



VOL. XIV.

PORTLAND, OREGON, FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

the acre is not an extraordinary yield, while twenty bushels on any land is an inferior yield. The other cereals, as well as corn, yield exceedingly well. The fruits are apples, pears,

plums, peaches, grapes, cherries, apricots and figs, all but the two latter being extensively cultivated, and with the exception of an occa-sional season when a late frost injures fruit,

sional season when a late frost injures fruit, all bear abundantly. Improved farms can be purchased at from eight to thirty five d-llars per acre, according to character of improvement and locality. A few locations may still be found where small tracts of government land may be secured, sufficiently large for those who contemplate fruit raising, which is destined to become one of our most important interests. Timber of the finest quality is very abundant, fir, yellow pine, sugar pine, black and white oak, ash, laurel and maple being the most common varieties. Saw and grist

the most common varieties. Saw and grist mills are plenty, and are successfully managed. A woolen factory, located at Asbland produces fabrics of the best quality, and is continually adding to its capacity. Extensive

experiments in the culture of amber case have

been made, both in Jackson and Josephine

counties, during the past two years with very satisfactory results. The climate and soil are found admirably suited to cane culture, and it is safe to predict that with proper med an-

ical appliances sugar will be made here in large quantities for export. There is a mod-

erate quantity of the finest vine land skirting Rogue River valley inviting tillage, and a con-

siderable quantity of delicious wine is manu-

factured annually, nearly all of which is con-sumed at home. For fertility, the soil of

Rogue River valley—the largest compact body of land south of the Willamette—is un-

you mountains and the Cascade range, the valley stretches northward and widens, before

ber. The valley is highly cultivated and dotted with comfortable homes, but is capable of supporting three times the present popula-

important. Since 1852 it is estimated that over \$30,000,000 in gold have been mined out

in Jackson and Josephine counties, and there in Jackson and Josephine counties, and there is a large and industrious population engaged in mining and being well remunerated. Iron, coal, copper, cinnabar and marble are among our minerals, but for lack of transportation

other products, and give an impetus to every branch of industry. Nearly all denominations

person to come here expecting a rapid fortune to accumulate without labor, but to sober, in

dustrious people willing to work, we say come and share the richest soil and the most healthful climate to be found in Oregon, for

Development of the Northwest

Perhaps, no more beautiful and graphic de

scription of the great Northwest was ever

gon, in the House of Representatives, last

thirds of the Empire State thrown in. It is

there is room for many more.

of the farms are much too for the actual wants of their owners The mineral interest of this section is still quite

1 rge

sumed at home.

NO. 14.

Correspondence.

Churning and How to Churn. Editor Willamette Farmer:

In your issue of May 5th, Mr. P., of Knox Butte, has given his way of making butter, and at the close of his article says he would like to have "Mr. K. tell us of a better way. using the same kind of a churn we do, viz: the old-fashioned dash churn, mostly in use among farmers." Since writing that article Mr. P. has doubtless seen my essay on butter making, delivered before the Pomona Grange, and published in the FARMER of April 28th, in which I think his inquiries are fully answered. But as Mr. P. has given his method, and seems not averse to friendly criticism, I will comment on it a little. I do not object to your churn; you can make as good quality of butter with that as I can, if all other con ditions are properly observed. I use a different and better one for the same reason that you use a reaper to harvest your grain instead of the old-fashione | cradle, because I can do more work in less time.

You say, first, "We want the cream in good condition, not old and funky, but at a temperature of about sixty degrees, as near as we can guess. Now, this is very indefinite. We don't guess at anything, we consult our ther mometer hanging in the dairy as a mariner would his compass, and always use it in preparing the cream for the churn; we weigh the butter and weigh the salt, so as to have it always uniform. You state that you want your cream in good condition. So do I; but I suspect we might materially differ as to what constitutes "good condition."

In my article I stated that we take off the cream while sweet, and churn it sweat. Perhaps you do as most farmers do, let the milk stand till it is thick before the cream is taken off, and then let the cream stand several days until a certain amount has accumulated for a churning. Now in such case your cream is spoiled for making good butter before it ever goes into the churn-saltpeter wont save it. Now this is perhaps the first radical fault with the butter made among the generality of farmers and sold to the country stores. They let the cream stand too long before taking it off the milk, then let it stand too long before churning. Next they churn too much and afterwards they work too much, and the bat-ter is spoiled beyond redemption. I agree with you that the butternilk must to be got but it can be better and easier done

than by so much working.

