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PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21. 1882.

Corregyondence.

The Evergreen Blackberry

OREGON CITY, April 5, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

As new comers to this State find a great many unusual and strange things to what they have been accustomed to in other localities, they ask many questions in order to gain information, and they look to the FARMER as the friend and medium through which they shall gain such knowledge, and by taking and carefully reading it, they feel somewhat more questions and advice, and depend upon the experience and answers derived through it more than by asking questions of their neigh-bors, who differ widely in their opinions, and are apt to answer with the worn out "I don't know." Now, Mr. Editor, the question I would ask is in regard to that novelty, the suppose it to be a hybrid from the wild black-berry and some other variety. Please give the originator and how it originated; how it was produced; is it productive? Early or late in ripening? Is it perfectly hardy? How does it

rank in flavor? Yours respectfully, Answer .- Who originated this variety, or how it was originated, we are not prepared to say, but we have seen it growing vigorously for ten years or more, in several gardens in Salem, and in other places. It is easily grown and is commen through the country. Its greatest recommendation is that it comes later than any other fruit of this species, and actually bears prolifically until fall. It is very vigorous, throwing out stout branches twenty feet on each side, when well cultivated. It needs to be vigorously pruned, and to have plenty of water and rich food and loose soil. to produce good berries, or else the fruit will be seedy. When well cared for the fruit to climb over some trellis or outbuilding. The leaves are really evergreen in this climate, and have a glossy and ornamental appearance. The berry is flat in shape, and not so large as some others, say medium size. They are easily propagated, and come so late in the season as to be very desirable. One single vine, well cultivated, will supply a family, and give plenty to can or dry, and those who know, say they are very fine canned. Every garden ald have an evergreen blackberry.

How to Speculate on Insurance.

LANE COUNTY, April, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

Your short editorial in the FARMER of the 14th inst. strikes myself and neighbors with force, because some of us have lost heavily by having wheat stored without insurance. It has set me to thinking and figuring, and as near as I can sum up the facts, insurance companies have paid nearly fifty thousand dollars losses on configgrations that have occurred within a few miles of my neighborhood, in the past three years. As I have come out loser in these fires, it is very natural I should endorse your caution. A good warehouse system is necessary, but how is a farmer to trace his wheat? What is to prevent You shall work it into No. 1 butter, and I a man from shipping out the wheat stored with him and selling it, and if he has the coin can make from fifty to a hundred per cent. in his pocket instead of the wheat in his bin, and the mill or the warehouse burns down a new wrinkle in dairying. It upsets all my some night, and all the books are burned with it, who is to know whether the bins had business. I will not assert that you are wrong 25 000 or 10 000 bushels of wheat remaining in them?

Now, suppose that a warehouseman has his property maured for \$7,000, and tries to sell sumers decide which is the No. 1 article. Acit for \$4,000, and cannot find a customer at cording to the light of my experience, one of that, and it burns down three or four days the radical faults in the butter this corafter the trade fails to be accomplished, isn't there the biggest sort of a speculation in such a fire? If a few thousand bushels of wheat, belonging to farmers, is in the warehouse, doesn't that add to the chance of speculation Anybody can see that it does; and the man who could be wicked enough to burn his warehouse for insurance money, could not safely be trusted with any farmer's wheat

Now, suppose the warehouse is attached to a mill, and the mill has a heavy policy on wheat stored as well as in the mill property. In case the mill is old, worn out, and the ma chinery out of date so that it cannot make good flour, the biggest speculation in sight would be to realize on the insurance policy. The mill owner could ship off flour, manufactured from farmers' wheat, and with the fire to balance his accounts, what security is there that the farmer's wheat hasn't gone to Europe and enriched the miller? It would be no satisfaction to the farmer to know that while the mill was burning the mill owner was going about the neighborhood bawling like a stuck pig, as happened near here once. In twenty-four hours it is ready for working

year's crop to the farmer.

