## Mjorticultural.

An Early Crop of Peas.

There are two distinct classes of plas; those with small round seeds, the other with much larger, arregularly shaped peas, the surface of which is wrinkled. The wrinkled, seeded, or marrow peas, are as much better than the other as sweet corn is superior to field corn. Theround peas, while not so good, are much hardier and earlier than the others. Unless the soil is warm and they germinate quickly, wrinkled peas will decay before they can come up. The round peas are vastly better the oth rs come. To have early peas they must be sown early-the earlier the better. After the seil has thawed for the first four inches, even if it is solid below, sow peas. If the ground were manured and plowed last autumn, all the better; if not, select the rich est available spot, and open a drill four inches deep. Peas should be covered deeper than most other se ds. Fer varieties, the Early Kent is one of the best; it has almost as many names as there are dealers. Daniel O'Rourk is one of the names of a good strain of this pea, Carter's First Crop is another variety, and every spring new early extra carly sort-are sent from England, which usually turns out to be the old Early Kent, with a new name. The pers should be sown in the bot-tom of the drill rather thickly, at least one every inch, and at first covered with about an inch of soil. It is well to put about four inches of coarse stable manure over the rows; inches of coarse stable manure over the rows; this is to be left on in cold day; but when it is sunny and warm, pull it off with the rake, and let the sun strike the sol over the peas, replacing it at night. When the peas spreut, gradually cover them with fine, warm soil placing the coarse manure over them as needed, until the covering of soil reaches the level of surface. If a ridge of soil, a few leach the level of surface, the dearen and the covering of soil as few leach the level of surface. needed, until the level of surface. If a ridge of soil, a level level of surface. If a ridge of soil, a level level of surface, if a ridge of soil, a level level of surface, inches high draw some fine soil up to a few inches high, draw some fine soil up to them, and stick in the bru h. When the sun becomes dry and warm, the main crop of wrinkled peas may be sown.—American

#### Our Market Abroad for Dried Fruits.

It is a mistake among many farmers and fruit raisers in the United States to think that the different varieties of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, gooseberries, etc., are grown in greater perfection in Europe than here. It is not the fact. raise these as abundantly here and in as much perfection as they do in Europe, and with not this er more than half the labor as d expense. It is true, however, that more pains are taken there, and that their modes are more systematized; but the cost of producing a crop, we repeat, is very much greater there than here, but still the profit may be greater, as nearly all kinds of fruit sell at a much higher price there than here. We have not a doubt that the United States, ore many years, will be come the greatest f uit raising country in the world. Our soil and climate partake of every description, and if one kind of fruit is not adapted to a particular place another is; hence the wide extent of our territory presents to us a means of cultivating su cessfully all kinds of fruit. For years we have been shipping enormous quantities of apples to Europe, and this exportation is steadily in-creasing and will continue to increase until the trade shall become one of national import In dried fruits, such as peaches and apples, the exportation has already acquired large proportions, and in ten years more it will go on multiplying in extent unti- fruit raising will become a far greater and more prefitable tranch of industry than at present. With such a market open to us we can never grow an overabund nee of app es and peaches these, in addition to cranberries, in their natural condition, fresh from the trees and vines, out it to be, and no doubt will be, produced in quantities sufficient to meet any demand. The very cheapness with which we demand. The very cheapness with which we can send them abroad will open up for us an unlimited nark t for all with which we can supply it. Germantown Telegraph.

## Be Ready Early.

A season of activity is near at hand. Spring and then transplant out doors. Flower is coming, with its pressing work. Are farmers ready for sowing and planting? Every implement should be provided beforehand, that no time may be wasted in making purchases or repairs after the work should begin. We and better. have have known a half day's plowing to be lost because the whiffletrees were not at hand. Some farmers start out with their the peas.

If strawberry beds have not been mulched in the peas.