From your description of your mode of doing I conclude that you have no butter worker, that you take your butter out into a bowl and work it with a hand ladle, for at the close you say, "it seems to you that trying to wash butter without gathering it would be utterly impossible without having a strainer to run it through to save the butter.

through to save the butter."

From such a remark I would almost venture the opinion that you have never seen a butter worker and do not understand its use. If such is the case, you are laboring under difficulties, and I will help you out. A butter worker suitable for a large dairy is simply a table about 30 inches wide and three and a half or four feet long, with the legs on one end about four inches shorter than the other. Now suppose two side strips, say three inches Now suppose two side strips, say three inches wide, nailed down on the face of the table, at wide, nailed down on the face of the table, at upper or highest end out to the corners and tapering in a V shape to the lower end, leaving them, say six inches apart, a simple device at the lower end holds a lever which is a little longer than the table; any liquid turned on the table would run down to the lower end and, the side pieces I have described convergence the same threaten read control of the lower end. ing to near the center, would carry it all into a bucket or similar vessel placed underneath Any carpenter can make one, and it should not cost over three or four dollars. One large enough for three or four cows can be made out of a wide board to set right on a common table when in use, to cost not over a dollar. Now take your butter out on this table after churning as I have described; the milk will run off in a minute or two, then wash it with clear cold water until the water runs off clear, then salt evenly and put it away for twenty-four hours, the next day the second working and moulding is done on this table or worker. If you have none, get one by all

eans. If your wife or daughter does this work, don't impose upon them any longer, but get at once suitable tools for the work, the cost is only a few bits, the saving in time and labor

The ancient Israelites when in Egyptian bondage were compelled to make brick with-out straw, and it was considered a grievous burden. It is no less a burden upon the farm-ers wives to try to make good butter without suitable tools and conveniences. There will be sufficient drudgery about farm life after you have supplied all the labor saving appli-ances. J. B. KNAPP.

PORTLAND, May 13, 1882.

Letter from Linn County

TANGEST, Linn Co., Or., May 15, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

Will you please announce to all who take an interest in the grange movement that there will be an open grange meeting at Tangent on the second Saturday in June (the 10th). The Worthy State Master, R. P. Boise, will be there and address the meeting on the principles and importance of the Order. Everybody Will you please announce to all who take

is invited to come and hear what the Judge has to say on the good of the Order. . If the weather should be unfair we are well provided with shelter, and will try to make everybody comfortable. All who wish to come and spend the day with us are invited to bring treir baskets of lunch along. Speaking will commence at 1 o'clock P M. Patrous from a

treir baskets of lunch along. Speaking will commence at 1 o'clock F M. Patrous from a distance will be provided for. Farmers are generally backward with their seeding in this county on account of continued wet weather, yet everybody is nearly done, and will finish up in a few days. There are several who have re-plowed and sowed the ground that they sowed last fall on account ground that they sowed last fall on account of its being eaten out by the wlid geese and ducks, which is quite a loss in seed and labor. Fall grain is now doing well, but the yield will not be as good as usual, on account of the geese and ducks, which have been unusually umerous, continually or pping the plant.

The health of the p-ople is generally good. The grange is prosperous and the member-

The grange is prosperous and the membership increasing.

The Linn County Council is doing a good work, and is becoming a power in the land. They held an interesting meeting on Saturday, the 13th inst, at Sandridge Grange hall, with twelve granges well and ably represented. The sisters of Sandridge Grange was the same as a same with a bounting report. were there, as usual, with a bountiful repast. May they live long to bless the land. J_Luper.

Assessment and Unjust Taxation.

WILSONVILLE, Clackamas Co., May 8.

