the necessity of legislation and realizes the situation of this portion of the Union, if left to depend alone on Chinese labor. He even states that at the end of ten years further legislation may be necessary. It is certain that the modified measure, to be introduced by Senator Miller, of California, will accomplish for ten years all that we desire in restricting Chinese immigration, and will command a more larger support in Congress of conservative members who voted against it, before, and also through the nation of many good citizens who considered the other bill unreasonable, and opposed to the great principles of our national constitution.

One of the best claims our country must have to the regard of people East of the Rocky Mountains will be the immunity we enjoy from storms and floods of a disastrous nature. During half a century the history of our region shows that only one storm ever did damage of a serious character, and that occurred in January, 1880. Even this storm did no injury to compare with what we continually read of as happening in the East; and while we have had one severe blow in all our history, storms, cyclones, tornadoes and hurricanes are reported as continually occurring in all the West and Northwest, through the South, and even through the Middle States, while the Atlantic Coast is often ravaged by fierce gales, and its shores strewn with wrecks.

Every day for the week past the dispatches have been burdened with these stories of death and disaster. Taking up the New York Times of two weeks old, we find it containing columns of such news, coupled with many deaths from the terrible changes that have followed deceitfully pleasant weather. We venture to assert that no single week passes, in all the year, when the Eastern journals do not record numerous storms and land disasters, as well as ocean losses of life and property while the journals of our Western Coast have no such tales to tell, or few in comparison, and the Columbia region, in all its entirety, is free from them. We do not easily realize the advantage we possess in this respect, and in many other respects, until we meet and converse with some man who has lived in the West and narrates the suffering and loss common to that country. Compared to that part of our nation, Oregon and Washington must seem like a paradise. It is true that Western Oregon sometimes has tedious rains, but they are delightful in comparison with the vicissitudes of an ordinary winter, and besides this they insure to our farmers more reliable crops than are realized in any other State in the Union. Our winters are mild, and so are our summers. There is seldom excess of cold or heat; seldom a time when the earth is frozen, or a time in summer when the harvest melts with undue heat, while our summer nights are so cool and refreshing that they rapidly repair the frames that are exhausted with labor in the harvest field. Take our seasons all through, and they admit of more working days than are known anywhere else, even in California. Our planting season is so prolonged that our wheat harvests last from July to October. Free from elemental strife, our climate favors the laborer in making himself a home and farm. All things considered, we may safely claim that this Pacific Northwest has more and better qualities to invite population and development, and to enable our people to win success, than any other portion of this continent can offer. It is well enough to keep these facts in view, and let the world know the very great advantages we possess in respect to climate. The soil is unsurpassed. Other regions may have fertile soil, but they have not such certainty of harvests, such salubrity of climate, such immunity from atmospheric changes and disastrous war of the elements. Here man has only to possess and enjoy, and the fruits of his labor are sure to come in due season.

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RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Teachers' Institute for Washington and Yamhill counties, held in Forest Grove, April 5th, 6th and 7th:

Resolved, That this Institute has been a success. Resolved, That no certificate should be granted to any teacher who is addicted to the use of tobacco, intoxicating drinks or profane language.

Resolved, That a "Normal Institute" should be formed by the teachers of Washington and Yamhill counties as soon as practicable, and that a session of said "Normal Institute," when founded, be held once a year for at least two weeks; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of five teachers, consisting of Superintendent Baker, of Yamhill county, and Superintendent Robb, of Washington county, with three other teachers whom they designate and announce before the close of this Institute, be appointed to correspond with the teachers of said county upon the advisability of forming the proposed "Normal Institute," and that committee be empowered to call a convention of teachers at such time and place as they shall deem best for the purpose of perfecting their arrangements.

Resolved, That the county superintendents of the several counties of this State be required to grade the schools as follows, viz: 1st, 2d and 3d grade.

Resolved, That any teacher holding a first-class certificate be entitled to teach in all the grades.

Resolved, That a teacher holding second grade certificate be entitled to teach in the second and third classes.

Resolved, That a teacher holding a third grade certificate be entitled to teach in the third grade only.

