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PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Ir S. G. 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 and against those who are dereloping the country by building railroads. We are more convinced than ever that Elliott is merely a tool for those (like the Central Pacific men) who are opposing Oregon progress. The greatest human fraud is the man who don't pay for his victuals. A "dead heat" is a poor agent to influence public

ONE of the best men in Polk county, iden tified with our State history and prominent always in State affairs, writes from Indo pendence: "I endorse your views on anti monopoly, and, like yourself, I have no faith or confidence in the Elliotts. Your paper is a good one, and wielding a large influence, engrafting itself on the confidence of the people. May its mission educate and enlighten the people in agriculture, temperance and all that is good," When we receive the kind endorsement and encouragement of a good man in such words as the

has been known for years. Parties are putting ap their best and most reliable men, and the struggle at the polls in June will depend a great deal on the standing of candidates rather than on the dictum of party. This sort of feeling in the popular mind means good legislation next Fall, and judicious management of State affairs. One great recommendation for immigration is the certainity of good and se nomical State government, and in that respect our State stands well and has laid a strong foundation for the future to build upon.

Winter Nellis, by Mr. J. H. Settlemeir, of cluded in the limitation.
It leaves the United States by its own act t sends to us. It is rich and juicy, and just those limitations. China may, therefore, fairly spe now the middle of April a time when only the pound pear is to be had, which is says the pound pear is to be mad, which is a seedling as russet in color, and considerably larger than the Winter Nellis. It comes ripe at a time when no other pear is known to be in market.

There is a seed to be lieve that it will be which it is color exactly to exercise the more enlarged powers which it relinquishes to the United States. There is every reason to believe that it will be a rich fruit to grow and ship to either Chicago and New York, or to California, and its havng been originated here gives more reason to expect it will prove useful. This country is especially adapted to pears, as is proved by the luxuriance with which they grow, and the reliability with which they bear.

Arkit so far has furnished cool and pleasant weather for the farmers to drive work in, and anch as is calculated to bring on vegetation gradually and safely. The season is three or four weeks later than 1881, but that is an advantage to all grain crops and also to fruit of all kinds, which would have suffered severely from the frost of last Friday if it had wen more forward. There has been no warm weather up to this time, and with an average rainfall through to July we may expect bonn siful crops, with the possible exception of grain sown in November and Lecember. Experience goes to prove that while grain sown in October generally does well, it is more risky to sow in November and December than to wait until February. We know of ground that was summer-fallowed, but was not sown heat Fall, and is being put in this present wonth with good prospect of yielding well.

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. It is easy for farmers to tose, when they are in the power of dishonest men, as for instance: Suppose the warehouseman has sold and shipped more wheat than he owned, and wishes to balance his accounts and get rid of his debts. If he is disbonest, there is no casier way of so doing than by a fire, which settles accounts in a manner that defies accountability. The farmsanner that defies accountability. The farm-er's wheat may have been ground into flour, abopped to Europe and made into breed, un.

Unite! States to suspend immigration of Chi-ese laborers a less period than 20 years. I now a id that good policy points in the same

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 PRIEND, A. D. Gardner, writes from Fox Valley, Linn county: "That editorial you wrote on the 'Duty of Citizenship' principle they will stick to you. Some already say as soon as their time is out with other papers they will take the FARMER. I tell them you are working for the farmers, and they should support you. A few more editors that have backbone enough to follow suit would wake up the people to a sense of duty. Long live the FARMER!" To which we say that the FARMER, under our management, has for ten years taken the same bold and independent ground, and is no new convert to the cause. The farmers are more interested in hone t management of public affairs than in partisan politics. We think they are entitled to such good government, and to blame if they do not insist upon it.