surance agent, who is so crazy for business of it as possible. The working breaks the that he takes reckless risks, encourages such little globules, renders it salvy and greasy crime. The man who insures property for more and injures its texture and flavor. With the than it would sell for, gives fair occasion for improved churns the operation of washing out suspicion. Farmers are not careful enough in the butter-milk and salting can be better permaking themselves safe. The test way to be formed in the churn. secure would be for farmers to own their own warehouses, as is successfully done at Salem and Albany, or to make the warehouseman none but the best, etc." True again, there is insure all the contents of his warehouse in much in the kind of salt used. None but pure favor of those who store wheat with him, refined salt should be used if it can be had. familiar with it, and feel more free to ask and make a daily showing of what remains in

The warehouse question is of the greatest importance. It is not a pleasant thing to suspect your neighbor of arson, but if he speculates in incurance policies he can't blame folks are good ones and well cared for; the price he obtains is evidence that his butter is appreciated. Now if he will get the idea out of his but every man knows that there is little or no fire kept in mills or warehouses, and, thank God! there are very tew who are so lost to right as to set fire to such property. Few mills or warehouses burn down without being well insured—generally too well insured—and that is text enough for all farmers to keep in improved. Respectfully yours,

Don't Work Butter Too Much.

PORTLAND, Or., April 14, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Your issue of this date has just come to hand. The first thing that struck my eye was under the head of correspondence—first page, first column. I had not read half a dozen hillian' on the butter question, for I see a thing in the kind of salt used. We use the best, and pay as high as five cents per pound for it sometimes." Was there ever such a mixture of truth and error in a few lines? The writer says he sees a great deal of butter not fit for soap grease. Undoubtedly true. It can be seen in the country stores and in the ners are beginning to see it, to know it and to criticise it among themselves, for it is evidence of the beginning of a reform

Again I quote : "But all that the most of it needs is a little more elbow grease. It is not necessary to work more than once in cool weather, if the workers will do their work

My dear sir, if this is true you've struck a

bonanza and don't know it. Come right here. If you can convert the butter "not fit for soap grease" into a No. 1 article by "a little elbow grease" (which I construe you to mean a little more working), I will give you five dollars a day for the season. Yes, I will do better than that, will divide profits with you. We can buy tons of this "soap grease" butter at twenty cents per pound, even fifteen cents. will sell it at thirty cents per pound, and we profit. If that is all it wants I have learned a previous knowledge and experience in this and that I am right, but will do this : I will make a hundred pounds my way, you shall do the same, and let a jury of intelligent conrespondent complains of is, it was churned too much, and worked to death afterwards; injured by too much churning, and spoiled, ruined by too much (elbow grease) working. But, says this correspondent, "Have you not got to work out the butter-milk ?" In reply, I would say, the butter-milk has no business in it. Had you stopped churning at the proper time, and rinsed or washed out the butter-milk, as you could easily have done, there would be none left to work out. Here is much useless labor performed, every stroke of which is sacrificing the quality. Now, my friend, let me show you a better way. You are churning; as the butter commences to separate, you detect it instantly by the sound; a very few turns of the dash and the separation is complete. Stop churning right here; not another turn. But you say, I want to pather it. No you don't. I don't, if you do. Now take it out and wash the butter-milk

from it till the water runs off perfectly clear;

turn it a few times so as to get away all the

butter-milk; salt it evenly and put it away.

That sort of agony would have to be piled and moulding. This part of the operation up very high to make up for the loss of a ought to be called by some other name; the name working conveys the idea of labor to be There are several troubles; first, the in- performed, when there should be just as little

Again, this correspondent says: "There is something in the kind of salt used. We use The difference in price is no consideration. This correspondent seems to know the difference in the quality of butter, understands the importance of using pure salt; the amount of are good ones and well cared for; the price he obtains is evidence that his butter is appreciated. Now if he will get this idea out of his mind that so much working is required, and adopt the better plan, he will improve its texture and quality, and I believe the consumers of it will vote that his butter is much sumers of it will vote that his butter is much

J. B. KNAPP. Letter from Waldo Hills.

WHITEAKER, April 14, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer :

We are nearly done seeding up here, hardly an average crop put in. Our winter wheat is badly frozen out, worse than ever before. I am seeding fifty acres of wheat land to grass. lines before I fairly boiled over, and I can't I mix one-third orchard grass, one-third timsleep till I have criticized it; and this is what othy and one-third mesquite, and to the lot I I have to say : First, for my text, let me add ten pounds of Kentucky Blue Grass; this quote the writer; "I partly agree with 'Red- is intended for pasture. Our farmers are sowing hundreds of acres in grass, and if the price great deal of butter that is not fit for soap of wheat remains where it is our hill land will grease, let alone for a person to eat; but all soon find its way back into permanent pasis quite palatable, but has a peculiar acid flavor, different from the Lawton or Kittatinny, a musky flavor that all persons do not than once in cool weather, if the workers will like. It wants an eastern exposure, and room do their work well. However, there is somehills and the Willamette Valley and give us some notes on what the farmers are doing? Su-h notes would be interesting to all who follow agriculture. Be sure and bring the Home Circle along! G. W. Hunt.

Note by Editor.-We should be glad to go through the hills and valleys and if possible will do so, and we notify Mr. and commission houses in this city, where it has Mrs. Hunt that if it is possible in June, been consigned from the country stores. And to take that other excursion he speaks of in a it is refreshing to know that some of the private note, we shall be sure to put in an appearance. The Home Circle insists upon i that the invitation shall be accepted without tefaleation.

Look Out for Tree Frauds

PORTLAND, Or., April 18, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I am reliably informed that there are eight or ten of those Eastern tree agents in this State at the present time taking orders for ruit trees. I think the people of Oregon ought to be notified of these tree swindlers eing in the country, so that they can look out for them, as they will rob our State of thousands of dollars and leave nothing in

return. Truly yours,
A READER OF THE FARMER. The above comes from a well known party. Many readers of this journal will remember the fight we made against these same parties. It is a well known fact that \$25,000 or \$30,000 was taken from this State by these tree men a ew years ago. Do not buy trees or shrubs of unknown parties, but patronize bome dealers whom you know. The best plan is to see who advertises in the FARMER, and then send our orders. Messrs. Miller Bros., Settlemier, Luelling, Settlemire of Tangent, C. N Potter and some others, make known what they have to sell through the medium of our paper, and are dealers on whom all can rely. Leave tree peddiers alone.

Baker County Coal.

Lyell, the geologist, once said that there were no coal beds on the Pacific Coast; but he was mistaken. Excellent coal mines have seen worked for some years on Puget Sound: and others have been found on the line of the unio others have been found on the line of the Uoion and Central Pacific Railroads. Nor is this all. A very valuable coal-bed or mine was discovered in 1865, by Wm. H. Packwood, about two and one-half miles above wood, about two and one-half miles above Olds' Ferry, in Baker county. A few months ago Mr. Rockfellow, at the request of Mr. Packwood, organized a company to develop these mines. They have now gone down about sixty-four feet, and the vein is eight feet wide. The coal has been thoroughly tested by several blacksmiths and others,—among whom is Mr. Nichols a Welch collier; and it is pronounced by them and hims as No. and it is pronounced by them and him as No. I coal for fuel and blacksmith purpos s. The coal is pronounced to be not only of the best quality, but inexhaustible. A good coal mine is better than a gold mine. It is more remuperative to its owners, and better for the country. The natural resources of Baker county are simply immense, and not yet half developed.—Receille.

Weathers sell for \$2 per head in Baker and

FACTS ABOUT ENSILAGE

We published, a year ago, many facts concerning the system of ensilaging fodder that originated in France; we have lately published experience of numerous persons, who have practiced this system during the past year in the United States. A convention of such persons was lately held in New York, where many farmers attended and gave their experience, and many others wrote letters that were read there. We have received a pampblet containing the full record of this convention, and shall make weekly extracts therefrom, in hopes that some of our Oregon farmers may adopt some of the more cheap and simple modes and save fodder this season by this

