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THE Milwaukee horror carries with it lesson that seems to be only taught by extreme measures. It does not seem right or just to expose the lives of such a large number for the simple greed of money. We have just such shambling old buildings in our own town of Pertland, and when they go a great loss of life will be entailed. They will not be removed until the fire fiend sweeps them from our millst. We need not refer to these deathsceking holes, as they are patent to every one who visits our city, and are being continually alfuded to by the press. Suffice to say Readers, when you visit Portland, see that you put up at safe buildings, where fire escapes are handy and where they have easy means of exit.

WE HAVE some expressions of opinion from different sources relative to our a andonment of the news department. To suit all sides in this respect we have concluded to make a weekly synopsis of all important news, foreign and domestic, so that our readers shall have means to know what important events are transpiring; but we shall not devote as much space as heretofore to those subjects. We wish to fill completely the idea of a farm journal and a literary and home paper, giving valuable intelligence on all important subjects to suit the spirit of the times we live in. Nothing base or trifling merely, or calculated to suit a morbid taste, but sprightly matter to some extent, and sound reading in general.

SOME YEARS ago the Patrons of Lane county organized a business enterprise that was successfully conducted by Mr. J. H. McClung, of Eugene, an accomplished merchant and honorable man. We read in the Guard that the Lane county Mercantile Association has finally sold out to Mr. McClung and A. J. Johnson. This closes the attempt at co-operation in that county, which has This final ending of co-operative stores plainly shows that farmers of Oregon do not take kindly to the methods that succeed at the We wish Mr. McClung success. He served Lane county Patrons well for many years, and only for his valuable services the association could hardly have lasted so long

We are extremely sorry to see such a large number of our exchanges accepting in payment for advertising space a publication entitlea "Kendal's Tréatise ou the Horse." When the trade gets so h ard up as to be obliged to paid more profit than wheat, Our assection take cliean books at regular rates in payment for advertising space, they should hang up the outfit, presses and all, on a nail, and await the advent of a cash paying subscriber. The agent has made his boast that he has contracted for advertising space to the amount of 50 000 copies of his work, which, to say the carnings per acre, \$18. Against this the cost least, is sufficient to supply all Oregon and of land is \$30; cost of seed, \$5; of plowing Washington. So we would like to ask our and seeding, \$2.50 - \$12.50, which makes a newspaper friends how they intend selling so total of \$50 per acre for the whole plant. The many. Surely they don't expect to sell them figures are all high, so as to be above ques-We have a veterinary surgeon connected with our paper who will gladly answer any general question and give remedies through allowing another \$5 per acre for the care of the medium of the FARMER.

of our country, and of the city of Portland terest and cost of winter feed. Otherwise : A itself, is found in the family of a prominent estizen who is known all over the Pacific Northwest. They have had a large family of children, some of whom were born in the old home in the Mississippi valley, and some will have \$1,000 left for his own time and were born here. Those born East inherited lal or during the year. the malarious tendencies of the land of their A man can rent 160 acres to be put in sumbirth, while the children bora here have perthe region west of the Cascades compares far cent interest. We told, some time ago, of Throughout the Western States such wells rorably with any other parties of the United the success of Mr. Joseph Thompson, who have been very convenient, and many farmers coholic, gentle stimul States.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In the Senate debate on the bill now pend ing, Democratic senators have made some very pungent critcisms on the fact that the Republicans have never realized the importance of the measure, until alarmed by the elections recently heard from. It is true that politicians have ignored this question, and both sides still desire to enjoy the spoils of official life. What the people desire is honest government well administered. The most important measure, to be accomplished to-lay for the good of the nation, is to do away with this matter of patronage, and take away from elections this motive that corrupts every branch of government. The true idea of civil service is to select good men regardless of party, and require honesty and efficiency only as qualifications. Do away with sinecures, and require faithful service of every place-man, and pay only reasonably for services rendered. The man who enters the civil service, should be in the line of promotion if he deserves it. Efficiency should be required there as much as in the transaction of ordinary commercial affurs. The government should do by a faithful servant, exactly as a merchant or manufacturer does. Every inducement of office-holding as a reward for partisan effort, should be utterly ab lished. This is so needful that one can truly say that good government cannot be carried out without reform of the civil service. We have not time to follow out the matter to all its conclusions, but can trace it far enough to show that every bonest man in the nation is interested in the matter to preserve his own identity as a voter. The corruption of the civil service leads to corruption of elections, to spending money illegally to carry elections, and that involves the overriding of all our rights and privileges as citizens and voters. Corrupt practices in rease in geometrical proportion when they once get foothold. Begin with destruction of the hydra-headed monster that infests the civil service, and that will lead to reforms in other branches of government and make the country far more happy and prosperous.

