

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERSISING RATES :	
A ivertisements will be inserted, providing to respectable, at the following table of rates :	are
and inch of space per month	2.50
Birne inches of space per month	0.00
ma half column per month I	5.00
in column per month	0.00
Con Sample copies sent free on application. Publication Office: No. 5 Washington Street.	Up

PUBLISHER'S ANNOLNCEMENT

The following are authorized to receipt for subscrip-tions to this paper. All Where we have no agents re-mittances MUST be made, (expenses paid), to us by Registered latter, or Money Orders, or Express. ALL PAPEES DISCONTINUED AT THE EXPIRA

TION OF THE TIME PA	1D FOR.
Amity B L Simpson Aurora Geo Milles Brownsville, W R Kirk Butte Cross & Skervin Brooks, W H Harri- Brooks, W H Harri- Bellevue Jeff Davis Ortage Gr.J H Shortridge Oottage Gr.J H Shortridge Oottage G.J H Shortridge Oottage A. J Lette	I Lehanon G W Smith Lewisville HCMcTimmond Looking Glass. M Cochra Lafa ette. JW Strang McGoy S Robbin Mt Piessant. F S Thaye Mari. R H Rutherfor Mohawk J S Churchil Monmonth W Waterhous
Damascus E Forbes	NoVamhill, GWSappingtor Powell Valley, TK William
the line of the literation	Dilot Rock Maile
Dallas	Fendleton. Lot Livermore
Dufur	Perrydale J W McGrew
Rola	PleasantHill.GWHandsake
Elkton A E Haines	LIVETHID F KHOWIC
Rogene. Hon J H Mething	RoschurgS K Raymond
filmoburg Hon Mulley	Sweet Home Z B Mos
Forest Grove	Selem
Fox Valley A D Gapling	SLA Don A D Gardber
Gostien	Subumity
Gaston A C Raymond Gervais M Mitchell	Shuld W M Power
Goldendale, E F Saylor& Co	Thursday John Lune
Harrisburg Hon H Smith	Willow Hon Thos Smith
Halsey. Black, Pearl & Co	Willamette F M Wilkins
Instance A C Jennings	Welles A A Williamson
Independence W L Hodgin	Weston L S Wood
Inchampille. Max Muller	Waitsburg W N Smith
Innetion	Walla Walla J Jacobs
Jefferson J W Roland	Zens
- vite	

For THE infernation of all our readers w inform them that we have the latest markets in each issue. Some people think the daily papers only get the latest news. They forget that it is ours the moment it is published, and we give it to them. Besides this, at 10 o'clock on publication day we can get all the important news that will be published the day following. No newspaper has any advantage over us in furnishing market intelligence We have found that when the editor himself works up the treats there are not many who can get up no e valuable points in the same time.

THE Wall. Walls Statesman has great faith that sometime the Sound will be the great port for the producers of the interior. The grain and products of the country East of the Cascades will be bought by exporters and shipped wherever they can ship the chespest. That is the cars now. Exporters are working for profit, and are not interested in the success of towns. If government improves the entrance to the Columbia so that it can admit commerce safely, as will no doubt be done, and if the river shall be cleaned of bars, as will also be done, then commerce will find its way to Portland and ships will load there We venture to believe that Walla Walls wheat will come to Portland for many a year to come.

THERE IS no newspaper in the Northwest that any way near fills the place we occupy in supplying farmers with information suited to this part of the country, reliable facts of agriculture, communications from the people, good family reading and miscellany of a scientific and profitable kind. The whole circle of home is benefited; the father has his solid agricultural facts, the mother her household matters and the yoing their department. The WILLAMETTE FARMER will educate the young to be plactical men and women if they read it, and the elders will find that they all the time learn some new thing that is to their ad-

watch all proceedings of politics or business to see how they affect you; we serve up to you valuable information of the world's progress and make a contribution in every issue to the pleasures of home. So far as we are able, and you turnish the means, we serve you in every department of life that can affect

you, to the best of our study and comprehension. We submit, then, for your consideration if it is not reasonably your duty (and your interest as well) to sustain a journal that

represents you closely, and has no other aim than to serve you well. The many years of this service answer whether we can serve you efficiently.

