



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

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. The following are authorized to receipt for subscriptions to this paper...

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OREGON AND WASHINGTON FARMER.

On the first of June we shall commence publication of a monthly journal, with the above title, which will be devoted to the progress and development of the Pacific Northwest...

The fact that a great interest is felt abroad, and through the United States, concerning the Columbia River region, and the necessity of furnishing reliable information concerning this region, has induced us to commence such a publication...

To secure the success of this enterprise, Mr. Clarke will travel a great part of the time. He will visit in person every important portion of this wide region, and write up, on the spot, all facts of interest...

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON FARMER, to be issued each month, commencing June first, will be one dollar a year and three copies for two dollars...

MR. CLARKE has gone up the Columbia river to be gone a week or so, he hopes the change of climate will relieve him of malaria and give him back the strength he lost a week ago by illness...

By AUGUST our granaries and warehouses will be effectually closed out and all the surplus wheat shipped abroad. We shall commence the year with no bread stuff carried over, and the probability is that freights will stay at a reasonable price...

THE OREGON AND WASHINGTON FARMER, to be issued hereafter monthly, will contain all that the WILLAMETTE FARMER has published relating to the progress and development of the country, besides other original matter...

ACCORDING TO THE papers, somebody East has telegraphed on for permission to publish "Elliott's great speech" in New York. We know that the fools are not all dead, but are not yet prepared to believe that any fool East telegraphed anything of the kind...

session of a well-regulated mind. A great part of the statements we know to be false, and while we have no interest in his attack on Villard, whom we do not know, and on Holladay who (Elliott knows) was our bitter, avowed enemy, we perceive that he has not told the truth about them...

IN THE WHOLE course of Oregon history it has never happened that a representative in Congress has been re-elected. A single term is only sufficient to introduce a member to his sphere of duty. It is only reasonable to believe that the man who has discharged his duty in Congress well the first time can do himself and his constituents much better justice on the second term...

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

We are glad to see the interest so generally manifested in this very important question, and welcome correspondence that comes direct to the point. Mr. Eilers this week expresses his views and makes the point plainly that money should pay its share to support the State...

As we do not wish to tax property twice, the question comes: shall we tax the mortgage or the land? Exemption of property is shown to give excuse for not paying taxes on millions of property, so a strong feeling is growing against allowing any exemption...

Between the common exemption of household goods and the offsetting of debt against taxation it might happen that a district containing property worth \$100,000 would not have a dollar of revenue that could be collected by law...

The duty of the State is to make all property pay its proportion towards the expenses of government. It is rather of public policy to consider how this can be done without injury to individuals, and the easiest way for the State will be to assess all property that is in sight to the persons who appear to be its owners...

WILLAMETTE VALLEY WOOL.

While the average clip from the Columbia River region becomes more popular every year with Eastern manufacturers, wool from the Willamette Valley deteriorates as steadily as the grades from other districts improve. The reason for this, of course, is neglect on the part of farmers, who use sheep chiefly as scavengers, to clean summer fallows and let them roam over waste lands and highways much of the time...

There is more money in blending wheat farming with wool growing, than in either alone, and when that course is practiced Willamette Valley wool will constantly improve in character, weight and quality. The deterioration complained of by wool buyers no doubt exists, and results from using sheeps to clear lands of weeds-making scavengers of them and neglecting them. They can be made useful in that respect without such continued neglect, and we believe such neglect is wrong and cruel. Good treatment will pay, because it will secure better wool and more certain increase.

Sheep cannot do well in brush lands and rough pastures. They may thrive on merely rocky land, if the class of food is there they like, but sheep rarely do well on ranas grasses. They crop close, and thrive best on short herbage. When running in brushy foot hills, among long-jointed grasses and mountain browse, the sheep neither prospers in increase or in yield of wool as well as on open ground. The wool catches in the brush and is torn from the sheep; the fleeces look ragged and weigh light and never bring what they are worth, because running through wet, high fern and low brush washes off the dirt and lessens the weight, while it really adds to its value per pound. That is what we have noticed in such localities.