England, and the monarches of Europe w speak of as tyrannical governments, have all found out the value of a good and honest civil service. We may model after the English system to great advantage. Corruption reached its worst there, but was put down by the force of public opinion. The United States occupies the "bad en inence" of baving the most corrupt civil service of any of the great nations. Lot us change all that, and have the most perfect, instead,

The reform should reach to the minor offices of county and State, as well as of the nation. We must not stop until the movement reaches to the minutest particular of public life, and discovers the politician of the potent capacity for evil that he has learned to use so well. Senators and representatives should not be able to offer offices as a reward for political trickery, and should go to Congress to work for the true interests of the State, instead of intriguing for their own future success, and to reward those who do their bidding.

Such inconsistencies exist in Oregon, even that while our supreme judges receive only \$2,000 per year, clerks and sheriffs of a dozen counties get fees ranging from twice to ten imes that. Take the steal out of office-holding, and we shall find less trouble in securing efficient men in office. Just as good men can be found to serve at \$1,200 to \$1,800 per annum as are needed for such positions in even the city of Portland. Every voter is interested that no politician shall find enough prize in any office to be hungry for it.

FARM PROFITS.

We hear it asserted that the farm is a poor to carn over four per cent. on its capital. If that is true, it is time the farmer went to work to study improved agriculture and keep up with the age he lives in. If it isn't true the farmer ought not to permit himself to be misrepresented. We believe it and don't believe it. It depends on the farm and the farmer. Some farms and some farmers can be depended on to do very little, but we don't care to accept them as types or a class that deserve our respect.

In a series of articles we published last summer we attempted to show that grass was that an acre of pasture, well prepared, sown with a variety of grasses, will support five sheep the year round, with some feed in winter moaths. Five cwes can be depended on to bring four lambs worth \$2 each -\$8. forty pounds of wool at 25 cents is \$10; total tion. So then, after the sheep have paid interest on the capital invested-\$5, and after them, which is \$1 each, we still have \$8 left. An acre of land will earn \$18, of which \$10 is ONE OF THE strongest proofs of the health for the profit over and above all reasonable inman with one hundred acres, really good pasture, stocked with sheep, after buying 60 cents worth of winter feed for each, and paying ten per cent. interest on the cash outlay,

mer-fallow. 80 acres a year, he to have onefeet health. The contrast is so striking of shird the crop for the rent of the land. A fair children by the same parents possessing con- yield will be 25 bushels to the acre, though stitutions that reflect the health of the sec. good cultivation should bring 35. He gets tion where they were born, that it affords the one third of 2,000 bushels-667 bushels-and strongest possible proof of the health of this if he sells at 80 cents he has \$533 as his anregion. We have always hesetated to say as nual income, That is ten per cent, interest on much for the health of Western Oregon as the land worth \$334 an acre, which is a fair valuclimate deserves. The Upper Columbia re ation for good wheat land. But we only give finally settled this important question by afgion is considered pur smallenes the most these figures to show the absurdity of such firming the validity of the driven well patent healthful on the coast, but it is also true that statements as that land only pays four per and a strife that has lasted many years.