THE Yakima Signal in its first issue figures up the land grant of the N. P. R. R. as worth \$50,000 to \$100,000 a mile, and complains because 30,000,000 to the cast is to be exchanged for preferred stock. The Signal makes its calculations from prices charged by J. M. Willis, land agent at Sprague. When Mr. Willis was here in December he informed us that only one-fourth of all the land within the grant, west of Sprague and north of the ralroad, in Spokane county, was fit for cultivation, and much of that is of inferior quality. When Mr. Lamborn, General Land Commissioner of the N. P. R. R., was here last fall, he told us the land grant of the N. P. would hardly average 50 cents an acre. If it was worth what the Signal thinks it is the company's stock would be worth 200 per cent. instead of 45. The preferred stock represents the interest of bondholders at the time of Jay Cooke's failure, actual cash loaned the company, and it is only worth 85 cts. This preterred stock when the company reorganized was to be taken at par in payment for lands, and it now seems that English holders of it are converting it into land in preference to owning the stock, as provided in case of all holders. This we know, because we remem-

ber the terms of reorganization. Any man who wants to buy railroad land will make something by purchasing preferred stock at 85c to pay for it with. The Signal strikes us as one of the most attractive journals we receive, both as to mechadical appearance and its manifest editorial ability. Its figures are based on current opinions. We happen to know something about the values of fand, so we correct it as above. Yet, for all that, the land grant of the N. P. R. R. is the making of the road and worth millions of dollars.

WE should like to have a club gotten up at every post-office in the country, and will make a liberal offer to any responsible person who will undertake the work.

TOO MUCH EDUCATION DEMANDED

Congress is doing the right thing in passing Acts to reform the civil service, but it is proosed to act very absurdly in prescribing the est for office holding. Candidates are to be subjected to a competition as to their knowedge of geographical and mathematical subects and other matters entirely foreign to their dutics, and which are beyond the information of niae tenths of the well read men of the country. All a candidate needs to know is how to conduct the duties of his department and to win promotion in it. It is a fact that we all realize, that the best boys of schools make the dunces of after life. A parcot-like ability to memorize facts and recite lessons is not often accompanied by practical common sense. It is told of Carlisle that he was always a backward and painstaking student. He had for competitor a quick learning boy who led him all through school and college, and was always held up to him as an example of what he ought to do and be. But the head boy of the school lived and died the proprietor of a greeer's shop in Glasgow. while Thomas Carlisle possessed wisdom and

A FAMRER'S STORY.

WILLAMETTE

We have read, with a great deal of interest, the truthful story we publish to-day of a friend of ours, who did what he tells in his communication, and lives to respect himself for doing it, and to enjoy his well earned property. To sum up the matter a little differently, our friend has now 120 acres of land paid for, located favorably and quite near Portland, that he can keep on clearing, and in five years more it will be all cleared, and worth \$100 an acre. He has a fortune in his possession, all due to his intelligence, industay and economy. He is intelligent, yet never has economized in denying himself a newspa-

per. He has always taken the FARMER, and we count him among our steadfast friends. We have met him in grange halls, which shows that he is intelligent in realizing that co-operation and sociability are necessary mong farmers. He is not so saving as to woid paying the dues, to keep up the grange. His case illustrates the value of good husband ry. He tells how his eggs supplied a great part of the family needs. We wish he had told how he made his income, as that would be an incentive to many new beginners. We firmly believe, and have said within a month, that a farmer should live off his farm, and have his wheat even for profit. The caroings from the dairy and poultry yard and gorden ought to supply the family, with good management. Our friend evidently had a help nate in his wife, and that is no small item it any man's capacity to suce ed. Had they possessed pride of appearance and bought things to sustain it, they would not to-day ave the note paid and the deed for the land in their pockets. We hold this lesson up to every man who is starting in life. In this country, with good health and strength, there is no good reason for failure, or even for hard times. Take farmers as a class, and if they lived within their means, as our correspondent has, they could win independence as easily. Altaost every product of the farm bears a high price. The building of railroads brings every part of our country within reach of market. Butter and eggs can be shipped to this or some other market, from the remotest parts of the Willamette. The towns through the valley all create a demand for farm products. Store bills, as our correspondent says, have driven many a farmer to sell out and go elsewhere,