Editor Willamette Farmer: There has been considerable talk concernng taxes and taxable property. The constitution of our State provides for equal and uniform taxation; all that is transferable should be taxed equal. Now allow me to say word or two about the way in which the taxes are collected. It surprised me when I moved down from Marion county to Washington county to see the difference in the ruling and actions of the county officers. In Marion county, if there is an omission or a mistake made in our taxes, it was always promptly and gentlemanly corrected, but in Washington county it is altogether different. I will just give you one instance to illustrate; what I sav I know to be true : At our June election, four years ago, Charles Tosier was elected Assessor of Washington county, and assessed the county, or pretended to, for I for one was not assessed either year. The first year I sent my taxes to Hillsboro by express to the Sheriff, which was in accordance with Mr. Flippen's assessment the year pre vious, and was received by the Sheriff, Mr. Hale, all right. The next year Mr. Charles Tosier came down into our neighborhood and passed all around me within one mile of my residence, but did not come to me. He as-sessed my land at \$15, but nothing else. Supposing he had done as he did the year before, I had not sent enough money; sent a true list of my taxable property, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and sent it to sent a true list of my taxable property, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, and sent it to the Sheriff, and requested him to lay it before the County Commissioners for correction. In-stead of laying it before the County Commis-sioners, Sheriff Hale sent his deputy to my place to levy on my personal property to pay the taxes. I could then see what kind of man the taxes. I could then see what kind of man Mr. Hale was, I agreed with the deputy that I would sell the property myself and pay, rather than stand a suit at law. I suffered myself to be swindled out of about \$25 by Tosier and Hale. Mr. Hale's aim is to make all the money he possibly can out of the office, whether he pleases or not. Mr. Baker, I am told, was not allowed his indebtedness in Clacksmas counts. I naid Mr. Hedges, when I am told, was not allowed his indebtedness in Clackamas county. I paid Mr. Hedges, when he was Sheriff of Clackamas county, \$40, when I should not have paid him more than \$15; also, when Mr. Garott was Assessor of Clackamas county I was used just as bad. I laid it before the County Commissioners, but they could not make any corrections. I say allow every man his indebtedness, or allow none. I think the law is good enough. All

we want is the officers to do their duty. Eight or ten years past Washington county was practising the same law that Mr. George Sears got to pass the Legislature at its last session, so you see that Washington county is ahead of the State in law making Where is there a Good Opening for a Mill?

none. I think the law is good enough. Al we want is the officers to do their duty

STOUTSVILLE, Ohio, April 26, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer: I have just received a sample copy of your reekly paper. I have come to the conclusion that there would be a good opening in milling. I mean manufacturing flour in Oregon and Washington Territory; the wheat is of better quality than ours, and your crops are never a failure to such an extent as ours. Our prospects are good this year in some places; some wheat has been frozen; do not know what it will amount to yet in the southern part of the State. Fruit will be a failure, except late apples. Farmers have about all their plowing done, but have not commenced planting yet

ty. Your water facilities are as good as need be, from what I can learn. Inclosed please flud \$2.50 for your farm journal. Yours respectfully. FRANK FOSTER.

Coming to Oregon.

OSAWATOMIE, Kas., April 20, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I had intended moving to Cregon this spring but our estate is as yet unsettled, and as I expect to have about two thousand dollars to take with me I have put it off till next spring, when I think I can go; however, I have sent two families this spring and others will go when I go; we intend to go overland and have a good time generally. I want your paper to keep me posted in the stock and agricultural interests; I also want to find out where the Eastern junction of the N. P. R. R. that connects with the Villard system of roads at Ba-ker City is located. I hope you can let me know in due time. I am so much interested in coast improvements that I am lost for want of the FARMER. We are having quite a cool and backward spring, with frequent storms and cyclones. The Mississippi River is on a boom oyclones. The Mississippi River is on a boom again, and at last reports the water was up to within six inches of last spring's raise.

Hoping to hear from you weekly, I remain as ever, respectfully, yours truly.

Jos. F. Cook.

What made the Asparagus Wither.

COLLINS RANCH, March 3, 1882. Editor Willamette Farmer:

I send you specimen of our asparagus; car you tell your many readers what is the matter and give a remedy for the future. We have a plat that has yielded well for four or five years, was covered through the winter with barnyard manure and removed early; you see the result.

WILLIAM COLLINS.

In reply to the above we would say that the samples sent us were badly withered and showed an immature death. The first thought that came to our mind was that they had been killed by the trost, but upon mature reflection we have come to the conclusion that it was caused by unrotted manure. There can be too much manure used, and in that event, if it is unrotted, the plants will be 'burned up.' The frost will not touch as paragus much, after they have reached maturity-that is four or five years old. Your plants were "burned out" by too much and too rich manure.