To keep sheep well will pay, and no branch of production pays unless well attended to. There is no good reason why Willamette Valley wool should deteriorate in quality. Our climate favors even texture and continual growth of staple all the year. An important question to decide is: What grasses are best for sheep? Other stock will do well on whatever sheep will thrive on, but the converse is not true. Sheep will not do so well as cattle and horses will on the long, rank grasses.

If some of our successful sheep men in this valley will send us some of their valuable experience in the form of a communication, working up the important points of this subject, we shall be much obliged to them. We consider the wool product of our region as of the first importance, and whatever encourages sheep husbandry and makes it more profitable adds very essentially to the permanent prosperity of our country.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN IRELAND.

The world has had a great deal of sympathy for Ireland, and greeted with satisfaction all liberal action of England towards that people. It is not easy to undo the misdeeds of many centuries, however. When Gladstone attempted it he took a great work on his hands, and has had both England and Ireland to contend against. A few days ago he made the best move ever made for Ireland, liberated Parnell and his friends, and even turned loose all those suspected of crime not known to be guilty of unpardonable sins. On Saturday the new Secretary for Ireland, chosen to carry out the new policy of reconciliation that Parnell accepts, and which was expected to result in the "Home Rule" that the Irish so long for, was sworn into office. He was a man of such gentle character that the enemies of Gladstone laughed at the idea that he could fill the position. Soon after his installation he and the Under Secretary, who bore the historically Irish name of Burke, were walking in a public park, when they were attacked by masked men, who inhumanly butchered them both, in a manner a Modoc Indian could not exceed for barbarity. Never in the annals of time has a more terrible tragedy happened, or at a more inauspicious moment. The Irish people were everywhere jubilant because they had won from England concessions that amounted to victory, and they could believe the realization of their hopes not distant in the future. Of course, the world is shocked, and the best element of the Irish are appalled at the terrible catastrophe. The only solution we can offer is that these assassins were Fenians, who represent in Ireland the destructive policy, as the Nihilists enact it in Russia. They are only a small element of the nationality, and are condemned by the priesthood. The policy of Fenianism is to terrify the country until England abandons it. The dawn of a day when England shall do such justice to Ireland as to pacify the Irish people and reconcile them to be still a part of the United Kingdom would destroy the Fenian stock in trade, so this damning atrocity perpetrated to infuriate the English people and cause the downfall of the liberal government of Gladstone, to give further excuse for the murder of landlords and a continued reign of terror. Gladstone contemplated still further improvement of the land laws, which are working already so well that Irish farmers would gladly resort to the land courts, only that Fenianism often visits murder and arson on those who do. This terrible deed may result in good, if the Irish people are capable of actually repudiating it, and showing that it is merely the deed of fanatics. We do not believe it will destroy confidence in Gladstone or weaken his own faith in his policy. It is, perhaps, only the natural result of oppression that Ireland has suffered for centuries, and should lead to practical reform rather than to further oppression.

Spokane Agricultural Society.

A number of the best farmers, of Spokane county assembled in Cheney, recently, to take the first steps towards organizing an agricultural society and holding a fair next fall. Col. Smith, of Medical Lake, was called to the chair, and Francis H. Cook, of the Spokane Times, was elected secretary. Remarks were made by Wm. Bingham, Esq., of Spokane Falls, Hon. D. F. Percival, Judge D. C. Lewis, J. N. Glover, Esq., of Spokane Falls, Judge A. A. Smith and others. A committee, consisting of one member in each precinct, was chosen as a committee of arrangements, to meet in Cheney on Monday, June 5th.

Married.

At Rockville, April 30th, by Rev. J. A. Varney, Chas. L. Carson and Miss Caroline Hale, both of Wasco county.

PORTLAND.

The Albany Democrat says: Immigrants complain of the treatment they receive at Portland. They need all the correct information concerning Oregon they can get. But it is not given to them. They are first advised to settle near Portland or East Portland; if this does not suit, then to go East of the Mountains. This is in perfect accord with the short-sightedness of Portland. The time will come when Portland will be obliged to do without the East of the Mountains and appreciate the Willamette Valley more than it does now. If all the trade of the Willamette Valley centers in Portland, the city will be the leading city of the Northwest. It is all that makes it a city now, and by no means does it depend on the territory East of the Mountains for its life and prosperity, while it does rely on the trade of the Willamette Valley for its very existence. And if the city persists in making a bridge of the Willamette Valley to fill up Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory to favor railroads in which Portland has no interest commercially, it will, in time, find a dredger large enough to scowp the city out if it cannot cut the channels of the river that leads to it. It becomes the people of the Willamette Valley to look to other sources for immigrants to Western Oregon.