probably to be worried by other store bills. Living in Portland four years, we have learned the cost of the things grown by the farmer. We have concluded to live again, soon, in Salem, within a half hour's walk of our own little farm, so as to save the great expense of buying things we can grow on the place. Living here, we have all become more convinced of the pleasure and profit of country life, and anxious to enjoy such free priv-

ileges as no city can bestow. The only fault we find with our friend's communication is that he does not affix his name to it. It is modesty on his part. He desires to give others the benefit of his experience, but does it under an assumed name However, we can personally vouch for him and his statements.

ANY person, not a subscriber, who will get and remit \$7.50, will receive the paper free one year as compensati -n for the effort.

OREGON PAPERS.

Under this title Mr. D. H. Stearns has published an interesting volume of sketches concerning Oregon, descriptive of the scenery of different districts, and containing excellent lithographs of many towns, mountain views and prominent buildings and other objects. The front cover has a view taken from the originality that made him the foremost man hills back of Portland, with the city near by; of letters of his time. If the standard of com- the Willamette river, East Portland and Alpetition is placed upon the ability to recite bina; the back ground of hills growing into the grand Cascade Mountains

The book has pamphlet covers, all four pages

devoted to elegant landscape lithographs of

Portland and suburbs. The volume is shaped

played, ss its pages are wider than they are

ong. The present volume contains over 120

illustrations, including the finest views and

landscapes about Portland, and beautiful

views from the valleys in Union and Baker

counties among the Blue Mountain ranges.

The towns and ranches in Grande Ronde val-

ley and Powder River valley are not only

well depicted but well described. The variety

THE Yakima Signal, vol. 1, No. 1, was

to admit of its illustrations being well dis-

WHAT IS GOOD FARMING.

J. Brandt, Jr., is Superintendent of the Oregon & California railroad, and a very busy man in the great responsibilities. Such a man is certain to have correct ideas and to put them in execution. Heowns a farm in Washington county where he has some fine stock. He was speaking the other day of lack of economy and system in farming, and alluded to save manure, which accumulates and actuhave to move them away from the manure piles. Since conversing with Mr. Brandt we have actually been told of several instances where farmers have moved barns to get away from manure. One occurred in Howell Prairie, and Mr. Brandt quoted a well known gentleman of Harrisburg as another, who told him he would never haul out a load of manure, and that he had actually moved his

FARMER: PORTLAND, OREGON, JANUARY 19, 1883

Good farming requires that all the manure made on the farm should be saved and utilized. To do the best service manure should be used when it is strong and fresh. Of course should be followed in every county. well rotted manure is good for something, but before the ammonia evaporates it is worth much more. The time has come when the Willamette Valley farmer needs to sive everything he can, and his barn manure is worth far more than most think. Take up works on good, practical farming, and you will read that stable manure is the best fertilizer known. It contains all the constituents needed for restoring the soil, and with a little plaster is the best fertilizer to be had.

Mr. Brandt bought a farm that had been run to wheat for nearly 30 years; the old fields only brought fifteen bushels to the acre. He saved and hauled out manure and brought the land up to 35 bushels. Hay is very high this season. Ot some of this ground he restored he made a meadow, and besides feeding all that was required to his stock he had 40 tons of hay to spare that he sold for \$20 a ton-\$800 for the lot, a fair interest on the value of a good farm, and produced off of 20 to 25 acres.

Every farmer should combine stock with wheat farming, and make and feed hay and not crops to the stock. Saving and using the manure and feeding the crop on the place as much as possible will keep up its productive capacity. There is too much wheat grown and too little harvested. It doesn't yield enough to the acre. Good farming is needed to keep up the soil and keep up the farmers too. We give the illustrations above related to show what practical business farming ac complishes. It has been our aim, always, to study facts and sum up results to our readers. When locating a prune orchard, seven years ago, we chose a location quite near to Salem, so as to be able to procure manure from town stables. If our farmers would study to save manure in good condition, and apply it at the proper time, they would receive practical benefits from it well worth the effort.

