(Continued from Second page.) WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Western Washington Territory had little or no open country, but with few exceptions | Wash was a forest region Along the river bottoms are thickets of vine maple, ash, alder and willow; on the uplands cak semetimes grows, but usually fir, spruce an i cedar. Along the Columbia are some rich bottoms. The Cowlitz has an extensive valley. All the region from the Cascade Mountains to the sea and northward from the Columbia to Puget Sound possesses much the same character. The uplands are fir forests and the bottoms tangled thickets. When cleared they make the rich est meadows and grain fields. The greater portion of this region of a hundred miles square is vacant. The Pacific Division of the Northern Pacific Railroad passes through it, from Kalama, on the Columbia, forty miles below Portland, to Tacoma on Puget Sound, 105 miles, and is dotted with villages. The country presents a rugged appearance, but has good soil. In a few years, when immigration shall have filled up the open wheat land East of the Mountains, this timbered region will be appreciated. It can be cleared as the forests of the New England and Middle States have been cleared. When cleared these lands will have especial value from nearness to market and mild climate. In time these western regions of the North Pacific will be the most valuable on these accounts; meantime, they are partially neglected. They attract continual immigration and witness constant immigration and witness constant improvement, but the great rush of new comers is towards the open country that waits only for the plow to stir the soil to produce prodigious crops of wheat.

To give some idea of Western Washington

bor. It was once—so say geologists—a sound covered by the ocean. Evidence exists that the whole coast has risen from the sea. The Chehalis bottom has 60 or 70 townships-1,500,000 acres of richest soil, covered with vine maple thickets and heavy forests, but of inexhaustible fertility when cleared. That is but one section of many. There are settle-ments all through that region, but not one man lives where there should be ten.

PUGET SOUND COUNTRY.

Puget Sound is the most remarkable water in the world. It is surrounded by continuous forests that reach back to the summits of the Cascade and Olympic ranges. The streams that come down from the mountains on every side have fertile valleys. Some of them are already occupied and well cultivated. Puyallup and Wnite river and their affluents are well settled, but there is abundant room for settlers on the Snequalmie, Snohomish, Squak, Skagit and Nootsack, as well as on a valley in Whatcom county where Fraser's river once flowed. Take the Sound margin, towards the Cascades, and thousands can find homes on rich valley land.

It was once believed the land around the Sound was worthless, that its forests stood on rock without soil, but time has demonstrated this as only true of a small extent of country near the Sound, and that all the upland between the streams and extending to the mountains is rich, deep soil that will produce anything that can grow in that climate Such is the Sound country in brief : covered with forests that the world needs and will soon furnish a market for, and possessing, deep down, exhaustless supplies of coal the world also needs. Besides these it has lime and iron ore, and so possesses in boundless supply elements of wealth such as established the greatness and supremacy of Great Britain, and have made New York and Pennsylvania what they are. There is every evidence that petroleum will soon be found in paying quan-

In addition to all this, the ocean and Sound

Seattle can load a thousand ton ship every day.

Seattle is a grewing and enterprising city of 5,000 inhabitants; Tacoma, the present railroad terminus, has 3,000, and is making great progress; Olympia is the State capital, a beautiful place with several thousand people. Port Townsend, near the ocean, is an important point. The immigration towards the Sound country sets in the direction of Whatcom county, near the British line, a section that possesses unrivaled agricultural advantages and is rapidly developing them.

Puyallup Valley, east of Tacoma, is famous

Puyallup Valley, east of Tacoma, is famous for its hop yards. The year 1882 saw half a million dollars go into that little settlement as payment for the products of a few hundred acres. The soil of the Sound country is well adapted to this branch of production and visible hear returns. yields large returns.