OUR COMMENTS.

We have good opportunities for understanding how immigrants are treated here, as many of them come to the FARMER office, and we think that the Democrat is mistaken in its supposition that immigrants are turned away from the Willamette Valley. The FARMER certainly does all it can to make this valley appreciated, and sees no effort on the part of any one to turn people away from Western Oregon. At the Immigration Bureau we have seen immigrants who inquired for information and have heard them well posted by Colonel Moore as to the advantages of this valley, and especially concerning Douglas and Jackson counties. The fact that a wide extent of open land can be taken East of the Cascades turns the multitude who have small means in that direction, while many who come with means go up the Willamette Valley. We have seen hundreds of new comers go up the Willamette this spring, and we hear that Salem is crowded with new arrivals who temporarily stop there while they decide where to locate. While we waste no time or words flattering Portland, we feel like doing the city justice in this particular.

DeLONG'S PARTY DEAD.

One of the most gallant men in the United States Navy was Lieutenant DeLong, commander of the wrecked Jeannette. It requires men of extraordinary force of character to face death in the arctic seas, and the records of arctic exploration form a continuous narrative of the death from arctic rigors of such men as Sir John Franklin and Lieutenant DeLong, for DeLong, and the dozen men who breathed with him the bleak and frozen solitudes of the Siberian Lena have been found dead. The other boat, manned by Lieutenant Chipps and his crew, no doubt have met similar fate, but may never be found. Only by the merest accident, that they struck a direction that led to Siberian stations, did it happen that Melville and his crew escaped to tell the tale. We hear further that the Rodgers, another looker after the Jeannette, was burned in the Arctic seas, and her crew is struggling for life among such difficulties as we cannot imagine. Haven't we had enough of this sacrifice of our best manhood? Do the widows and orphans find compensation that they once belonged to heroic men? Can the world spare its noblest types for what little there is to learn? It really does not seem as if "the game was worth the candle."

One of Many.

Northwestern Tribune. The following letter Postmaster Bettinger hands us with a request that we answer. It is a sample of such as we receive almost every day, and we have found the task of answering all of them too much for us. Here is the letter:

WESTER CO., Neb., March 30, 1882. P. M., Cheney, W. T.: There is being quite a large colony organized in this State to start for your town in May. I would like to know how those who have located in and around Cheney are satisfied. What State is the largest represented in your colony. I would like all the information you could give me on the subject. Yours truly, WM. M. CAROTHERS.

In answer to the first inquiry "How those who have located in and around Cheney are satisfied," we do not hesitate to publish our belief that every one is well satisfied that they have done better here than ever did before.

The second question "What State is the largest represented here" is more difficult to answer. It is not saying too much, we think, to say that every State in the Union is represented in Spokane county. The first settlers in Washington Territory mostly came from Oregon and Missouri; but it must be remembered they had crossed the plains some years before to better their fortunes in the great West. Late years people from every State have heard of Oregon and Washington Territory, and are coming here to make homes and establish educational, social and religious institutions. There is not a more moral, enterprising or law-abiding people in the world than can be found here. The last request to "give all the information you can on the subject" is too broad and indefinite for us to undertake. But presuming that your colony is mostly made up of farmers, or those who wish to take up or purchase land, we will say generally Eastern Washington is almost entirely an agricultural country. The topography of the country is rolling, and in some places quite broken, but there is plenty of good land for thousands of comfortable homes. The country is well watered from small streams or springs. The timber is principally pine, which is used only for fuel and building purposes. The country is admirably adapted to the growing of all kinds of small grain, and raising stock business of raising horses, cattle and sheep. All kinds of diseases incident to stock in the States. For growing all kinds of vegetables this country is almost unequalled. The harder fruits will do well. People take an active interest in school matters. In nearly every district in this county can be found a small, new school house, while the larger towns are beginning to enjoy the advantages of academies and graded schools. About a year and a half ago the first