two years ago, from his share of the crop, 14 right to do so. The Western granges have per cent. interest on the value of the taken the matter up as a grievance, and have

farm. Good farming, close management and economy in buying and taking care of farm ma- any more than it can take away the farmer's chinery, and farm stock of all kinds, will pay farm. The man who makes a drive well car- harder than George. He learns his lessons in well. year sells off of 320 acres, wheat worth is not willing to pay the royalty has no right \$1,500; pork worth \$200; besides which he to use a principle Col. Green has patented. had \$100 worth of wool and \$100 increase in Some plead ignorance, but that is no excuse, sheep; two fine coltsworth \$200, several grade either in law or common sense. Now that Jersey calves and an orchard that will pay the vexed question is finally decided by plies off the farm. He keeps a hired man driven well is liable to pay the royalty defour months at a cost of \$100, and has fully manded by the patentoe when he drove it. \$2,000 of cash income to go on with. That is Quite a number of such wells have been what any man can do that has a good half driven here in Oregon, so we give these parsection of land in this valley or East of the ticulars as information to our friends. We mount sins, if it is well improved. Of course, a new settler, with a farm not fully opened No doubt patent rights lead to trouble in and wild land to subdue, has not the chance many cases, for the farmer, who takes a travhe will have in time. There is no use in magnifying and exaggerating the advantages of any country, nor is there any sense in putting too low an esti-

mate on agriculture. Go through Oregon and men who owe their fortunes to good farming. You find more who do not succeed, because and awkwardness" are the capital stock of too to place the farmer, who has illegally or ignot work with judgment. To study nature the owner of the patent. Many a farmer is and work the soil understandingly is a beau- also an inventor. Suppose you invent a plow, and reap, or plant and dig, is drudgery alto- your line of business, or otherwise, and after gether, unless the workman intelligently a few years ascertain that your invention is works according to natural law. So with so valuable as to have gone into general use. win success many times where now efforts farmers without telling them it was patented, fail. The farmer should be a student himself and without obtaining the right from you. and become a teacher as soon as he has a son What would you do? Is there any reason you who is capable of understanding. The father should give away the fruits of your genius who commences early to teach his boy the secrets of cultivation, the why and the where- go about collecting the royalty you always fore of the modes of farming, is preparing him to like the farm and to be a farmer. These any claim can be honest. Of course, it is are the causes of too many of the failures that occur in farm life.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Pendleton bill, that has passed Congresss, asserts in the preamble that all citizens, duly qualified, should have equal opportunity for emrloyment in the civil service, and that open, competitive examination should be substituted for the present system of appointment. To carry out this system, the President, by consent of the Senate, shall an point three commissioners, with salaries, \$3 -500 a year and traveling expenses. This commission shall aid the President in framing particulars. rules to carry the act into effect. All offices and places are to be arranged in classes, to be filled by selection by competitive examination of applicants. Those standing highest in each grade to receive appointments.

Appointments at Washington, in the differ ent departments, shall be apportioned to the States and Territories on the basis of popula tion, as shown by the census. A probation is required before absolute appointment.

The commissioners shall appoint boards of examiners to sit at Washington, and in each State and Territory, to consist of three per sons in the service of the United States.

Heads of departments at Washington are to classify all persons through the United Scates, in the public service, to be examined as to fitness under the act. After six months no person can enter the public service, or be promoted in it, except as provided under this The act provides that no member of Con-

gress shall use influence to secure appointments; or shall give recommendation, except as to character and residence of applicant. It fice, it is time the leading farmers of the counpiece of property that cannot be depended on also prohibits members or officers of Congress from soliciting or receiving contributions for political purpose from any person in the service of the United States

Severe penalties are affixed to the violation of the law, the tipe being \$5,000 and imprisonment for three years in extreme cases,

Both houses of Congress have now passed the Pendleton bill for the reform of the civil service. This provides merely for regulating the minor offices of government service, and does not relate to important positions in any department. It is a good commencement, and the people will not rest until they secure as much reform as shall be necessary to place the civil service of the United States on the high est plane of perfection. We hear it said that politicians assert that no act that can be passed will prevent any party coming into power, taking possession of the offices. That s exactly what is desirable to prevent. All the people need is to have offices under government ably and honestly filled. Give us a civil service, so regulated that no incumbent of office shall interfere in politics, more than any ordinary citizen should, and let him remain in office so long as his duties are faithfully discharged. There is a difference in the higher positions, for each president may have a natural and proper wish to fill the leading positions with men, who shall thoroughly reflect his views.