From proceedings of Ensilage Congress, held in New York, January 25th and 26th 1882 :

complete food. All the by-fodders, such as linseest meal, cottonseed meal, bran, middlings, etc., which are used by the best farmers, would be quite inadequate in quantity to supply all feeders if they were to adopt it. So it becomes the part of wisdom to start the ensilage system on the right basis, make the farm self-sustaining. Let ensilage contain a mixture of all the grasses, including corn, and then cows will do as well on it, when premixture of all the grasses, including corn, and then cows will do as well on it, when preserved in the best manner, as on pasture. As acre of winter rye ensilaged with an acre of clover, both are ready to cot at the same time, will make a very well balanced fodder. An acre of millet or Hungarian grass, an acre of second crop clover, and an acre of corn, ensilaged together, will make an excellent ration for milk without grain. And grain may be added by those who wish to produce the greatest yield of milk, as many now do, even added by those who wan to produce the greatest yield of milk, as many now do, even to pasture. A crop of peas and oats raised together will be ready to ensitage with early planted corn, and the combination will make most satisfactory ration. The vetch is suc cessfully raised in Canada, and probably can be in New York and the Middle States gener ally, and this may be ensilaged with early corn and make a well balanced ration. In short, there may be a hundred different com-

bined rations ensilaged, which will produce milk, meat, or wool without other food. Mr. O. B. Potter: I entirely agree with the views expressed in the letter just read. I commenced my first experiment in 1875. commenced my first experiment in 1875. I first used corn alone, but since I have tried crass, oats and sorghum, and everything else that you can grow on the Hudson river. It is better to feed a variety at the same time than to feed one all the time. I feed from two pits at the same time. I think red clover in some respects the best crop to ensilage that we have it authles one obly into a compact mass have, it settles quickly into a compact mass and you preserve all the juices, coloring mat-ter and everything in it, which will be wasted if you attempt to cure it by drying. It will settle, so that a section six inches square will be a good ration for a cow. Anybody who has

be a good ration for a cow. Anybody who has seen spinach or dandelion pressed hard will know pretty much how this will look.

Mr. A. A. Reed, of Rhode Island: Although I am not a prefessional farmer, I have ensilaged for the past two years. I have ensilaged corn, clover, rye, sorghum and the grasses. I have samples here of all but the sorghum, which has been fed out. In this year's experimental Lyagindad my acceptance. year's experiments I weighed my cows when I took t'em off the grass; I took the weight of the milk for nineteen days previous to putting them on the ensilage, and then I put them on a c rtain quantity of ensilage for nineteen days. Then I weighed my cattle again and noted the gain or loss in weight. Then I put my cattle on hay and noted the gain or loss in weight. Then I put them on sorghum and noted their weight lost or gained. Then I put them on corn again. Being anxious to try an experiment I bought a cow of one of my neighbors, which had been fed on hay and grass. I put the cow on ensilage for nineteen days, giving her the same quantity she had been accusnomed to get. It increased the milk at the rate of two pounds per day, and improved the color of the butter very materiy ly. At the first the butter was perfectly white, and now it is quite yellow. That is my

col. Wolcott: At the time I was filling my silos, we had a drizzling rain for two or three days, but I kept my men at work from morning until night, putting the ensilage in the You can see from the samples how good I cannot see any difference from that it is. I prepared in the dry weather. I raised about thirty acres of rye last year, and I estimated that I had about nine tons to the acre. I think

it is inferior to cora.

J. W. Jones, of Portland, Me.: In writing I wish to confirm in the most positive manner what I wrote last year, and sent to the Country Gentleman about wooden silos. I made myself a great deal of trouble writing that article. I had letters from all over the United States, West and South particularly, where I supposed there was the least need of anything of the kind. I have had to abandon my silo made in the ground and bricked up. I could of the kind. I have had to abandon my silo to made in the ground and bricked up. I could not keep out the water. The only places where a silo can be made profitably is in very sandy ground and on side of a hill. It is easier to build a cistern to hold water in the ground than it is to build one to keep the water out. Every year water has worked in from the outside and spoiled my ensilage. I have heard others complain of the same thing. My barn is raised up, so that I have a cellar under it, and the bays go to the bottom, and the barn is raised up, so that I have a cellar under it, and the bays go to the bottom, and the barn is 20 feet posted, making my silos 30 feet high, which I think a great advantage, as by having a great height, the ensitage settles better. I have this year put in about 300 tons, and it comes out beautifully, and cattle eat it