house was built in Cheney, and to-day it numbers six or seven hundred inhabitants with every kind of business represented here, four church organizations, benevolent orders, and, as we write we hear the school bell calling the students to the Cheney academy, an institution which will compare in every way favorably with similar institutions in the East. We have seen you some general ideas about this country, but remember no one can describe it; so you will not be disappointed when you come—that is so you can get a correct idea of the appearance of things by a description. We who are here have left all States to make homes here. We all intend to stay here. It is not necessary to misrepresent the country to induce others to come. But when you do come, you will find those who will welcome you.

STATE NEWS.

Diphtheria is prevalent in Corvallis, Oregon. The Itenizer says Independence escaped the earthquake. Grangers of Polk county are going to pull their wool.

A number of immigrants are in Lane county looking for land. The Dallas Brass Band has just received a \$700 outfit and uniform.

Conterville, Umatilla county, is to have a \$7,000 school house. A boy named Frank Colman, of Coburg, Lane county, killed two cougars last week.

The Wasco Sun has forsaken its original cause, and is now a "patent outside" paper. Umatilla county Teachers' Institute will convene at Milton on May 11, and continue three days.

The Evangelical Church will hold a camp meeting at Independence, and continue a week or more, commencing on the fourth Sabbath in June.

A Chinaman attempted to commit suicide Wednesday last at Eugene. Cause, no money and no friends. He is being cared for by the authorities at Eugene City.

The newly elected city officers of Corvallis are as follows: Mayor, F. A. Chenoweth; recorder, S. T. Jeffrie; marshal, Al. Pygall; treasurer, S. L. Henderson.

Two little sons of J. P. Irvine, of Independence, were riding a horse and fell off, severely injuring one of the little fellows. He is improving at last reports.

The stockholders of the Minto Pass Road recently had a meeting and elected officers: A. Bart, W. Bryman, R. M. Wade, J. P. Berry and John P. Frank, directors. All unpaid subscriptions must be paid before June 4, 1882.

Over 130 reserved seats were taken for Muldoon's Picnic at Salem on Saturday last. Specimens of stone coal has been shown the Times, found on Evans' creek, Jackson county.

The annual picnic of the Willamette University occurred Monday. The steamer Nellie was chartered and the party was taken up the river.

A public meeting will be held at Butte Creek Grand Hall on Saturday, May 13, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m. by the farmers' organization of devising means to ship their own grain this Fall. The meeting will be addressed by Daniel Clark and J. Voorhes.

A prisoner in the Pendleton jail attempted to overpower the jailer at that place last week, but was overpowered. The Chinamen employed on the Oregon Construction Company are on a strike. They have been getting \$26 per month, but they want \$30. There are 400 employed.

The E. O. says much freight is going over the mountains from Umatilla. The Klamath Wagon Road Company has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State. Object, to build a wagon road from Linkville to a point on the southern boundary of the State of Oregon.

TERRITORIAL.

Walla Walla is infested with burglars. The measles are prevalent at Goldendale, W. T. An inhabitant of Port Townsend has invented a "floating safe." Next.

The Fannie C. Paddock Memorial Hospital has been formally opened at Tacoma. A Sunday School Convention will be held at New Tacoma about the first of June.

Boise City is going to have a city hall, and the Statesman publishes an extensive diagram of the same. H. H. Blanchard, confined in the county jail at Dayton, W. T., escaped last Thursday.

The sheep commissioner of Garfield county reports that there are 32,100 sheep in that county. A lot has been donated and there will be a Catholic church erected on it by the citizens of Colfax.

Twenty applicants for teachers' certificates were examined by the school superintendent of Walla Walla county one day last week. There will be much building in Walla Walla this season, says the Statesman, and cites a number of parties who contemplate building.

Mr. A. N. Brown, who lives one mile north of Watsburg, informs the Times that a water spout visited his place on the 3d inst. The base ball game played by the Dayton and Watsburg nines was a draw game, and the score stood 19 to 21 in favor of the Dayton nine.