THE DRIVEN WELL PATENT

Some years ago Col. Green invented the simple idea of driving pipes to reach water, and did a great thing for all sections where it is possible to get water in that way. Many farmers have bought drive wells without pur chasing of the real owners of the patent, and have been imposed upon, but so far as the patentee is concerned he was as much entitled to his royalty as the inventor of any other good thing. Suits have arisen here, and in many other States, for the protection of the patentee in some instances, and in others people resist the collection of royalty. The Sucreme Court of the United States has

appealed to Congress for protection, but Congress cannot set aside a patent once granted, We have in mind a farmer who this ries out the invention of Col. Green, and if he Besides these items he has all his sup- the Supreme Court, every man who has a have no information as to who is interested. elling agent's word, may be deceived into doing what is illegal. It is all the more necessary for every man to be sure and cautious in all things. There is no reason, however, when the farmer or mechanic, or otherp erain Washington and you find many successful is swindled by a traveling fraud that he should blame the inventor that this fraud is also swindling. Weneversympathized with the they do not deserve success. "Main strength grange position on patent rights that seeks many who are willing enough to labor, but do norantly, become user of a patent right, above tiful occupation. To merely plow and sow harrow, gate, seeder, anything, in fact, in every branch of husbandry, it is possible to People have traveled and sold it to other and labor? Not at all. You would naturally charged, which is your honest due as much as right that strict and severe laws should pass to punish persons who fraudulently sell patented ideas or articles, but every man must see that the grange asks too much when it demands that the patent laws shall be imperative towards its members. Whatever we can do to protect the farmer you can rely on. Our columns are open to expose every abuse you suffer or to assert your rights, but not to make you ridiculous by claiming that you are above the law. We, as farmers, are as much interested as men poscibly can be in having the protection of law, and cannot afford to weaken its high prerogative in the least

STEAM POWER VS. WATER POWER.

A company of leading capitalists have or ganized in Portland to build a flouring mill. that shall grind 750 barrels a day. They will, of course, use steam power and compete with up country mills that use water power. The mills on the line of valley roads receive wheat and ship flour at a rate, only equal to what wheat pays from any point to this city-s very reasonable and favorable arrangement for the country milis. So milling at Portland will have no advantage in freighting, and the cost of manufacturing flour by steam power is computed to be 174 cents per barrel more than by water. B sides this, the cost of a mill site here is enormously greater than up the valley. Computed at a reasonable calculation, it is as if a mill here was required to have \$400,000 capital to do the same business, that a mill un by water, up the valley on the line of the ailroad, could do on a capital of \$150,000. If milling can pay profit enough to enable capital here to compete at such a ruinous sacritry organized to build and run flouring mills possible field for co-operative effort. It is asserted-without question-that Salem mills, profit of \$87,000, and we know of smaller mills that cleared 20 cents a bushel on wheat ground that year. Such being the fact there s encouragement for farmers, who have monev to invest to build mills to grind their own wheat. They can make themselves safe beyond all dangers, by themselves growing the grain they intend to grind. Just think that matter over awhile,

Mining in Grant County.

The Grant County News contains a review of mining interests in that county during the past year. It shows that while the bonanza days are over, when placer mining paid great profits for labor, there is yet money to be made working placers, and quartz veins offer inducements for being worked largely whenever the construction of railroads shall make transportation possible at reasonable rates.

News enumerates different creeks or which 479 men are at work mining for gold. During the year 83 quartz veins have been located and recorded. A number of them located and recorded. A number of them have been prospected with arastras sufficient to show that under favorable conditions they can be worked to advantage. In the future the mining districts of the Blue Mountains will be operated with large capital, and made to add greatly to the worll's cash in hand. will be operated with large capital, and made to add greatly to the world's cash in hand. Quartz veins that contain gold and silver in paying quantity abound, not only on the waters of John Day river, to the west, but on all the waters that feed Snake river on the velop great riches in Grant county, and in all other districts that surround that mountain range.

A Grave Error.

No error in the conduct of physical life can be greater, or of more serious consequences, than to suppose that pain in the back and loins, fluttering of the heart and disturbances of the urinary system are trivial, and will "go as they came." To neglect such symp-tems is a sure way to incur serious and often fatal discoses. The true cure for them is Hunt's Remedy, the great kilney and liver medicine. This medicine is never taken with-out benefit. If nervous about your kidneys, bladder, liver or urinary organs, use Hunt Remedy.