PRODUCTS. All of Western Oregon and Washington has similarity of climate and products. Wheat is the staple of agriculture in the western valleys of Oregon, and oats and hay and potatoes are the chief products of the Sound country. They are also the chief resource of farmers along the Columbia and the Cowlitz. Wheat does better on drier soil, away from salt water. The farmer of the Willamette grows wheat for his chief income; has a flock of sheep to glean his stubble and clean his summer-fallow; has some cows and probably some mares; keeps a few hogs to fatten, and makes garden to answer home demand. He sows oats for his own use and has his meadow and clover field for hay, and perhaps has some to sell. His garden may yield a surplus, and so may his orchard. Sometimes he has a few acres in hope. Take all things together, and with 320 acres he may, with good cultivation, have 2,000 to 2.500 bushels of wheat on 80 acres of summerfallow; his wool, 1,000 pounds, will bring him \$250; the increase of his stock counts for something. He makes one turn and another. supplies his wants chiefly from the farm, and sells from \$1,500 to \$3,000 worth off the land, according to his success and management. That is what any man can do who buys a farm in good order and farms it well. The Once in six months scour with hot soapsuds; well established fact seems to be that the dry thoroughly and apply a coat of varnish. farmer who makes grass play an important. They will last as long again.

part in his husbandry, succeeds best. Hop growing is now an established industry in parts of the Willamette Valley. They are also grown extensively in Yakima county, Washington Territory, and succeed well in every locality where they have been planted. Corn can be grown anywhere. It was long considered doubtful, but of late, with the best varieties and proper care, it is possible to

varieties and proper care, it is possible to make a fair crop.

Apples do well all through the regions west of the Cascades; so do pears. This region is particularly favorable for growth and perfection in pears; cherries do remarkably well here, and cannot be excelled in any country. Plums and prunes succeed in the best manner. There is no reason why the fruits of this region should not go to the markets of the civilized world. All small fruits do as well as possible. Grapes are grown, but they ripen possible. Grapes are grown, but they ripen late, and some varieties occasionally do not ripen at all; some varieties mold; peaches are excellent where they do well, but the climate is not favorable for their perfect development. except in Rogue River valley, where prime except in Rogue River valley, where prime peaches and grapes are grown. That will be a famous region for fruit whenever the con-struction of the railroad shall bring it within reach of the world, which will be accomplished in 1883.

All the region West of the Cascades is healthy and gives no occasion for specific diseases. Of course, it has the sea air to contend with, and its habiturl moisture may not suit all systems. It is not free from disease, but ly wet with water. free from the tendency to encourage disease some countries possess. The climate is so mild that occasional winters experience no hard frosts. The rains come in October, and are sometimes oppressive for a few days at a time. Frequently the winters are delightful, the rains being easy and not stormy, and not lasting continuously. The summers are apt we call attention to the Chehalis Valley, that to be dry for three or four months, but are not oppressively hot, the nights are cool and that to be dry for three or four months, but are not pleasant all through the summer. The general health of this portion of the country is

certainly good.

The fall of 1882 has been a fair example of the seasons. Ruins came in October to give the farmer chance to sow his summer fallow. They also revived the pastures, so that at ck all over the Pacific Northwest actually fat all over the Pacific Northwest actually lat-tened through the fall months. Occasional rains through November, without frosts, kept all nature green, and brought on the fall sown wheat. December was very rainy and even stormy, but there were no frosts in Western East of the mountains the weather Oregon. East of the mountains the weather was favorable, and farmers ran their plows all the month. Christmas day was like April, and we ate dinner with doors open. On the approach of New Year's, we had a few frosty days when the mercury stood at, early morn-ing, 24 degrees above zero, followed by a few inches snow that went off the next day before south winds and a warm rain. That was our touch of winter. We may expect considerable rain and some light frosts until April, but may enjoy excellent weather much of the time. The probability is, that farmers can prosecute outdoor work most of the time from January on until spring, without loss of time. It is a well favored fact that our healthiest cases is during the rains of winter.

season is during the rains of winter.

The middle of January finds our Northern Pacific region prosperous in the extreme. The winter is mild and favorable for stock men and farmers alike. Prospects for the coming year could not be more favorable. Through all this Northwest country every man who has labored, has reason to expect in the coming season the highest reward for that labor.