Resolved, That two sets of questions be prepared by the State Board of Education for the examination of teachers.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a first-class certificate, the applicant must correctly answer at least 80 per cent of the questions upon the following branches: Orthography, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, written arithmetic, English grammar, geography, modern history, elements of geometry, algebra, book-keeping, physiology, natural philosophy, ancient history and Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a second grade certificate, the applicant must answer at least 80 per cent. of all questions asked upon the branches specified in sub-division 8, section 25, of the school laws of this State, and for a third grade certificate, at least 60 per cent. of said branches enumerated in sub-division 8, section 25, of the school laws of this State.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due and are hereby extended: First, to the O. & C. R. Co., for reduced rates of fare; second, to the citizens of Forest Grove, who have extended the hospitality of their homes to visiting teachers, and third, to the ladies and gentlemen who have so pleasantly entertained with music the Institute during the entire session.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Institute be instructed to forward copies of these resolutions, for publication, to the DAILY STANDARD, DAILY OREGONIAN, WASHINGTON COUNTY INDEPENDENT, YAMHILL REPORTER and SALEM STATESMAN.

W. N. FERRIS, L. C. BAKER, W. D. BAKER, MRS. DEWILLIGER, MISS WOOD, Committee on Resolutions. J. D. ROBB, Chairman. H. C. LIESER, Secretary.

Lands near Market.

Clackamas county is destined ere long to be the richest and most thickly settled county in Oregon. Situated on the Willamette river but a few miles from the head of navigation, and with a railroad running through it and two others in close proximity to its borders, combined with the fertility of her soil, her magnificent timber, splendid water power and undeveloped mineral wealth, her future is a brilliant one. The land in Clackamas county will never be held in large quantities by speculators or farmed in large tracts, because of the rolling surface, numerous streams and large bodies of timber. The consequence of this is that the farms will in time seldom be larger than 160 or 200 acres, and as nearly the whole of the county is susceptible of cultivation, the time is not far away before every quarter section will be the home of a family, thus giving to this county a very large population. The timber lands of Oregon and Washington Territory that are situated on the banks of navigable streams, bays or inlets of the ocean are fast being cleared, as the present home and foreign markets take all that is for sale. Logs are easily shot into the large streams, and the once fine bodies of timber along Puget Sound and the Columbia river, are even now almost a thing of the past. But in Clackamas county it is entirely different. Little or no timber has been cut, except to supply the home demand. The immense bodies of ash, fir, larch and spruce are still not only untouched, but comparatively unknown. Hardly a creek exists in the county but what has large bodies of government land on its banks, just waiting for some one to throw a dam across the stream, put up a mill, and commence sawing, with the logs necessary to run for years, all in sight. No country in the world has as much water power to the square mile as Oregon has and no part of Oregon as much as Clackamas county. The saw-mill business is one of our undeveloped industries. It is not necessary to go back into the mountains to find large bodies of available timber, as they are to be found on the creeks and rivers in the midst of settlements. Some day and that not a distant one, these timber lands will be valuable. When cleared of the timber they will be valuable for agricultural purposes, as all the good timber land is blessed with a rich soil; that on the river banks is valuable for meadows, gardens, etc., and that on the uplands for cereals, etc. Those who have exhausted their homestead and pre-emption rights, can obtain possession of these lands without residing on them, by paying the government price of \$2.50 per acre, as also can any one else who sees fit to invest for either present or future use. These lands can be purchased from the government in quantities, not exceeding 160 acres. -Enterprise.

Washington Territory.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, answering questions from abroad, says: Passenger rates on the Sound range from three to six cents a mile for first-class transportation, four cents being about the average. These rates are for travel by rail and steamboat. Rates are reasonable. In this city dwellings range from \$5 per month to \$30-\$35 and \$20 being about the average. There is a wide range for places of business. Eligible offices rate from \$10 to \$20 for a single room, and from \$20 to \$40

for a suite, depending upon location and character of building. The smaller class of shops can be had at \$12 to \$25, and good store rooms at from \$30 to \$100 per month. Rents are higher here than at other points on the Sound, but for obvious reasons. The town is the largest and best. Business centers here, and is undergoing an expansion of the most gratifying character. No place on the Pacific Coast has better prospects than Seattle, and we believe no other place has as good.

The whole Territory is now infused with a life and possessed of an activity in excess of anything of the like heretofore seen. Its population is being rapidly augmented, and its resources are being developed in a mere than corresponding manner. For all that is produced there is demand, and more is produced here per capita than by any other equal population in the United States. The exports by ship of the past twelve months have been about 100,000 tons agricultural produce, 200,000 tons coal and 500,000 tons lumber, or an average of eight tons for every man, woman and child of our 100,000 inhabitants. All this, besides cysters, salmon, fur, animal, etc., aggregating in value at least one million dollars. This is a people of producers, and their products go direct to the consumers in California, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, China, Great Britain, the Atlantic States, etc., though too often under the guise of produce of Oregon.