Here is a topic we present to our readers and we frame two inquiries and submit, hop ing they will be taken up and thoroughly dis cussed :

FIRST: How to save manure in the best manner and with least expense? This includes the whole question of feeding all kinds of stock, whether the manure should be sheltered and stored, and as to bedding animals with straw or something to absorb liquid manures. This is no trifling subject, but of first class importance.

SECOND: How to apply stable manure This involves consideration of the climate and the effect of rains. Whether to haul out and spread in fall, winter or spring. Whether to scatter on plowed or unplowed ground. If it is best to plow or cultivate the manure in. Both of these questions will be of interest.

FAILURE OF CO-OPERATION.

We have said considerable of late about the schemes, especially those connected with the which summed up, are, who should come to gaange, in Oregon. The New York Times this country ! We answer for these and othconcludes that the conditions must be differeut from those existing in England, where cooperative societies and business ventures meet least a short time after reaching this section. to the fact that many of our farmers neglect basis. It takes for its text the suspension of not all those who emigrate care to do the the Co-operative Dress Association, capital rough sort of work required; nor are all who ally beds in some barns so that the owners \$250,000, that was intended to supply first come mechanics, so that suitable employment class goods to ladies of New York. It failed immediately upon arrival cannot always be to compete with the skilled merchants, and, relied upon, and there is nothing more diswith very liberal support, had to give up business. Cooperation dies not thrive on our subject of public or private charity. This soil, East or West, probably because of the close competition of all trade. We still be lieve that our farmers, when organized in the grange, could operate with success, as the Lion County Council does, through an agent, barn to get away from manure accumulations. and secure reduced prices for implements and supplies. The success of the Liun County

Business Council shows that good can be accomplished in this way, and the example

Is your friend or neighbor does not take this paper, why cannot you persnade him to try it, and so do a favor to him, to us and yourself? To him because he will get a good newspaper to read, to us because we more patrons, and to yours if because we pay well for the trouble you take.

Selecting Merino Rams.

still great care and careful investigation should be exercised in selecting-first, to obtain a run that has as many excellent points, to co-tain a run that has as many excellent points, and as few weak or defective ones as possi-ble; secondly, to be very sure that whatever weak points the flock, as a whole, may have, is represented in as strong manner as possible in the ram selected. He should be especially in the ram selected. He should be especially good where the flock is weak, not only in his good where the flock is weak, not only in his own character, but he should come from a flock that, as a rule, excel in those points wanted, and finally, these desired character-is ics should have been possessed, if possible, in a marked degree, for many generations, in the ram's own immediate ancestors. Among all our stock animals there are none that require as much careful study in selecting, or have so many points that should be considered as the rams to improve our Merino flocks. Yet, in the way the selections are usually made there is very little chance for improvement with the ram selected.-Stock Journal.

In-Door Work

The importance of planning for in-door work during stormy days, is not fully appreciated. There are many things that can be done as well when it rains as during fair days. With small farmers, the threshing of the little amount of grain raised may be done by hand in stormy weather. The tools should be thoroughly cleaned, mended, and painted, if this is necessary, and put in readiness for the busy time of spring. A good day's work may be given to the oiling and repairing of the harness. There are enough jobs that may be done under cover to fill all the rainy days, if

done under cover to fill all the rainy days, if there is only planning for it. At this season there may be feed racks needed, and a day at the tool bench is far more profitable in every way than one spent in lounging, especially if it be done at the village store. Make the most of every day, and not count stormy days as blank ones. — Western Farmer.

What it did for an Old Lady

COSHOCTON STATION, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1878. GENTS-A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In

one case, a lady of over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies or physicians being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, furty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to We want to know prectical results of manure on all crops in our climate. take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time

Who Should Come to this Country ?

We have two communications to-day from failure or suspension of all the cooperative persons in the East, asking several questions, ers; no one should think of emigrating with. out sufficient means for self-support for a with success and are placed on a permanent Labor is a scarce article here just now, but couraging to the new-comer than to become a caution applies particularly to heads of fam. il es, who would be cruelly derelisted in their duty to expose those depending on them to the risk of destitution or bardship on arrival here.