#### Remainder of Public Lands.

Gen. F. A. Walker, of the Census Bureau who is pretty well informed on statistical matters, concludes from the data before him. that the remaining area of public lands avail able for ordinary agriculture is not large, and end of another year. It is true, indeed, that small muscles indicate a small quantity of a large part of the remaining area is of less value than the best land, and much of it is that most of it will be taken up before the quite worthless. This side of the Mississippi 1,200,000 square miles are not settled by any other portion of the Pacific States. It is impossible to do more than briefly to allude to them. The great saw mills and the thousands of men working to supply them with logs and to run the mills, make a commerce of their own; the coal mines tributary to Seattle can loso a thousand ton ship every day.

Seattle is a growing and enterprising city of 5,000 inhabitants; Tacoma, the present railroad terminus, has 3,000, and is making great progress; Olympia is the State capital, a beautiful place with several thousand people. Port Townsend, near the ocean, is an important point. The immigration towards the sound country sets in the direction of Whatcom country sets in the direction of Whatcom country, near the British line, a section that possesses unrivaled agricultural advantages and is rapidly developing them.

Puyallup Valley, east of Tacoma, is famous for its hop yards. The year 1882 saw half a stempt to cultivate.

In these lands are deducted, there remain vast tracts which will serve for agriculture for agriculture change them and their ancestors have been raised. Time will their ancestors have been raised. Time will change them. Raised in this country, where the choice locations will some be getting scarce. We shall, how-ome this coast lands enough to accommendate all who may come for twenty years or more. It is singular to observe that each succeeding year we are finding excellent farms in places which had always hitherto been resulted a sworthless for agriculture. No small of the raincestors have been raised. Time will then choice locations will change them. But undoubtedly the choice does do a sections of the habitant change them. But undoubtedly the choice locations will change them. But undoubtedly the choice locations will change them. But undoubtedly the choice does does can be fou

#### The Wasco Vigilantes.

The Dalles Times-Mountaineer has the following concerning the lynching at Prineville, furnished by a correspondent at the latter city; For several years the stock raisers of that section and of Beaver creek have complained bitterly of the frequent raids of horse thieves. During the last two years it has been estimated that nearly 500 head of horses have been stolen. About two weeks ago a drove of about thirty head was taken from Prineville past Mitchell and turned over to accomplices in the John Day country. This stealing has been done by organized bands of thieves whose members are scattered through out Eastern Oregon. Their mode of operations is for the resident thieves to gather up a band of horses, drive them thirty or forty tions is for the resident thieves to gather up a band of horses, drive them thirty or forty miles and turn them over to confederates, who in their turn would drive them to the next station, and so on, while the first would return home and be able to show that they had never left the neighborhood. As they are so well organized and so perfectly acquainted with the country, captures and convictions have been almost an utter impossibility. But the stock men, it seems, have organized little by little and have picked up evidence showing who the thieves were. At last a capture of some of the weakest of the band a judicious use of the rope has brought out a full confession as to who the members are.

A starch that will make linen look as good as new, is made of one quart of well boiled corn starch, three ounces of gum arabic, and two ounces of loaf sugar.

# Stock.

#### Economy in Feeding Pigs.

Economy in feeding, as well as all else, is ecessary if we would realize the greatest profit in making pork. More flesh and fat can e extracted from food when put into its most digestible form, by cooking, than when fed raw; the assimilation is easy and more perfect and there is very much less waste. Some kinds of food are comparatively valueless when fed :aw, but when cooked become excellent and decidedly fattening. Raw potatoes may be very good as a regulator, but as a food are poor in fattening qualities. Cooked, they become digestible, the starch in them being put into an assimitable form. Uncooked or raw, it is otherwise, and they are among the poorest kinds of food for fattening purposes. Cooking them pays, especially when mixed with ground and cooked grain. The nutritive value of grain is very greatly increased by cooking. When fed raw and dry, a considerable portion passes through the stomach without the least chemical change, and quite a percentage is lost by not being digested. So also if meal is fed uncooked and dry, or mere-

Where grain is cheaper than labor and fuel, it may pay best not to cook the grain. Whether, therefore, corn should be cooked or fed raw, depends upon circumstances rather than upon any arbitrary rules. The nearer to an assimilable form any kind of grain is put for feeding purposes, the more economically it is fed, so far as grain, flesh and fat are confed, so far as grain, flesh and fat are con-cerned. For this reason, grinding and feed-ing the meal is better than feeding whole or unground. Pigs and other animals are apt to feed greedily and not properly masticate feed greedily and other animals are apt to feed greedily and not properly masticate grain, and of course it is not all digested. Hunger may be appeased, but fat is not gained. A less quantity put into a condition to be fully digested, would add more to the gain of the animal. As farmers usually feed with the course of the same has a farmers usually feed pigs, it may be set down as an assured fact that there is a loss of from one third to onehalf of the food, unless we reckon the in-creased value of the manure, which is an ex-

pensive way of adding value to it.