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 It is enterprise that is lacking. Californians know that it will pay them well, because they realize already the profit in their canneries and dryers. The construction of railroads will make us a good market. If we have people there will buy them. They can be shipped through in one day, and when our late cherries are rip , in July, California will not have a cherry of her own to use, so will gladly buy ours, besides which, our cherries excel anything they can grow. That was why we set out 200 cherry trees two weeks

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. . We see no reason to motives and conclusions of Congress, while he sugges's some difficulties that will be obviated by a new measure, already introduced, and which will no doubt be speedily passed to a

The President says, speaking of the Burlingame trenty:

"It gave to voluntary emigrants coming t ment of a good man in such words as the above, it reconciles us to the wearisome labors of life that fall to our share.

So far as heard from, the political situation this Spring presents less partisan feeling and more independence of the machine than seriously affected by unrestricted introduction of Chinese labor, and congress attempted to alleviate this condition by legislation, but the act which it passed proved to be in violation of treaty obligations, and being returned by the President with his objections failed to be-come a law. Diplomatic relief was then sought, a new treaty was concluded with China. Without abrogation of the Burlingsme treaty, it was agreed to modify it so far that the government of the United States might regulate or suspend the coming of Chinese la-borers to the United States, or their residence therein, but that it should not absolutely probabit them, and that limitation or suspen-THE MOST REMARKABLE Winter pear we sion should be reasonable, and should apply only to Uninese w.o might go to the United States as laborers, other classes not being included in the limitation.

Woodburn Nursery, a sample of which he determine when and how we will entore have the right to expect that in enforcing them we will take good care not to overstep the grant and make more than has been con which it relinquishes to the United States By the first article the United States is em powered to decide whether the coming of Chi-nese lab rers to the United States or their residence therein affects or threatens our in terests, or endangers good order e ther within the whole country or any part of it. The act recites that in the opinion of the government of the United States the coming of Chinese laborers to this country endangers the good order of certain localities thereof, but the itself is much broader than the recital. It acts upon residence as well as immigration provisions are effective throughout the United I think it may fairly bear an expression of the opinion of congress that the com-ing of such laborers to the United States or their residence here affects our interests and endangers good order throughout the country. On this point I feel it my duty to accept the views of congress.

As to the period of limitation, he adds:

"The examination which I have made of the treaty and of the declaration which its nego-tiators 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 1880, 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 suspen-sion, or intended to change the provisions of such a period would be a reasonable segments, or intended to change the provisions of the Burlingame treaty to that extent. I regard this provision of the act as a breach of our national faith, and being unable to bring myself in harmony with the views of congress on this vital point, the honor of the country constrains me to return the act with this observations. constrains me to return the act with this objection to its passage. Deeply convinced of the necessity of some legislation on this subject and concerning fully with congress with the objects which were sought to be accomplished, I will avail myself of the opportunity to point out some other features of the act, o point out some other features of the act which, in my opinion, can be modified to ad

vantage. 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

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 instru pleased the people so well out here that they connect the Atlantic and Pacific slope. The say you are their man; if you will stick to that States of the Pacific are full of evidences of their industry, and enterprises profitable to ton and capitalists and to laborers of Caucasin origin ble, and would have been dormant but for them. The stitute," they are not needed, and when it is thought congress and by those most acquainted is the subject, that it is best to try to get along without them. There may, however, other sections of the country where species of labor may be advantageous'y em

ployed without interfering with laborers of our own race. It may be the part of wisdom and good faith to fix the length of experiment al period with reference to this fact. ence has shown that the trade of the t ast i the key to national wealth and influences. The opening of China to the commerce of the whole world has benefited no section of it where world has benefited no section of it more than the States of our own Pacific slope. The State of California and its mar-time ports especially have reaped enormous advantages from this source. Blessed with an exceptional climate, enjoying an unrivaled hirbor, with the riches of a great agricultural and mining State at its feet, and the wealth of the 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. It is enterprise that is lacking. Californians to repel oriental nations from the United States, and drive their trade and commerce into more friendly hands. It may be that the great and paramount interest of protection of our labor from Asiatic competition justifies us in permanent adoption of this policy, but it is cherries to sell, as soon as the railroad is wiser in the first place to make a shorter exthrough to Signamento and San Francisco, permanently only such features as time and

xperience may commend." Thus it will be seen that while the Presi dent objects to the bill which lately passes 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 Senaa or Miller, of California, will accomplish for ten years all that we desire in restricting Chinese immigration, and will command a much larger support in Congress of conservative members who voted against it before, and also through the nation of many good citizens condemn the action of the President, wholly, who considered the other bill unreasonable, for he professes himself as in accord with the and opposed to the great principles of our national constitution.