Endorses Mr Cross' Article on Grass. CRESWELL, Or., May 13, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

I feel under obligations to Mr. T. Cross to tell what I know about Velvet grass. Four years ago I sent fifty cents to him for seed. Since then we have sowed it on all kinds of land, and consider it the best grass for pasand he was kind enough to send me a bushel. I sent the money to pay my taxes as I did the year before, but Mr. Hale, the present Sheriff land, and consider it the best grass for pasand nominee for re-election, notified me that planty of other my cebtedness was not allowed. I thought this is as good a sign as we want; and another adwars a curious way for an Assessor to do. I tirely. I sowed some last fall on overflowed land where the water stands nearly all winter; it is a foot high now and formed a nice sod. We are going to sow eighty acres this fall if we can get seed enough.

C. M. Morss.

> From Marion County. BUTTEVILLE, May 11, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

We are about done seeding in this section of the country. The prospects thus far seen quite good. Quite an interest is being developed in hop raising in this part of the valley, quite a number of acres being planted this apring. Yours respectfully, J. W. BATCHELLER.

Oregon State Grange.

OREGOS CITY, April 26, 1882.

Editor Willamette Farmer: The regular annual meeting of the Oregon State Grange will be held at Salem on the

fourth Tuesday in May (23d). Governor Thayer will deliver an address of welcome, and a response on the part of the Grange will be made by Judge C. E. Moor. R. P. Boise, Master.

N. W. RANDALL, Sec'y.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.

Commencement Week, June 4th-7th, 1882.

Sunday, June 4th, 11 A. M .- Baccalaureate

sermon, by Rev. Wm. Roberts.

Monday, June 5th, 8 p. m.—Address, by Rev. J. A. Gray, Fortland. 6th, 8 P. M .- Exercises of

the Associate Alumni.
Wednesday, June 7th, 11 A. M.—Commencement Exercises; 2 P. M., Alumni Dinner; 8 P. M., Reunion of Alumni Friends. THE prospectus of the Educational Herald, to be published by D. F. Stanley, of Monmouth, Oregon, is before us. Able contribu-

tors have been obtained, and it will be the official organ of the State and county superin-

Southern Oregon. Switzerland, over thirteen millions; or France, We receive so many letters, says the Sentimel, asking information concerning this part of Oregon that we find it most convenient to answer them in our columns. Our description

America. Besides a vast extent of country, answer them in our columns. Our description of Jackson and Josephine counties can only be general without going into minute desails.

Oregon, says Mr. George, "has the three essential conditions: first, a climate warm general without going into minute desails. of man and beast; second, a soil of natural fertility; and third and last, sufficient mois-Jackson county embraces an area of twentyeight hundred square miles; Josephine county about thirteen hundred, being jointly about three times as large as the State of Rhode Island. Of this area there is about one-eighth only cultivable, the remainder being mountainous and only valuable for grazing purposes or for gold mining. The climate varies according to altitude. That of Rogue River valley, in Jackson county, lying 1,400 feet above the sea, being particularly genial and salubrious, snow rarely falling more than three or four inches in depth, and ice of greater thickness than half an ineh being an exception. The same may be truthfully said of all the valleys of Josephine county. The rainfall is moderate, being a mean between the eight hundred square miles; Josephine county of all the valleys of Josephine county. The rainfall is moderate, being a mean between the excessive moisture of Northern Oregon and the drouth of Middle California, but sufficient for crops of every description. Wheat, barley, oats and corn are the staple crops. On the rich bottom lands sixty bushels of wheat to the error is not an extraordinary yield while Some More of King County's Resources.