In feeding meal, the miller's toll must be taken into account; also the expense of taking to and from the mill, so that the value of the food is relative, and must be determined by circumstances. As a substitute, under adverse circumstances, soaking the grain in hot water to a condition of softness will save the miller's toll, and make it profitable. But in soaking it reference should be had to weather, cold and clear weather allowing of the longest soaking; hot and bad weather favors early fermenta-tion. In the first degree of fermentation an acid is formed which is most palatable and healthful for the pigs. B youd this fermenta-tion it is not healthful, and when the vinous condition is reached it is unfit for feeding . W. H. White, in Country Gentleman.

#### Jersey Cattle.

Jerseys have a weak point in their small development of bone and muscle. The limited area of the Channel Islands is too heavily stocked to admit of allowing them to roam over the fields for grazing. They were teth-ered out, and prohibited, by such confinement, from the exercise necessary to develop large, bony frames and heavy muscles. Muscular power is not much called for in such a state of confinement; and Nature, declining to waste energy in producing it, builds up only such structures as are adapted to the situation. Use determines size and power. Hence the diminutive frames and muscles of this vaof Jersey cows betrays at once to a physiologist, their inferiority in these respects, and

ported as being well liked, but further time is needed to fully establish their complete adaptability to our Western climate. Other long-wooled sheep, as the Cotswold and the long-wooled sneep, as the Cotsword and the larger of the Downs, are giving good satisfac-faction, and there seems no good reason why these will not on our flush pastures, with some succulent food in winter, do exceedingly well.

In England fourteen pounds of wool aver age has been cleared, as a first clip, from a lot of thirty yearing wethers, the same averaging one hundred and forty pounds each, live weight, at fourteen months old. They have been known in the United States since 1835, and their long, lustrous fleeces, measuring nine inches in length, are the perfection of

nine inches in length, are the perfection of combing wool.

The Lincolns originally were large, coarse, and with ragged, oily fleeces and hard feeders. The improved Lincolns were made by judicious crosses of Leicester rams, careful selection and good feeding, and in England their wool has now a separate class at the fairs.—

Nashville Southern Industries.

### Oats for Pigs.

Present indications point to a large crop of oats through the Middle and Western States, while the corn crop is likely to be short in all but Nebrasks and Kansas, and as a result oats are likely to bring 124 cents per bushel, while corn will probably stand at fifty cents per bushel, in which case oats are much the cheaper feed. This is the reasoning of a paper called Farm and Workshop. When oats are worth twenty-five cents and corn fifty cents, as new, is made of one quart of well boiled corn starch, three ounces of gum arabic, and two ounces of loaf sugar.

To clean oileloth, wash with warm milk.

To clean oileloth, wash with warm milk. prices for the season, cats will be the cheaper to the mersheen an he began to kick agin the feed. The best way to secure the most problem head. The kicked, an he kicked, an he kicked, an he kicked, an he kicked, but the mersheen never budged.

and allow them to remain twelve hours in the Ben an the man sat on the fence a watchin

slop from the house, water or skim milk—of course the milk is preferable. A good plan is to add a small amount of cake, and, where vegetables can be had, they may also be used to advantage, and all the better if boiled. The paper above alluded to has known young pigs to be raised in this way that were very fine. It should certainly be the object of every feeder to study economy in feeding; when one kind of grain is high and another low, to substitute the cheaper kind as far as possible.—Rural New Yorker.