Good health is the first requisite of a person who proposes to emigrate to this country, with a view of improving his condition in life. Although the climate here is so favorable as to insure exemption from many discases which prevail in other States, and to promise relief in certain ailments, the chances are that emigration will prove a mistake in the case of confirmed invalids, who are compelled to

confirmed invalues, who are computed to work for a living. Generally speaking, persons a customel to ordinary mechanical labor, and who unite frugal habits with persevering industry, will run no risk in coming hare, but individuals unwilling to work, or accustomed to live by their wits, are not wanted-except by the police force of city and county. Idlers will only go from bad to worse, and adventurers

While it is not pr-cticable to use a different will not prosper. This is the poorest country ram for every ewe in the flock, and in most cases the selection must be confined to one, still great care and careful investigation must expect this. Capitalists cannot make a must expect this. Capitalists cannot make a mistake by investing their money here, either in real estate or manufactures. The whole territory is now infused with a new life, and possessed of an activity in excess of anything of the like heretofore scen. Its population is being rapidly augmented, and its resources are being developed in a more than correare being developed in a more than corresponding manner. For all that is produced there is a demand, and probably more is produced here per capita than by any other equal population in the United States. The most population in the United States. The most prudent and practical men in our midet have never entertained the shadow of a doubt in regard to the capacity of the resources of this country to support a population of 30,000 peo-ple, or of that number of people locating here finally. These resources offer an uncounter field for enterprise, and the attention they field for enterprise, and the attendity. A man, deserve is being attracted steadily. A man, with a capital of muscle and courage, need not wait for something to turn up. He can go to work and create opportunities. <u>-Ex</u>.

Everybody that has tried Ammen's Cough

Syrup continues its use; besides they tell thei neighbors of it. We were in a drug store the other day when a customer asked me for a bottle of Ammen's Cough Syrup, saying, "I do not know anything about it myself, but my neighbor advised me to buy it for my cold, and tells me that the use of three bottles thas entirely cured his cough of two years standing; in fact, he says 'it is the best medi-cine in the world for coughs, colds and lung complaints," and that a one-dollar bottle did him more good than all the prescriptions he had from the doctors."

The Umatilla Reservation.

From the report on the bill published last fuesday, written by Senator Slater, and submitted March 9, 1882, by Senator Dawes, we glean the following facts about the Umatilla reservation:

" The Umatilla reservation was created by treaty with the Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Uma illa tribes and bands of Indians, occupying lands partly in Washington Territory and partly in Oregon, which treaty was promul-gated April 11, 1859. The reservation con-tains 268,800 acres of land, of which 150,000 is tillable; the residue is pasture and timber lands. These Indians cul ivated in 1881, as shown by the agent's report, 4,000 acres, broke during the year 2,000 acr.s new land, produced 10,000 bushels of wheat, 2 000 bush-els of corn, 6,000 bushels of oats and barley, 6,-000 bushels of vegetables, cut 900 tons of hay, 75,000 fest sf lumber, 1,000 cords of wood, and built 10,000 rods of fences. "They have

vantage to know also. Besides this we give you reliable market news.

THE Astorian accuses us of favoring extensive land grants to railroads that refuse to comply with the conditions of the grants, a po ition we have never held. Fair treatment of honestly conducted enterprises is all we favor. All the interest we have is not to see the completion of the Northern road deferred by the fillibustering of its opponents. The Central monopoly is the meanest corporation in existence; a set of men that have gathered intall other trans-continental routes and want Congress to revoke the land grant of the Northern Pacific, so as to defer the completion of this road to hold the Pacific Northwest still transact business, but have not had educa- dences, public edifices, railroad works and longer subject to their external

Some nevapapers pander to public prejudice, playing for popularity by criticising all expressions friendly to corporations. We believe in popular rights against corporations, and in holding them subject to public use at a tait price. We glory in the decision of the Supreme Court in the so-called granger cases. We say the people should exact fair treatment from those who enjoy great public franchises; but as Congress distinctly and without limit reserved the lands along the Northern Pacific of learning to a willing mind that made use of road for the purpose of aiding construction of that road, whoever should build it, we don't wish to see the grant revoked and construction of the road hindered. We have waited long for it, and now that it is near completion, read and write answers if the possessor has some of want no disappointment.