Ladies and sickly girls requiring a non-al-soholic, gentle stimulant, will find Brown's

Treasure Worth Having.

"Harry, not right yet, try again," said grandmother, as she handed back the book. "It's no use," replied the little boy, with

tears in his eyes. "I study ever so much no time, while I am often sent back to study mine over."

"Try again, dear," said his mother, who sat near; "and when the lesson is learned I have a story for you."

That promise cleared the little boy's brow. The lesson was soon mastered, and he nestled down at his mother's feet, while she began: "Once upon a time two young men were

doomed to die. What their crime was I do not know, or if they had really done a crime worthy of death; but the king had said they must die. They loved life, they feared death, and prayed, "Grant us but three days, and we will bring such rich gifts to our lord that he will pardon and grant us our life." And so they started forth together.

From out a bush flew a bird. Its plumage was of gold; its song the sweetest melody. Finging away bat and cloak Pedro followed it through bush and brier, up hill and down; but the bird wheeled in its flight and alighted on his brother's head. 'It is a gift for the king?' cried Percy, as he had it in his bosom.

king? cried Percy, as he had it in his bosom. High on the rocks grew a flower pure as the snow, filing the air with perfume. 'No such flower ever grew in mortal garden,' cried Pedro; and over the sharp rocks he climbed and gathered it. Alas! it fell to pieces in his grasp, and with only the stem in his bleeding hands he joined his brother; and in Percy's hand was the flower's twin blossom, for any fresh though not so faul! 'While fair and fresh, though not so frail. 'While roadside. It is a gift for the king.'

roadside. It is a gift for the king.
Within the walls of a garden grew apples
of gold. But a dragon held the keys, and
with him must Pedro fight if he would possess
the fruit. But while exhausted and bleeding he paused for breath, fairy hands flung the fruit into his brother's hands, and his fight was all in vain.

The three days were over, and the brothers stood before the king. With eager haste Percy brought forth his treasures—rare birds, sweet flower, and priceless fruit, while Pedro stood with downcast eyes and bleeding hands The king took the gifts, but his eyes were not upon them, but the hands that bore them.

not upon them, but the hands that bore them. "My son, you have won your treasure too lightly." he said. "Where are your scars? Go earn your freedom by bringing me that which has cost you toil, or tears, or blood." Then taking in his own, the bleeding hands of Pedro, "These hands, wounded for love for me, are a theusand-fold more precious than any treasure.

"My boys," added their mother, (for George was at her feet beside his brother,) true treasure is not lightly won. That which costs you toil, or tears, or blood is a a trea-ure worth possessing.

Too Much Cleanliness.

There was woman who had such a mania

for being clean that she scrubbed her floor every day, until she finally scrubbed through into the cellar and was heard of no more, and the writer of this recalls a mother who was the direct cause of the death of an only child, because she persisted in having his room clean before he had fully recovered from an attack of diphtheria. It is usually the households which have the most need of comfort who are afflicted with the cleaning mania. The woman who makes the husband leave his boots at the door so that he will not make tracks on her clean floor or compels her boy to walk on stilts for the same reason, is a positive affliction. A writer on beauty in the household says: "Wiser mothers leave their households to a certain confusion while they choose the better part and make themselves the compantheir children, the careful guardian of their health, manners, minds and morals, Some housekeepers are perpetually dusting and sweeping. An old humorist called one day at one of these houses. He looked at the day at one of these houses. He looked at the heap of dust, then at the woman, and his eyes twinkled as he said: "Why, you must be the cleane-t woman in the world. My wife might sweep a week and she would not get such a pile of dust as that!" There are ladies who, in their own houses, will move a book which a visitor has been looking at, and restore it to its former position, unconscious that their rudeness is a violation of the rules serted—without question—that Salem mills, of hospitality. A nervous man who was call-in the year ending July 1st, 1881, cleared a ing on a lady was astonished and alarmed to see her spring from the chair, run half up the wall and catch a fly which was preambulating there; "I spent the whole forenoon," she ex-plained, "in getting every fly out of the plained, "in getting every fly out of the the house. That one must have come in when you did! It is desirable to be kept in a chronic state