#### Distribution of Wool.

About twenty-five per cent. of the entire production of domestic wool during the census year 1880, came from two States, Ohio and California, the former with 25,000,000 pounds, and the latter with 17,000,000 pounds; in 1870 the product of the former was 20,000,000, and of the latter 11,000,000 pounds. The next States in the order of importance as wool growers in 1880 were Michigan, with 12,000,-000; New York with 9,000,000; Pennsylvania 000; New York with 9,000,000; remay, and with 8,000,000; Missouri with 7,000,000, and Wisconsin with 7,000,000. Tex s produces nearly as much as the latter State; in 1870 it produced only 1,250,000 pounds. The total produced only 1,250,000 pounds. The total product of the Union in 1880 was 155,000,000 ounds, clipped from 35,000,000 sheep.

# Miscellaneous.

Straw Lumber.

There can be no question that straw lumber s admirably adapted to many kinds of finish ing work, barrels, table and counter tops, fine doors and ornamental work; and we are assured that it can be produced and sold in competition with wide walnut at about one-half the price of the latter. The standard manufacture is in widths of thirty two inches, a length of twelve feet, and a thickness corresponding to that of surfaced boards. These dimensions may be varied to suit such orders as may be given, and embrace any width, length or thickness. Unlike lumber, however, narrower widths are the most costly. The straw lumber may be ripped with the hand saw or the buzz saw; may be run through the sticker for the manufacture of mouldings, and takes a nail or screw about the same as oak. It may be finished with varnish or with oak. It may be finished with varnish or with paint, and is susceptible of a high polish. It is practically water and fire proof, being man-ufactured under 500 degrees of heat, and we are assured has been boiled for some hours are assured has been boiled for some hours without any apparent change of structure. Its tensile strength is greater than that of walnut or oak, and its weight about one fifth greater than the former when dry. It is made from any kind of straw, including hemp and flax fiber—in fact, from any material that will make pulp—and a ton of straw will produce 1,000 feet of boards. The pulp is rolled into thin sheets, a number of which, corresponding with the thickness of the lumber desired, are placed together with a peculiar cement, are placed together with a peculiar cement, which is claimed to be water proof, and are then rolled under a pressure sufficient to amalgamate them into a solid mass, which

may be worked with a plane if desired.

When it is remembered that it takes 100 years to grow a tree to maturity, suiting it to commercial purposes—and a tree producing 32-inch lumber will require fully twice that time—while 20,000 feet per acre is a large yield under the most favorable circumstances, it will at once be realized that where 3,000 feet can be taken from an acre of ground for an indefinite number of years, the process which enables such a result to be accom-plished, and which will yield really valuable lumber, is one of vast importance. We look for valuable results in the future in the manu facture of lumber from what is practically waste material, but which will be produced in endless quantities so long as the United States maintains its character as a grain-producing country.

## Conquering a Mule.

"Ben Appleby. of St. Louis, had a mule, said the stableman, "which was one of the In addition to all this, the ocean and Sound waters teem with valuable fish. Take all the resources of the Sound country, and the manufacturing interests that are already developing, and it is evident they require and can support heavy agricultural production. This it can have, for its soil can supply it. The resources of that section are not surpassed by any country, and exceed those of any other portion of the Pacific States. It is improssible to do more than briefly to allude are miles are not settled by any other portion of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources of the Pacific States. It is min vast tracts which will serve for agriculting agents. The resources is which are milions of agents and controlled within Indian reservations, while the Devons and our common cattle, have, for long periods, been accustomed to run at large and 'rough it,' under circumstances of the value of the resources of the value of the resources of the soil can supply it.