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. 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, eyelones 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 wrecks.

tierce gales, and its shores strewn with Every day for the week past the dispatches have been burdened with these stories of death and disaster. Taking up the New York rolling surface, numerous streams and large farmers are willing to farm to keep it running. Times of two weeks old, we find it containing columns of such news, coupled with many deaths from the terrible changes that have followed described pleasant weather. We of the county is susceptible of cultivation, the Editor Willamette Farmer: 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 conversed 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 harvester 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

to come in due season. SEND name and address to Cragin & Co. hiladelphia, Pa., for cook book free,

RESOLUTIONS.

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

Resolved, That this Institute has been

success,

Resolved, That no certificate should be granted to any teacher who is addict-d to the use of tobacco, intoxicating drinks or profane

language, Resolved, That a "Normal Institute should be formed by the teachers of Washing-ton and Yamhill counties as soon as practica-ble, and that a session of said "Normal In-stitute," 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 Yam-

hill 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 countiupon the advisability of forming the proposed "Normal Institute," and that committee be and are 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.

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 crade and

third grade only.

Resolved, That two sets of questions be prepared by the Sta e Board of Education for the examination of te-fachers.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a first-

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, look keeping, whichey, attack, whileseep bookkeeping, physiology, natural philosopy, ancient history and Constitution of the United

Resolved, That in order to obtain a second grade certificate, the applicant must answer at heart 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. R. Co., for reduced rates of fare; second, to the citizens of Fore-t 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 a cretary 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

W. N. FERRIN,
L. C. BAKER,
N. DAVIS,
MRS. TERWILLIGER, 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 thick'y 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 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 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 com-paratively unknown. Hardly a creek exists paratively 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 it sight. No country in the world has as much water power to the square mile as Oregon ha and no part of Oregon as much as Clackamas The saw-mill business is one of ou county. undevelop d industries. It is not necessary to go back into the mountains to find targe hodies 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 valu-able for agricultural purposes, as all the good timber land is blessed with a rich soil; that on the river banks is valuable for meadows, gar-dens, etc., and that on the uplands for cereals, Those who have exhausted their home etc. stead and pre-emption rights, can obtain pos session of these lands without residing or them, by paying the government price of \$2.50 per acre, as also can any one else who fit to invest for either present or future. These lands can be purchased from the government in quantities, not exceeding 160 scres. - Enterprise

Washington Territory.

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 for a suite, depending upon location and c aracter 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 Scattle, 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

life and possessed of an activity in excess of anything of the like heretofore seen. Its pop-ulation is being rapidly augmented, and its resources are being developed in a more than corresponding manner. For all that is pro-duced 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 tens for every man, woman and child of our 100,000 inhabitants. All this, besides cysters, salmon, fu niture, barrel material, furs and skins, animals, etc., aggregating in value at least one million dollars. This is a people of producers, and their producers. lucts go direct to the c nsumers in California Mexico, South America, Hawaii, Australia, China, Great Britain, the Atlantic States, etc., shough too often under the guise of pro-

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 land can be got for the asking. Lumbermen, coal miners, bricklayers, carpenters, painters and mechanics and 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 10,000,000.

Goldendale

It is with a real sense of relief that there s 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 bonor. W. R. Dunpar was elected mayor, and an entire board of officers favoring a full prohibition of this un-sale traffic. 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 inev-table blighting influence of such unlimited 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 lisastrous 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 fence up their straw stacks and let their poor stock suffer for want of it. Stack your straw stock state 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 stack yard, and haul and scatter where it will do the most good. Some of our largest land-owners 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 graneries and warehouses, it vill attract the attention of capitalists, and they will build railroads when they are our

Parasites in Sheep.

Scio, Or., April 8, 1882.