of dampness and soap with the constant in-junction not to step here or there, do this or that. It would be preferable to sit down in the du-t of ages in peace and comfort to tip-toeing through life on newly washed floors. Cleanlines is often an over-rated virtue when Cleanines is often an over-rated virtue when it monopolizes some of the best hours of life, and makes everybody uncomfortable. The little Prince Imperial of France used to cry because he was dressed up so fine he couldn't g) out and make mud pies with the little canalle in the happy freedom of the streets. canalle in the happy freedom of the streets. We recall a young mother who, rich, wealthy and beautiful, picked up her rosy, romping child from among his playmates, and holding in her arms, encased in rich silk, said laughingly, "Where shall I find a place clean enough to kiss on your sweet, happy, dirty little face, my pet?" while her fine associates claspel their kid-gloved hands and said, "How shocking!" It is only the discomforts Where shall I find a place of cleanliness this article deals with. We are not sympathy in with the man who could wear a clean shirt six months, nor with the woman who whitewashed the legs of her hens, nor with people who can eat off of soiled napery, but a constant brushing away of infinitesimal dust, of scrubbing human strength and heart and hope into insensate boards, is foolish be-youd measure, for life is worth too much to be frittered away in such a fashion.—Ex.

The Seattle Intelligencer of the 9th says: Not a thing has been learned as to the where-abouts of A. G. Garrison, who made his es-cape from the officer in charge of him Saturday norning. He of course will attempt to make his way to Victoria, in which case he is safe from the clutches of the law, for a time,

Geo. W. Painter, who shot John Woods near Walls Walls, had his preliminary examination on Tuesday and was discharged. The gun with which the tragedy was committed was introduced into court for the defense, to show that the killing was come during a violent struggle. The weapon was bent and twisted and the stock broken in two places, showing ecuclusively that both men were in earnest—one to kill and the other to defend earnest-one to kill and the other to defend

A live y boy can obtain a situation to learn the printing trade. A boy who has had a little experience would do,

Columbia River Exports for 1882.

The following is a complete list of the ships that cleared from the Columbia river during the past year ending January 1st, 1883. We are under obligations to W. R. Boone, of the

mmercial Reporter for the		
	CENTALS.	VALUE
tonQueenst'n or F	26,992	843.682
esident do	81,175	50,402
an Bay do	34,699	56,400
ncefield do	25,365	40,154
et'h Chieftain do	47,182	75 491
nff shire Liverpool		******
indalay Queenstown	32,091	52.500
rah BellLiverpool		3000
rops do	37,8 9	57,921
y of Sparta U. K	39,396	61,063
n Enrique U. K.	39,499	61,292
Id*n	20,619	82,750
len Denny U. K.	22,444	35,910
paruU. K.	38,146	61,005
bo	45,961	73,500
in O Gaunt		
eonaU. K.	30,936	50,000
ue ForterU. K.	30,124	48,000
bert Dixon., U. K. or Havre	39,224	65,000
W. Marr U. K. or Havre	40,731	68,670
trician do	39,315	62,000
mins do	25,247	41,400
ucadiaLiverpool	5,389	8,227
rdeliaU. K.	20,189	
	37,010	31,500 59,500
mbrianQueenstown	91,410	
er.n U. K.	*****	*****
olaU. K.	******	200 222
enshee Dublin	05 v.70	52,500
nshiw Queenstown	25,870	41 800
kefleld do	25,9 86	42,000
enga er do	23,782	38,050
sterhill do	27,1(0)	44,000
tz	57,310	52,400
pireQueenstown	34,390	52,400
itannia		
gylshire	122220000	93119222
toria	65,337	03,958
len.oreQueenstown	73,540	71,467
rrie Delap do	56,923	58,267
ker do	55,149	54,792
H.Starbuck.		
de TroopQueenstown	65,064	61,980
zabethLiverpool	61,921	61,900
unineQueenstown	51,903	50,641
ke Ontario		1000

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER FOR 1881.

Kept by Thos. Pearce, Eola, Polk County, regen, Latitude 44° 57', Longitude 123° 5', Altitude, 500.