VIEWED ARIGHT it is much the duty of the farmer to support his own reliable newspaper with to support his district school or his world's needs. The civil service is in need of church. The latter is necessary to keep in view his moral condition and his higher dution: the school is the nursery for improvement and development, but the farmer's own newspaper, devoted to his interests and carn est in delense of them, has a claim that should stand third in the order of his esteem. For many years we have served our friends. We have often given them information of great value. In all these years we have never said a word or done a thing to forfeit their cateon. Each week we bring to you the latest market reports on which you can depend; we discuss the affairs of the time in your interest; we

get, and only the most trivial thinkers rememb r, then the offices will be distributed among the shallow minded of our race. The merchant, or other business man, selects assistants for their especial capacity to do his work. It is true in every branch of business, and every profession, that the steady thinker and hard worker wins success. The mere capacity to answer the line of questions proposed by examiners is not satisfactory evidence of ability and integrity in affairs of

school lessons that the wisest invariably for-

Such limitation as civil service reformers propose would shut out many sons of farmers and mechanics, who are entirely competent to off red consists of landscape views and resi tional opportunities to enable them to com

business,

business blocks in Portland, with living pete with high school graduates. The comdescriptions of the city and all its surroundpetition system looks like a premium offered ings written by the best literary talent in the for memorizing fact of history, geography State. The whole constitutes a life picture and science that will have no place in the du of Oregon from different standpoints. Mr. ties of officials in subordinate positions. Stearns has not dished up here the old and Many of the most able men in our county hackneyed photographs of Columbia river never had schooling and were self taught. scenery, with which the world must be fa Among the most distinguished of Americans miliar, but has gone to the beautiful scenes -Henry Clay, for instance-the acquisition among the Blue Mountains, of which the of the mere rudiments of knowledge answered world has little knowledge, and exercised his all necessary purpose. It opened the secrets own accomplishment as an artist in sketching from nature. The volume contains over forty all the treasury of knowledge. A common landscapes, besides maps and charts to show school education fits any man for the highest the contemplated improvements near Portposition in our government, if he uses it as a land, and the city and its suburbs. The views of Eastern O egon include many farms and some of the fine animals kept on stock ranches. The price is \$1, and the book will be mailed on remittance of the same to D. H. lever to raise hi uself by. The mere ability to native power to use knowledge aright. The Stearns, Portland, Oregon.

difficulty seems to be that reformers are impricticable. They are too often theorists who do not understand the world's ways or the i sued at Yakima, W. T., the first week in practical good sense to put reform in active January. It is a large size eight-page paper, operation and give it assurance of success on and very handsomely printed. Its publishers the same basis a successful business man finds are J. M. and Mrs. P. D. Adams. The Signal occupies a good field, and the first number requisite in his own management of affairs. shows journalistic ability. In appearance and in the matter it contains it tak a rank among the best journals outside of Portland, and In the interest of the poor boy, who needs office as much as the rich man's son, we object to the proposed flummery that is only calculated to save the official patronage of the government for those who have had good op-portunities to be well schooled. The country boy, with good common sense and the educa-tion rained by three months school every winter in a country district, can fill any of the subordinate positions, and take his chances for future promotion.

serve presence of Mount Hood crowning all.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

Mr. Wm. West, of Chehalis, W. T., seuds us five new subscribers and says: "I have done this in order to get the farmers interested in the support of a paper that advocates their interests and turnishes them with information without which no farmer can be successful. I hope for the day, in the near future, to see the farmers united and working together intelligently for their common goed I know no better way to get them aroused and to thinking and working for themselves, than to become subscribers to the FARMER. "Farmers, as a class, are slow to act in combination, which I think is owing to their isolated way of fiving, and not to any lack of sense or appreciation of its advantages. If only a majority of them once get to reading the FARMER they will soon commence to act for themselves. I hope that you will continue to make your paper as valuable to our interests, and also meet with ample remuneration for your efforts."