My yearling sheep have been dying. amined them and find in their lungs and is to successive three inches long; the air cells are full of them. Any remedy would be thankfully received through the FARMER.

1 is republication to successive them. St. James. During to in Cincinna.

G. T. SHORT.

The parasites found in the windsipe were trongylus filaria. When they are introduced into the bronchia tubes of sheep that are in Cleburne on the 10th, by six masked men. an impoverished condition, they reproduce themselves with fearful rapidity.

Treatment-Consists of improving the condition of the sheep by feeding liberally of oats, bran and oil meal cake; sulphate of iron, th; gentian, i th; ginger, i th, to be powdered and mixed. Give a tablespoonful in feed to every four sheep every other day for two weeks. JAMES WITHYCOMBE, V. S.

Points in the Art of Breeding

Mr. Howard, an English authority, whilst recognizing the uncertainties attending the breeding of animals," is neverthelesss "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. McCombie, and comparing notes with other breeders, I have come to the con-clusion that the following cardinal points in the art of breeding have been fairly estab-lished: 1. That from the male parent are mainly derived the external structure, config uration and outward characteristics—the locomotive peculiarities, inclusive. 2. From the female parent are derived the internal strucvital organs, and in a much greater proportion than from the male, the or tion, temper and habits. 3. That the purer the race of the parent, the more certainty there is of trunsmitting its qualities to the off-spring. Say two animals are mated, if one is of purer descent than the other, he or she will 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. Rents are reasonable. In this city dwellings range from \$5 per month to \$50 - \$15 and \$20 being about the average. There is a wider range for places of business. Eligible offices rate at from \$10 to \$20 for a single room, and from \$20 to \$40

ITEMS BY TELEGRAPH.

The crop prospects in Illinois are above verage. The new Secretary expects to assume his

The crop reports from Northwestern Da.

ota are very encouraging.

The river is fa'ling at New Orleans and the situation generally improved.

Senator Logan is unable, owing to bad ealth, 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

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 ar-

rested on suspicion. On the 9th a passenger train on the Colo.

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

In Surrey county, Pa., Mrs. Gray and Mr., Jones died shortly after drinking coffee in which it is supposed arstnic was placed by a servant girl

Jacob Bales, under arrest at St. Louis, charged with being old man Bender, the Kan-sas field, 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 have as good a

right as any one to run the politics of the Two men, named James Irving and Joseph Fisk, 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 appoint-Following is a list or the years appointments to the military academy at West Point from the West: Arizona, Horace R. Appel; California, Cecil Stewart and Thos. G. Honson, and Jas. H. Humphrey, alternate; Monson, and tana, John Gibson; Oregon, Ed. C. Brooks; Wyoming, Albert J. Brackett, and Michael Harrington, a'ternate.

General Sherman and party arrived at Tuc-

On the 10th, O. R. & N. Co. steck was quoted at 1407 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 Potts, 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 evidence. the James gang for turning States The conference now being held at Indepen-

dence, Mo., is making a vigorous war upon polygamy.

Thomas Brown, a miner at Virginia City, was killed by being bit on the head by a fall-

ing rock on the 10th. It is reported that ex-Senator Taft of Ohio, is to succeed Minister Lowell at the court of

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

Dennis Humphrey, who killed Deputy Clerk Kelleher at Virginia City, had his ond trial last Monday and was acquitted.

The north bound train of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad was rubbed near

A number of Italians created a disturbance at Fort Plain, N. Y., on the 10th, caused by a railroad centractor 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 to protest against the action of the British Government in imprisoning Amer-A very destructive fire occurred at Hamil-

ton, 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 10th, calling for a general convention to be held at San Francisco, April 24, for the purpose of devising some plan to rid the commu-nity of the presence of the Chinese. A suit-able call has been prepared, addressed to the Pacific Coast States and Territories.

NINETY-ONE (91) cases of the Houseyo 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 year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barelay street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

DESPONDENCY is sometimes called the "blues," 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, Third street, Portland, is the best place Oregon to get your sewing machines repair and for buying all kinds of needles, atta-ments and oil.