The wild, mountainous region in the castern part of this county, especially in the vicinity of Snoqualmie pass, is undoubtedly richer in undeveloped wealth and natural resources than any other part of the Territory. Not only does the finest quality of fir and cedar timber, in vast quantities, grow along the streams and rivers flowing weatward from the range, but near the summit on the western slope, abound great mountains of the purest iron ore to be found in the United States Only a few hundred rods from this iron moun tain is located the marble beds that with five years will be worked, and the marble slabs shipped to all parts of the world. This marble quarry is of far more importance than many people presume. The quarries produce a quality of marble, that from its peculiar naa quality of marble, that from its peculiar na-ture and variegated colors make it superior to anything of the kind found on the Pacific coast. The quantity is said to be inexhausti-ble, and is comparatively easy of access. Limestone of a superior quality is also found in abundance out in the Snoqualmie region. Last, but by no means the least important, is the more recently discovered deposites of an-thracite coal. These coal deposits, however, lie further to the East, and more nearly upon the summit than do the marble beds and iron lie further to the East, and more nearly upon the summit than do the marble beds and iron mountains. Besides the riches mentioned nearly every square foot of territory lying on the eastern slope of the mountains, extending to within a stone's throw of the city limits of Scattle, is positively known to overlie vast fields of rich bituminous coal. In view of these facts, are we not justified in saying that King county is far richer in natural resources than any other section of country on the Pa-cific coast? These mines contain within them selves fabulous riches, and their development will add nillious of dollars in hard coin to the wealth of Seattle and King county. The building of a railroad to and through the Saoqualine pass will hasten their development. Until the road is built, this vast treasure and wealth will lie dormant and undeveloped. Bituminous coal, lumber, grain and products the river is reached, into a beautiful expanse the river is reached, into a beautiful expanse of grain fields, meadows and orchards, into the sports are being utilized to still further improve and develop the countries of the still further improve and develop the st try—but the early construction of a railroad and the consequent development of the min-eral wealth situated in the Snoqualmie pass of the Cascade range, will bring to this county wealth, compared with which the fabulous tales of the California days of gold, will pale into insignificance.—Seattle Chronicle.

Sprague, W. T.

The editor of the Palouse Gazette lately vis-

ted this place, and in an article to his paper, writes as follows: Last week we visited the town of Sprague

little or no developments have been made. The railroad, now being rapidly extended into this county by the Oregon and California Last week we visited the town of Sprague, and were surprised at the rapid strides it had made since our visit last fall. Few persons are aware of the immense amount of work being done there at the present time. The machine shops of the Northern Pacific are among the largest on the coast. The dimensions of the Italroad Company, is to reach this valley within a twelvemonth, and its completion will open a market for our fine fruits and shops of the Northern Pacific are among the largest on the coast. The dimensions of the various buildings of the company are as follows: Car shops, 75x225 feet; manufacturing shops, 75x150; blacksmith shop, 50x120; boil or religion, except the Eoscopalian, are here represented, and the public schools of South-ern Oregon are equal to, and, in some in-stances, superior to those of most agricultural sections of the country. We do not advise any shops, 75x150; blacksmith shop, 50x120; boil er shop, 50x120; freight depot, 30x85; pas-senger depot, 30x60. All the shops are fitted with the most approved tools and machinery of every kind used in building and repairing railroad rolling stock. When the shops are run to their full capacity, a very large force of skilled workmen will be employed. The round house at present contains twelve stalls, and several more will soon be added. The headquarters' building, in which will be the offices of the superintendent and his assistoffices of the superintendent and his assur-ants, will be a magnificent and complete structure, and w now in process of construc-tion. There are employed on these buildings over two hundred men, and many more will soon be put to work. Some idea of the promade than that of Hon. M. C. George, of Oregress Sprague is making may be form d from the fact that town lots which four months ago could be purchased for from sixty to seventy-Tuesday. Mr. George was peculiarly happy in his reference to the fertility, resources and now sell readily for from four to extent of that great country, which, he five hundred. stated, embraced an area of 300,000 square miles. Oregon alone, according to Mr. George, will be commenced as soon as lumber can be is "equal to all New England, and twoobtained.

Harrisburg Grange.

larger than the great States of New York and Pennsylvania combined, and is much larger Notice is hereby given that the meeting Pennsylvania combined, and is much larger than either Ohio and Pennsylvania, or Indiana and Illinois, laid side by side. Oregon is half as large as Old England, over six times as large as Switzerland, about eight times the size of Holland, and nearly nine times as large as Belgium. Were Oregon settled as thickly as Ohio, our population would be over seven and one-half millions; or, as Pennsylvania, we would have over eight and one-half millions; or New York, over ten millions; or

PACIFIC NORTHWEST WHEAT. Probability of Pinding a Market in Minne-

Walla Walla Statesman

Following is a copy of a recent letter from Mr. Henry J. Winser, chief of the Northern Pacific bureau of immigration, to Mr. Villard:

St. Paul, Mine., April 12.