It is hardly possible for one coming here to miss it. A thousand chances are open. Trade is nowhere better. The times are good, and money plenty and cheap. Wages are high, and can be got for the asking. Lumbermen, coal miners, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and mechanics find laborers of all kinds are wanted, as well as men of business, brains and money. There are at present but 100,000 of us, while there is room for 1,000,000.

Goldendale.

It is with a real sense of relief that there is one spot found in this community where a majority of the people decide they can thrive better without the free sale of intoxicating drink. Goldendale has that honor. W. R. Dunbar was elected mayor, and an entire board of officers favoring a full prohibition of this use was elected. A direct issue was made in the election as to prohibition or free sale of liquor. We wish it was in our power to convince our neighbors in this city, who sell liquor freely, and those who approve of its sale, of the inevitable blighting influence of such an indulgence as is daily seen in our midst. Let any of our citizens, who make the sale of liquors a business, quietly in their own hearts sum up the terrible evidences which are clearly traceable to excess of its use, placing them upon the debtor side, the certainty with most men who indulge in it habitually, of the disastrous effect thereof, and we cannot but believe that they would much rather obtain the comforts of life for themselves and those that depend upon them from something else than this. -Mountaineer.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lewiston News, writing from Union Town, W. T. says: This is the nicest weather for the commencement of work we have had in four years. Prospects for good crops are very flattering; a short, dry warm season is all we want. With all our advantages, there are men complaining of a hard winter and talking of going away; they must recollect that there is some kind of winter everywhere, and even North Idaho don't get its winters made to order. No wonder some men get dissatisfied when they force up their straw stacks and let their poor stock suffer for want of it. Stack your straw in good shape, brother farmers, and let your stock have free access to it during the winter, so that it will fill the two-fold purpose of food and shelter. Some men burn their straw; all the southwest hills here need manuring, and it will pay to clear up around the stacks, yard, and haul and scatter where it will do the most good. Some of our largest landowners will not put in but half a crop because they say we have no market. When we get our own land in cultivation, and raise enough grain to fill our granaries and warehouses, it will attract the attention of capitalists, and they will build railroads when they are our farmers are willing to farm to keep it running.

Parasites in Sheep.

SEAS, Or., April 8, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer: My yearling sheep have been dying. I examined them and find in their lungs and windpipe white worms, from one half to three inches long; the air cells are full of them. Any remedy would be thankfully received through the FARMER.

Points in the Art of Breeding.

Mr. Howard, an English authority, whilst "recognizing the uncertainties attending the breeding of animals," is nevertheless "convinced that there are certain laws pertaining to the process, which, like all of nature's operations, are fixed and unalterable, and which cannot be disregarded with impunity. From my own observation, from conversations with the late Mr. McComb, and comparing notes with other breeders, I have come to the conclusion that the following cardinal points in the art of breeding have been fairly established: 1. That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, configuration and outward characteristics—the locomotive peculiarities, inclusive. 2. From the female parent are derived the internal structure, the vital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the constitution, temper and habits. 3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainly there is of transmitting its qualities to the offspring. 4. That the influence of the male is of purer descent than the other, he or she will exercise the most influence in stamping the character of the progeny, particularly if the greater purity is on the side of the male—he, apart from disturbing influences and stocks of pure race, and descended from a stock of uniform color, stamps the color of the offspring. 5. That the influence of the male is not unfrequently protracted beyond the birth of the offspring of which he is the parent, and his mark is left upon subsequent progeny. 6. That the transmission of diseases of the vital organs is more certain, if on the side of the female, and diseases of the joints if on the side of the male parent."

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

The crop prospects in Illinois are above average. The new Secretary expects to assume his duties this week.

The crop reports from Northwestern Dakota are very encouraging. The river is falling at New Orleans and the situation generally improved.

Senator Logan is unable, owing to bad health, to go to the Hot Springs. It is understood that the Secretary of War has modified Sergeant Mason's sentence.

Frank James threatens vengeance on the Ford boys for the murder of Jesse, his brother. Over 10,000 emigrants arrived within the forty-eight hours ending April 9th, at New York.

The officers of the burned steamer Golden City have been indicted for involuntary manslaughter.

Arthur Mueller, absconding cashier of the Central bank, Indianapolis, is short \$30,000 in his accounts.