and meal. This season I have just lined up my bays inside with single boarding. This keeps the timbers from rotting, and answers every purpose. There is a little mould round the edge, but I mix it right in, and the cattle the edge, but I mix it right in, and the cattle eat every particle right up clean. I kept filling the silos right along toge her, and was about two months filling them, kept them open and put no weight on till after I was done filling. It is much more convenient feeding from barn, and but little more work to hoist it; ten tone of it does not require more. to hoist it; ten tons of it does not require more space that one ton of hay, and from the best calculation I can make, one ton is equal to 1200 pounds of hay. This may be a little high, but is based on observations of good careful men. Still we better not set it too high; that is a mistake of all writers. Let us call it 800 to 1000 pounds equal to a tou of ensilage. I mean that I was two months filling, and put

mean that I was two months filling, and put no weight on during that time, and I consider it an advantage to be a long time filling. I had enough, so I filled every day or sometimes every other day, sometimes there would be three days I would not fill any, but I used to tread it down every day on the silo, within three or four feet of the top, the weight of the ensilage is just as good as the weight of rocks. This is the advantage of having the silos high. say 20 feet. For the three or four feet near the top of the sile the constant treading is better than a still weight. When, for inbetter than a still weight. When, for in-stance, we put in a certain amount to-day, the heat making a sort of moisture that softens the material, so that it packs much closer, and when you go in to tread the next day, even where it is trod very closely the dry before, gives several inches, and in that way you get the whole packed very solid. You want to give your silos a thorough treading every morning before adding anything. The stones morning before adding anything. The stones are of no par icular account except for three or four fect on top of silo, and for that need not be loaded so heavily as you mention in your book, unless where you go to using soon after the silo is filled. There was a very little waste around the edge of mine, but we mixed it right in and the cattle ate the whole.

Mr. Mills: I would build a building som

thing like an ordinary ice house, being careful to have a good strong frame cased on the inside with hemlock boards. Then I would put the fodder in. I would not tramp it, and when I gotit full I would place my covers upon it, having the covers uniformly weighted. on it, having the covers uniformly weighted, so as to get a uniform pressure all round. I would have the pressure about 300 pounds to each square foot. I would have each receptacle tilled and weighted on the same day. I would not cut my fodder short. I believe in keeping the cellular tissues as intact as possible, with all their juices. I cut different lengths last season, from three quarters to two inches, and in future shall cut longer. I would not use rye at all on account of the eigot. When I get my farm rich enough. I propose to raise nothny farm rich enough, I propose to raise noth-ng but the perennial grasses. I cut my corn ing but the perennial grasses. I cut my corn after tasselling, when it is full of saccharine matter. I use the Southern horse tooth corn, ed from one section, from or particular State. I plant about eight bushels to the acre, and I plant by hand.

Well-Merited Success A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispen-ing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said that it was, in fact, a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course, it cost less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition.

Moreover, by buying the drugs in such coormons quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form, and at less price than the same place, but also preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human uffering. With this end in view, and with his heart in his great labor for the of the afflicted, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is a steathly increasing de-mand for his Samaritan Nervine proves that it is no nostram, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he been asked for or obtained. Neither does he advertise it as a cure-all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be urged that some of these dis-eases are so widely different that it seems abaurd to prescribe the same remedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in character be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may pos-sess various properties. Thus, some medicines are both tonic and alterative; others may be tonic and laxative, the properties differing ac-cording to the quantity administered, and the

d circumstances which demand its em ployment.

In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation the purity and strength of the materials used, and the requisite machinery to be employed, are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by purchasing the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the excreise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded; and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These oloyment. tal in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manufacture of our medicines, their quality having been vastly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufac-ture in very large quantities. These ideas are not mere speculative re-marks to mislead the reader, or to induce him

better than the best of hay and do not require with false views of the superiority of an meal I have gamed oven this year at the rate of 100 pounds a week to a yoke, and cows will give a third more milk than when fed en hay the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, which he employs in the prosecu-tion of his business. Everything is arranged in the most perfectly systematic order, and while to the general observer there appears to be no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical applia ces are constantly being procured for the establishment.