The resources of the Sound country, and exceed those of any other portion of the Pacific States. It is main vast tracts which will serve for agriculting the resources of the sound of the statement, "which was one of the their inability to compete the runged pastures and cold climates with hardier stock, which, like the Devons and our common cattle, have, developed the rung harding the resource of the sound of the resource of the soil of the runged pastures and cold climates with hardier stock, which, like the Devons and our common cattle, have, developed the runged pastures and cold climates with hardier stock, wh hitch 'im up, but he wouldn't be hitched. He jest everlastin'ly kicked the wagon inter splinters. He kicked one eend outer ther stable and kicked ther stall down, and kicked everything in sight. Ben took 'im out in the corn-field one day and hitched 'im to a plow, but he up and kicked that plow over inter ther next lot. He was all right under saddle, but the minit Ben tried ter hitch 'im ter anything he jest kicked it outer sight. No matter where he was, if things didn't suit 'im he jest let himself out an' kicked. Nobody but Ben dast go near 'im. Well, he finally diskivered that everybody was scared of 'un, an' he got the idee that he was the greatest mule in that section of the country. He had way of cockin' one ear forrard and the other backards, an' winkin' one eye when any one came near im, as much as to say. 'Git on to me: I'm Ben Appleby's kickin' mule and don't yer forgit it.' When Ben would be ridin' im long ther road an'they'd pass an other mule, he'd jist git his ears in position an' wink an grin as much as ter say: 'I'm the only mule in this country. I'm a kicker, I am " He seemed to understan that he had I am " He seemed to understan that he had the dead wood on Ben, an' that nobody could hitch 'm to no sort o' vehicle. He got chuck, ram, jam full of conceit, and use ter parade aroun' the barnyard like he owned the place. Ben made up his mind as how the mule wouldn't never be no count tell he was broke to drive in harness. He tried all sorts er ways. He hitched 'm to a mowin' machine, and the rault was he had ter gits new maways. He hitched 'im to a mowin' machine, and the result was he had ter git a new machine. The mule kicked it all out 'er shape. He broke up everything that Ben tried ter hitch 'im to. Bimeby Ben got mad. He swore he'd take the conceit out o' that animal if it tuk his whole farm. Then he begun to study up the case, till one day a man came study up the case, till one day a man came along with one o' them farm engines what they run thrashin' mersheens with. Ben says to ther man, 'I'll give yer five dollars if you'll let me hitch my mule ter that mersheen. 'Git out yer mule,' sex the man, an' Ben led 'im outer the stable. 'He can't pull it,' sex the man. 'Never mine,' sex Ben, 'he kin try it.' So he led the mule out in the road, an' the mule he knowed in a minit what was goin' on. So he led the mule out in the road, an the mule he knowed in a minit what was goin on. He cocked his ears backards and forrards, and gringed, and sez to hissels:

"They're goin' to hitch me to that thing. Dog-gone my skin, I'll kick it inter the next county. I'm Ben Appleby's kickin' mule, I am. Watch me now an see how I do it.

"Well, Ben an' the man got 'im hitched up to the mersheen an' he begin to kick agin the

the job, sn' the man a laughin' to kill hisself.
Ben looked kinder satisfied, but he never
fetched a smile. Bimeby the mule settled
down on his four legs an' swung his head
aroun' an' said to hisself:

"'Wat kine of a dog gone vehicle is this any how? She don't fetch worth a cent Maybe somethin's the matter with my legs

Maybe somethin's the matter with my legs. I'll go for it agin, anyhow.'

"An' he set his teeth together an' began to kick agin. Well, sir, he hammered his heels agin that boiler head till he was black in the face, but she never weakened. Then he'd stop an' take breath an' swear, an' then he'd kick agin. Well, sir, he kep' that up fur full half an hour, till he was weak as a cat; then he stopped an' flopped both ears forrard and cried like a baby. Sen let 'im stan' there a little while, an' then he onhitched im' an' took 'im back to the stable. The next day he hitched 'im up to a buggy, an' he trotted off without sayin' a word, an' to-day he's as decent and respectable a mule as they is in the cent and respectable a mule as they is in the county. Ben's wife drive im to town mos every day in a fayton".—St. Louis Republican.

Why will you plant trees that are of no intrinsic value, but simply a nuisance and bore? The trees that are principally planted in Colorado at present may grow quicker, and afford shade sooner than chestnuts, but of what value are they when grown? Chestnuts are selling very readily in the East at \$10 per parrel, wholesale. Chestnuts seem to possess a flavor which is alike agreeable the old and young, and are, in fact, bought almost by everybody. The chestnut tree affords a beau-tiful shade, and is one of the prettiest trees grown. What looks nicer than a house and lawn in the midst of a beautiful clump of trees, and what is more pleasant than to ga-ther chestnuts in the fall? Who cannot ap-preciate the pleasant time to be spent cracking nuts and eating fruit during the long win ter evenings around the happy hearth stone. Let us plant more trees that will repay for the labor and care in raising them, and life in fu ture years will be a pleasant delight.—Ex.