The Chinese legation at Washington is in receipt of congratulatory messages on the veto of the Chinese bill.

Jas. Fitzgerald has been indicted in Boston for defrauding Charles Francis Adams out of three checks, and held in \$25,000 bail.

Another dynamite mine has been discovered beneath the Nicholi railway at the fourth station from Moscow and many persons arrested on suspicion.

On the 9th a passenger train on the Colorado and Santa Fe railway was boarded near Plain station by five men, who robbed the passengers and effected their escape.

In Surry county, Va., Mrs. Gray and Mr. James died shortly after drinking coffee in which it is supposed arsenic was placed by a servant girl.

Each Gale, under arrest at St. Louis, charged with being old man Bender, the Kansas fiend, is well known in that country. He has lived about Uniontown for many years.

The First Assistant Postmaster General has gone back on Hayes' civil service order, and says that postmasters now serve as good a right as any one to run the politics of the country.

Two men, named James Irving and Joseph Fish, have been arrested in New York under suspicion that they had stolen \$100,000 worth of St. Joseph, Mo., bonds, which they were trying to sell.

Gen. Sherman telegraphs a friend that he rejoices over the passage of the bill for the compulsory retirement of army officers at 62, and on no account does he desire an exception made in his interest.

The House committee on foreign affairs last Saturday heard Capt. Eads explain away the objection made at a previous session that a railway across the isthmus will be impracticable on account of grades, which would not be successfully overcome.

The commission to investigate corners and dealings met in New York last week. The witnesses so far all testify that cornering is both bad for the consumer and railroads, and it is regarded as a very demoralizing species of gambling.

Following is a list of the year's appointments to the military academy at West Point from the West: Arizona, Horace R. Appel; California, Cecil Stewart and Thos. G. Hanson; and H. Humphrey, alternate; Montana, John Gibson; Oregon, Ed. C. Brooks; Wyoming, Albert J. Brackett, and Michael Harrington, alternate.

General Sherman and party arrived at Tucson on the 10th. On the 10th, O. R. & N. Co. stock was quoted at 140 in New York.

The nominations of Chandler and Hunt have been favorably reported. In the Star route cases the motion to quash was overruled and the indictment stands.

Joseph Poets, a prominent miner and a 32d degree mason, died at Eureka, Nev., on the 10th.

The loss by the burning of the Powell Tool Co.'s forge at Cleveland is \$25,000; half insured.

Tucker Basham was assassinated in Kansas by the James gang for turning States evidence. The conference now being held at Independence, Mo., is making a vigorous war upon polygamy.

Thomas Brown, a miner at Virginia City, was killed by being hit on the head by a falling rock on the 10th.

It is reported that ex-Senator Taft of Ohio, is to succeed Minister Lowell at the court of St. James.

During the past week 50 deaths occurred in Cincinnati from small pox. There are now 200 cases under treatment.

Deniss Humphrey, who killed Deputy Clerk K. Heiler at Virginia City, had his second trial last Monday and was acquitted.

The north bound train of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad was robbed near Cleburne on the 10th, by six masked men.

A number of Italians created a disturbance at Fort Plain, N. Y., on the 10th, caused by a railroad contractor failing to pay them off.

A fire occurred at Red Wing, Minn., on the 10th, destroying the half block bounded by May, Bash, Third and Broadway streets. A large mass meeting was held on the 10th at Buffalo to protest against the action of the British Government in imprisoning American citizens.

A very destructive fire occurred at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 10th, burning the greater part of the town. At last accounts the fire was under control.

Commodore Luce is unable to account for not hearing from the U. S. training ship Portsmouth. He has heard nothing from her since her departure from Hampton roads.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the trades assembly, at San Francisco on the 10th, calling for a general convention to be held at San Francisco, April 24, for the purpose of devising some plan to rid the community of the presence of the Chinese. A suitable call has been prepared, addressed to the Pacific Coast States and Territories.

NINETY-ONE (91) cases of the Household Sewing Machine have just been received direct from the factory ex steamer "State" at Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, making the fourth heavy shipment of these superior sewing machines received during the last five months. The Household has become the leading sewing machine.

\$1500 per E. G. can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and list.

DEFICIENCY is sometimes called the "blue," because the latter term describes at once the color and effects of impure blood. Change it to "rose colored health" by using King of the Blood. See advertisement.

Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 167 Third street, Portland, is the best place in Oregon to get your sewing machines repaired and for buying all kinds of needles, attachments and oil.