George H. Bartges, sheep commissioner for Columbia county, reports the total number of sheep in the county as 14,475, and the total number of lambs 6,019.

The Washington Standard says that the fruit blossoms indicate a bountiful yield this year. The late season, if it is productive if no other good will insure the buds against frost.

A man full of liquor rode into the town of Watsburg and before he could stop his horse both went over a bulkhead into the Touchet. The man got a ducking and was fined \$15 and costs—in all, \$23.

Dayton has a new engine company officered as follows: W. H. Kuhn, president; Jay Kellogg, secretary; John Berry, treasurer; Geo. Irig, foreman; L. A. Davis, 1st assistant; T. H. Dupuy, 2d assistant; W. K. Parker, 3d assistant.

The Watsburg Times says that never in the history of that county have the prospects for an abundant crop been more promising on the first of May than they are now. Everywhere the hills are carpeted with grain that could not possibly look more promising.

There are between 70 and 80 scholars in the Territorial University at Seattle. Frank Warner, the man recently afflicted with small-pox at Newcastles, died on Thursday, after a few days' illness, and was buried at once. It is sincerely hoped that the disease will not spread, and to that end a strict quarantine is enforced.

The new Catholic church at Seattle is to be 50x104 and 48 feet high and 112 feet to top of tower and will seat 800 persons with ease. The ceiling will be 31.7 feet high and will be handsomely finished inside and outside. The contract calls for its completion by August 15th.

Sounds and Looks Metropolitan.

A stranger coming to Seattle now cannot fail to realize that he is in a city. We have cast off our rough appearance and stumpy condition, and can no longer be nicknamed "stump-town," an appellation given us some two or three years ago by a correspondent of a California paper. We to-day present an active and city-like appearance that compares favorably with Portland, Oregon, Oakland or San Jose, California. Of course, Seattle is not so densely populated, but what we lose in number we make up in location and general appearance. We have the continued buzz of four large saw-mills, together with the racket of a boiler shop; these, coupled with the cawker's hammer and the arrival and departure of the cars and steamers make the city sound extremely metropolitan. On appearance is our winning card, for from the water Seattle presents to the view of the weary traveler a beautiful city by the sea; rising gradually from the water's edge to a moderate height and then sloping back, proving that she is and always will be provided with a natural drainage. Her buildings are equal to any of a city of her size both in size and beauty of design, and in many instances rare taste being displayed. Our merchants exhibit among their extensive stock the productions of every country under the sun, which can be bought at moderate prices.—Post-Intelligencer.

More Coal.

For the past few months Mr. Denny, in charge of a party of nine men, has been engaged in exploring and prospecting the Green and Cedar river country, in this county, for coal, in the interest of the Washington Coal Company. The party discovered and located eight veins. Six of these are of a fine quality of bituminous coal, and the remaining two are small veins of anthracite. The largest of the eight discovered measures six feet across, of solid coal. Trails have been cut into each of the veins discovered, and a number of cabins have also been built, so that the work of developing these veins may be pushed rapidly as soon as the weather is sufficiently settled. While here Mr. Denny will increase his working force to about forty men, with which he expects to be able to make a good showing during the present season.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

A Friend to the Friendless.

St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, Aug. 27, 1881. Sorrow and sickness is the lot to common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are almost out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind if eased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body. Ah! when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near.

Samaritan Nerveine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it. "God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as I know the man mentioned in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan." "Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I have spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicine. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nerveine. Since taking it I am, as you see, restored to perfect health."

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor and proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute. We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentlemen whose business it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompanied us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds. Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations, ages and stations side by side with the picture of the humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old age showed in their counterfeit presentations the gratitude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the Gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, happy children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said. "Ah! yes," said the doctor, pleasantly, "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed, expecting only to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead, the walls were lined with very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand uncollected testimonials, from those whom the Nerveine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement. "The Nerveine has proved a perfect gold mine."

The doctor looked at us reproachful. "I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy is doing? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow being. He is an object of horror rather than of pity to his friends. His nerving never stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in all its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will clutch him; and it does. An epileptic must be, like Job, tempted to curse Heaven and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman at Potsdam, New York, telling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now, thanks to the Nerveine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of a thing to make a man feel happy."