Cheney Tribune . It transpires that Spokar is the banner county in the Territory in the way of population, the vote of this county at the recent election being 1,982. Walla Walla comes next with 1,118, and King, 1,803. Now as Cheney is the banner town of Spokan county, and Spokan is the banner county of the Territory, therefore Cheney is the boss town in Washington Territory. This logic may not be approved by all our contemporaries, and yet they will not argue the proposition. That argument takes the cake.

## WM. WATSON, commission Agent

.THE SALE OF

#### GALLOWAY and POLLED ANGUS: Or

BERDERN CATTLE. I HAVE FOR SALE 200 head of imported entile. As an old resident of Oregon and Washington I know well the requirements of the Pacific Coast stock raisers. Eg. Address the care of Platt & Evans, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Missouri.

### Stock Breeders' Directory

Let'Under this head we will publish small adver-lsements, like the following, for \$8 per year. Larger divertisements will be charged in proportion.

## WM. ROSS.

BREEDER OF SPANISH or AMERICAN MERINO Sheep, Pilot Rock, Umatilla county, Oregon. Send for circulars and descriptions of sheep. Jlypd

#### JOHN MINTO,

BREEDER OF MERINO SHEEP, Salem, Marion County, Oregon

DAVID GUTHRIE, BREEDER OF LONG-WOOL and SPANISH ME

#### Pure Bred Berkshire Swine IMPORTED STOCK

MY BOAR OAK GROVE WAS BROUGHT from England and his dam was a famous prize winner. I have fine pigs on hand and ready for sale. Also I have the best breeds of

Imported Peland - China Swine, orted from the best Eastern herds. My sows will e pigs next Spring. THOMAS CROSS,

#### Spanish Merino Sheep.

OFFER A FEW THOROUGHBRED MERINO FOR sale. I invite correspondence or will be glad to ow customers my farm on Mill creek, 5 miles south Salem. THOMAS CROSS, Salem, Oregolt.

## Grade Jersey Bull for Sale.

HAVE A VERY PINE GRADE (One-half) JERSEY
Bull, one year old which I offer for sale. Call at
my place, three-fourths of a mile cast of State Insane
Asylum, Salem, or address for particulars,
the property of the property of



dec8-2t

Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, a to order with name, or name and address an bers. It is reliable, cheap and convenient, right and gives perfect satisfaction. Illi-Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

# Eastern Cranberry Vines

A. J. BURR'S BOG. Olympia, W. T.

Send money by Registered Letter, Money Order Wells, Fargo & Co's, with directions for forwarding.

In 1877, I planted three 50 feet beds of the Jersey cranberry vines. I planted them in inches spart, each way, sauded one bed six inches deep, one three inches, and another I planted on the natural bog.

The sauded beds yielded but a few berries and are dying out. In 1880 I valiered from the natural bed two large sugar barrels full of berries, and only one barrel from both the sauded ones. Muck or Peat land that overflows until about the first of May is the best for the Cranberry. Reep the water on the vines until the late frosts are over, and you will have a good crop every year.

rery year.

Plant by dropping the vines 2 feet by 6 inches, and ording into the muck with a forked stick or wedge haped dibble. Hoe out the weeds the first year; pull hem out by hand the second, and the third year they will take care of themselves.

A. J. BURR. Olympia, Thurston Co., W. T.



INCUBATOR.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN (From the Beston Globe.)

Heers, Editors :—

The above is a good likeness of Ers. Lydis E Plak-ham, of Lynn, Mass, who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is scalonized devoted her work, which is the outcome of a lifectudy, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its epoclas burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not will purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Luteorrhors, Irregular and paintul Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, linfammation and Diceration, Floodings, all Pheplacements and the concequent epinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

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It permeates every portion of the system, and givenew life and viger. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroyabil craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stormech. It curso liloating, Headaches, Revrous Prostration, General Debility, Sieeplemann, Depression and Indiguetion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the switch governs the female system.

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