Nors-If all our readers would take the same interest that Mr. West does, and that many others like him do, it would have two good results. 1st, It would bring a large number of readers and workers within the influence of this journal, and so aid our efforts to induce farmers through all this region to work togeth r understandingly. 2d, It would improve the financial condition of this paper and give it more strength to work for the good of its patrons. We fully appreciate such friendly efforts, and shall never cease to deserve the .onfiderce of our friends, so far as we | ossess ability to work for them.

THE FARMER is preparing a general description of the Pacific Northwest, to be used for Eastern circulation, and thinking many of our readers may be glad of something of the kind to send to friends in other States, we publish the same in the inside of this issue. The rest will appear next week.

DELEVEN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878. GENTS-I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. Borce,

My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use, W. B. HATHAWAY,

Agent U. S. Ex. Co.

When she

SINCE we have succeeded in interesting San Francisco capitalists in the development of the resources of Southwestern Oregon, we can now safely hope that a diversity of enterprises will spring up in a httherto sparsely settled and yet wild region of country. The country through which the proposed Coos Bay railroad runs certainly possesses a multi-plicity of resources which ought to enlist and encourage any enterprising class of capitalists. The wave of enthusiasm seems as last to have struck a class of men who have enterprise, perseverence and capital to be ab'e to engage in opening to the commercial world a country rich in its mineral, timber and agricultural resources and reap therefrom the r suit a d bezefits which are sure to follow. That a lively ents which are sure to follow. That a lively interest has been awakened among the capi-talists of San Francisco is evident from the newspaper comments of that city, who are defining the outline of our country with its advantages and urging the necessity of open-ing it to the outer world.—*Plaindealer*.

The Bad and Worthless

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imi-tations spring up and began to steal the no-tices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make maney on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously de-vised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no mat-ter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any,way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeita. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a

nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imita tions or counterfeits.

sa Don't wear dingy and faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them as good as new. They are perfect.

10,000 head of horse 50 head of head of cattle, 5 head of swine, and 3,000 head of sheep.

The amount of lands required for allotment according to the provision of this bill will not exceed 70,000 acres. This with pasture and timber lands, to be used in common, will amount to 120,000 acres. Not less than 50,-000 acres of timber and pasture lands will be left atter all allotments The number of Indians on this reservation,

as shown by the report of the agent for 1881, is 751. Males, 830; females, 421. Of the whole number 504 are wholly clad in citizen's dress, and 123 partly. Two hundred and fifty-two families are reported as engaged in ag-riculture, and 162 male Indians undertake manual labor in civilized pursuits. They earn by labor in civilized pursuits 65 per cent of their subsistence and support, procure 12 per cent. by hunting and fishing, and receive in rations from the government 23 per cent.— East Oregonian.

Canal at The Dalles.

The report of C. F. Powell, corps of engineers, of his survey for a canal and locks at The Dalles, is an instructive document. Capt. Powell states that the total fall from Celilo to Dalles City, a distance of 13.6 miles, is, at extreme low water 61.7 feet, at extreme high water 56 5 feet. The distance from safe water above Celilo Falls to navigable river next above Cellio Falls to navigable river next above The Dalles Landing is 56 feet; the total fall at low water is 80.7; this fall decreases gradually to flood stage when it becomes 73.2 feet. To overcome these falls four plans are suggested. Capt. Powell recommends the re-moval of obstructions below Cellio Falls and the construction of a canal and locks around them. While believe the canal and locks around them. While building the canal and lo proposes to use a free wagon road 9.6 miles long, to be converted into a free railroad portlong, to be converted into a free railroad port-age of less than two miles in length, as soon as the channel is made navigable to the foot of the falls. To carry out this plan, including the canals, he estimates, would cost \$10,517,-343 71, and he thinks that with appropriations of \$1,000,000 a year the work could be com-pleted in about eleven years from commence-ment, - E_{T} . ment. - Er.

When your wife's health is bad, when your children are sickly, when you feel worn out, use Brown's Iron Bitters.

THREE new subscribers and \$7.50 will entit le you to the WILLAMETTE FARMER one year. There is no neighborhood in all the Northwest where an active man, woman, girl, or boy cannot earn a year's subscription to this paper by a little attention for a f. w days.

Twill cure your cold.