STATE NEWS

Silverton will have a stallion show on April

A new bridge has been built across Silver near Silverton. The structure cost

Farming having proved comparatively suc-cessful in the western end of Lake county last year, we may expect to see more land than ever put in grain this year.

Mr. Drew, of New Hampshire, who not long since bought some mining property of the Ryc Va'ley Mining Co recently sold it for \$80,000, doubling his money on first in-

New and more commedious quarters are contemplated for Fort Klamath—which will robably be made a four-company post before ong-and a \$30 000 appropriation has been proposed for that purpose.

The five year old daughter of John Warner, of Williams creek, Josephine county, says the Jacksonville Times, was burned to death last week, her clothes catching fire from some brush her brothers and sisters were burning n a field.

The Jacksonville Times says that Jay Beach. The Jackson ville Times says that any beach, of Linkville, Oregon, will make a circuit of Oregon with his fast trotting stock next Fall, and will compete for the purses hung up by the different societies.

A cow belonging to P. Monarch, of Coss Bay, got mired in the swamp at Ten Mile last week, and was devoured by bears in a short timo.

time.

Hon. Warren Truitt, of Polk county, is dangerously ill, at his residence in Dallas. It appears that he was first afflicted with the measles, and afterwards crysipelas made its appearance in a cut in his lip.

8 D. Snowden, who died last week in Marien county, had deeded all his property to Hon. Wm. Darst. Mr. Darst refused to accept it, as Snowden had never received a consideration of anything.

consideration of anything. The machinery belonging to the flax mill in

Albany is being taken apart and stored away. The proprietors, Messrs. Herne & Romilly, are somtwhat disgusted with their venture, and are looking out for some more favorable locality, to which they will remove their ma-

On Sunday last, while their parents were at church, two sons of Mr. Blackburn, of Center Precinct, Linn county, aged respectfully nine and six years, obtained possession of a pistol, and while playing with the same the younger was that by his her ther in the side inflicting a painful wound.

The valuable colt belonging to T. H. Tongue, Esq. of Hillsboro, which that gen-tlen an recently brought from California, met with an accident on Saturday last, which rewith an accident on saturday lart, which re-sulted in its death. The animal was sick, and its attendants were in the act of administering some medicine, having previously backed it into a stall, when in its struggles it acked it into a stall, when in its struggles it reared up and fell over backwards, striking in its fall upon the manger. This week has marked an important stage

in the progress of the work, says the Corvallis Gazette. The contracts for the three tunnels between Corvallis and Yaquina have been let to Mr. J. A. Bugbee, of San Francisco. The lengths of the two tunnels on the descent from the Summit into the Yaquina Valley are 750 and 350 feet, and that just below Mr. Napp's house, 600 feet. The work is to be begun within two weeks from signing the contracts, and the tunnels and approache have all to be completed by the end of July next.

The Walla Walla Union complains that frunken soldiers roam the streets of Walla Walla at unseasonable hours,

The Cheney Academy was opened on April 10th, and there was eight children in attend ance. The teachers are from the East.

Mr. Williams, late a citizen of Waitsburg, and at present a rancher, has been adjudged insane and sent to the asylum.

Nine cars of cattle were recently shipped from the line of the N. P. R. R. to dealers in Portland.

Crowds of prospectors and others are again rushing pell-mell for Wood River mines.

High water is reported along the stage line routes, says the Idaho State man, and has oc-casioned some delay, but the stages are now

Boise City, says the Statesman, is promising, and the population increasing.

TERRITORIAL.

The wheat fields above Walla Walla look exceedingly well this year. The grain is about six inches high, of thick growth, with good healthy color.

The s'eamers Baker and Faxon, Captains Baughman and Stump, are now running as passenger boats between Lewiston and Texas Ferry, leaving each point at 5 a. m. The Almota and Spokan are running as freight boats on the same route.

A gentleman recently from the Deadman country informs the Walla Walla Union that the farmers of that region are all busy putting in their Spring crops. He predicts that a in their Spring crops. He predicts that a third more grain will be raised this year than during the season of 1881.

A young son of Mr. John Boyd, of Baker City, received injuries by his horse falling, which caused his death.