Mr. Pillsbury, of Mineapolis, called in to see me this morning and told me something, which, I think, may interest you. He said he was now in receipt of offers from San Francisco wheat dealers to deliver No. 1 grade California of the control of the foreig wheat at Minnea; olis for \$1 37 to \$1 38 per bushel; but unfortunately the California wheat was not adapted to his purpose. He pays now \$1.45 for "No. 1 hard" Dakota wheat Mr. P. said that there was no doubt after you get the Nort ern Pacific through, that you can deliver Oregon, Washington and Idaho wh at at Minneapolis at remunerative auago wheat at Minneapolis at remunerative rates. You may remember that Mr. P. brought home with him some specimens of Oregon and Washington wheat which turned to be very good, and which he save was here. Oregon and Washington wheat which turned to be very good, and which, he says, may be mixed to advantage with Dakota wheat in manufacturing the patent process flour. He thinks a perfect wheat could be procured in Oregon, etc., if the farmers would be careful in selecting their seed, and that the time will certainly come when Minneapolis will use a great deal of Pacific Northwest wheat.

Yours sincerely, HENRY WINSER,

IMPORTANT NOTICE

To Settle on Public Lands, who have Made Final Proof on their Claims.

Patents for Donation Certificates from No. 1 to No. 5,235 inclusive, Homestead Receipts from No. 1 to 1,399 inclusive, Pre-emption rom No. I to 1,339 incusave, Fre-empton claims and cash receipts No. I to 1,79 inclusive, with the exception of a few numbers in each class of the above named claims, have been issued and transmitted to the United States Land Office, Oregon City, for delivery to the claimants. Any holder of a certificate or receipt corresponding with the above num-bers, who has not already received his patent, can procure it by forwarding the certificate or receipt to the Land Office at Oregon City with his or her name and address. No fee required for delivery of patent. Exchanges please copy.

Clarke County, W. T., Agricultural Society.

The fellowing is the programme of the Clarke County Agricultural and Mechanical Somety, which will come off at the grounds near Vancouver, commencing July 27th and continuing three days :

July 27th-Trotting, best 3 in 5, for 2:30 horses, Derigo not barred, purse \$400; \$225 to 1st, \$125 to second, \$50 to third.

to 1st, \$125 to second, \$50 to third.
Same day, run-ing-11 mile lanh, purse \$300; \$250 to first, \$50 to second.
July 28th, trotting-3 in 5, for 2:38 class; purse \$400; \$225 to first, \$125 to second and

\$50 to third.

Same day—4 mile handicap, purse \$250;
\$200 to first, \$50 to second.

July 29th—3 year-old trotting, 3 in 5;
purse \$400; \$225 to first, \$125 to second, \$50

Same day - Running, one mile and repeat, arse \$250; \$200 to first, \$50 to second All the above races will start at 2 and 4

o'clock on each day,
All catries for the above races, except
handicap, to close on June 17, 1882.

Five per cent, of the purse must accompany the entries; the balance of 5 per cent, to be paid at 12 o'clock the day before the race. Entries for 4 mile handicap will close at 12 o'clock noon June 10, 1882, 5 per cent, to ecompany nomination, and 5 per cent. when

the weights are accepted.

All entries to be in scated envelopes. Three per cent. entries to be made and 3 to tart. S. W. Brows, President. R. Ross. Secretary.

The Umatilia Reservation.

The reservation was not established by treaty, as has been seen, nor does it appear that it was established in fulfillment of any treaty, stipulation or agreement with any tribe or tribes of Indians; nevertheless, in view of the fact that it was act apart for the use and benefit of certain Indians, many of whom have never been induced to occupy it, owing to prejudices against the lands in respect to locality and certain tribal jealousies known to exist, it has been the aim of this known to exist, it has been the aim of this bureau to make such disposition of the reser-vation as will enable the department to mate-rially assist the Indians in establishing them-selves upon other reservations or lands else-

where in agricultural pursuits.

The reservation is situated in Eastern Oregon, and contains 2,779 square miles, or 1,778,560 acres, of which it is estimated that 12,000 acres are tillable.

From the above it will be seen that persons

who desire this reservation thrown open to settlement under the pre-emption and homestead laws will be disappointed, unless Congress should legislate on the subject, which it is not very likely to do, the Indian Department being boatile to it.

Crops in Spokan County.

From efficial reports and other reliable sources of information, we find that there were