MONTHS.	Highest Daily	E Daily	Monthly Mean	No. rainy days	Rain and meit Snow in inches	No. clear	No. olendy days.
January	46	32	136 "	13	6.66	6	12
February	46	21	36.99	13	9.06	3	13
March	156	21 31	40.94	13	2.71	8	10
April	64	37 42 50 55 53 46	46.46	12	2.57	10	10
May	70	42	53.35	7	1.51	14	10
June	78	50	61.63	4	.94	17	
July	78 74 74	55	63.90	4	.61	99	8
August	74	53	63.21	2	.03	28 21	3
September	70	46	59.24	2	.62	21	3
October	53	40	48.61	2 2 16	7.61	4	10
November	70 53 49	40 34	51.33	12	3.59	9	
December	55	29	43.94	20	9.76	5	
Total			1	1118	44.54	1 147	95

Light snow fell on January 10th, melting as fell: 10 inches snow on 26th and 28th, and left by the 31st.

Light fall of snow on February 9th, 10th, 12th, 19th, 12d, 23d, mainly disappearing on the day it fell. Ohe half inch of snow on March 3d; 21 on

4th and 17th; 5 on 18th. All disappearing on the day fell, excepting that of the 18th which tarried until the 19th. Frosts occurred on April 6th, 7th, 10th, 11th, and 13th. Also on May 8th and 19th. On September 1st, 2d, 3, and 4th the sky

was obscured by smoke.

An aurora on November 12th and 17th.

The Most Extensive Manufacturing Establishment in the Northwest.

A firm which had for many years been reognized as the leading manufacturers of agriultural implements in the great stretch of ountry known as the Northwest-that of Seymour, Sabin & Co,-was last spring merged into the Northwestern Car and Manafacturing Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, and headquarters at Stillwater, Minnesota. The business was largely increa-ed, a number of the leading men of the Northwest became incorporators of the new company, and it now stands as high as any institution in the world in solidity and financial backing. A glance at the members of this mighty enterprise reveals the name of John S. Fogg, the Boston banker, John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States, Commodore Kittson, the St. Paul capitalist, Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Isaac Staples, the great lumberman of the Northwest, P. H. Kelly, the leading wholesale grocer of St. Paul and several other bankers canitalist and wealthy business men of various cities from Norwich, Conn., to the Missouri river. It is a showing over which the people of Min-nesota may well feel proud.

The capacity of this great industrial estab-lishment has been increased during the past year until now it is capable of turning ten threahers, two portable eugines, 2,000 barrels and twenty freight cars per day, and two passenger coaches per week regularly, be-sides many other special articles made as occasion demands. The company have their own mines, sawmills, etc., and manufacture from the stump, manipulating the material from the time it is taken in its natural state until it stands a finished product. They have eight branch houses, with headquarters at Stillwater, Minnesota, and their high standing enables them to buy anything in the lines carried by their home establishment or branches at the lowest figures obtainable by anyone. Their branches are mostly supplied by the parent house, the branch at Oakland, by the parent rouse, the continuant facturing Cal., doing a small amount of manufacturing and putting together many articles sent in he white, that is, unpainted and in knock own shape. Several years ago a few of their goods were

sent to Portland with the intention of open-ing an establishment if the outlook was favor-able. The excellent qualities of the articles sent out was soon made manifest to the farmers and other purchasers. An increased demand was the result. The business thrived, and the company became satisfied that in Portland was to be found a field worthy of and the company became satisfied that in Portland was to be found a field worthy of their greatest efforts. A larger and better assortment of implements was sent here, their storeroom was expanded, and during the past year the extensive building, 200 and 202 First street, extending from First clear through to to Front street has been filled with a stock of all kinds of goods in their line, which under the efficient management of E. W. Alles, the affable manager in Portland, are daily being distributed in every section in Oregon, Washington and Northern Idaho. The year 1882 was the first in which an attempt was made to secure the trade of the Pacific Northwest with a full line of goods, and the company will bend every energy from this time henceforth to develop the trade, believing the field to be one of the greatest in the world. A full line of all agricultural implements, engines and mill machinery will be carried in stock, and everything sold at the most favorable figures. The Munnesota Chief thresher ranks as high among grain growers as anything of the kind ever invented, and thresher ranks as high among grain growers as anything of the kind ever invented, and approaches perfection as nearly as human skil attuned.

REDDING's Russia Salve has genuine merit, as all who use it will testify. Price