If strawberry beds have not been mulched in the peas. stock, and when one is needed the team is taken from the field and driven to the store. Such a loss of time is a rerious matter, and should be thoughtfully guarded against by ample provision of all such acticles of the farm. It is a poor time to mend a harrow when it should be at work in the field.

We do not favor that economy—it may be so called—that relies upon the neighbors for many of the tools of the farm. There are ertain farm implements that may be owner in partnership, as a roller or resper, but the constant borrowing rakes, forks, etc., is not a wise and economical practice. Be provided with all these essential farm tools and have them in good order and at hand when the time arrives for using them.

Now is the time to look to these matters, and make all needed preparations for the busy days that will soon be here. In the peace of winter prepare for the war of springs peace o

## Flaxseed Production.

The report lately issued of the Flaxseed inspecter to the Chicago Board of Trade for the fact "that the t tal inspected receipts of flaxseed at Chicago during the year 1882, amount-

bestow on his flax crop a more careful and rational treatment than he has hitherto been wont to, and thus to make it considerably more remunerative:

The total flaxseed crop of 1882 of the Western and Northwestern States, has been estimated by Messre R. S. Wallace & Co., flaxseed merchants of Chicago, at about 7,500,000 bushels, 500,000 bushels of which are still expected to arrive, while about 2,000,. | Caquille City is rapidly in proving.

000 bushels have found their way to the St. Louis oil mills and other points. It is, there for , safe to assume that at le st 1,000 carloads of impurities intermixed with the flaxseed have been sent to the different markets, on which freight, storage, commission another expenses to the amount of at least \$125, 000 has been paid which might and ought to

with regard to the suggestion of the flax With regard to the suggestion of the flax-seed inspector "that the farmer should procure pure seed for sowing," it is to be feared that this will not be possible, because all the home grown flaxseed, without exception, has been rendered so impure by many years of careless management and the sowing of impure seed, that seed deserving the name of "pure" does not at all exist in the Western States. Another reason is that all the Western grown seed, in order to save expenses and than no peas, and are very acceptable until ein grown seed, in order to save expenses and turn it without lose of time into cash, is taken from the field where it is taken off by the steam threshing machine, direct to the Lext elevator or shipped to the market, with-out any cleaning of it being considered neces-

Apart from its extreme impurity, as evi-Apart from its extreme impurity, as evidenced by the above stated facts, it must be remarked that American grown flaxseed, having never been renewed to any large extent since its first introduction, over a hundred years ago, is thoroughly degenerated and only capable of producing a dwarfist, sickly plant and a small quantity of seed of inferior quality.

inferior quality.

In order, therefore, to raise flax cultivation again from the state of degradation into which it has fallen in the West, but especially in order to raise the yield of seed from seven or twelve. eight bushels per acre, as it now is, to twelve to fifteen, as it was ten or fifteen years ago, and in order to improve the totally deteriorated quality of the seed, it will be indispens-able to sow next season the best foreign seed that can be procured.

#### Deep and Shallow Plowing.

Farmi g is an empirical science, and its true ends can be attained only by intelligent experience; and the product of this experience is valuable in proportion as it is the result of careful and repeated observation. No one experiment. A great deal has been said and written on the value of deep plowing versus shallow plowing. Others have ex-haust d their effervescence on the advantages

of shallow plowing.

A little thought would obviate much discussion. There are no uniform and unexceptional advantages in favor of deep or of shal-

low plowing.

A deep soil is always desirable. A sure way of obtaming it is by deep plowing and thorough manuring. But if, while securing this end, a lean sub-soil be turned up, and a surface feeder be planted it is very certain that the crop harvested will be a small one. But if deep plowing be continued until there is no poor sub-soil, but a rich under-soil be is no poor sub-soil, but a rich under-soil be turned up instead, then deep plowing may be a success, though hot a necessity, for sur-face feeders. But on the other hand, it a shallow furrow were turned on a heavy clay soil, and then planted in beets, it would not be difficult to foretell future events so far as

zeets were concerned. Every tarmer must determine for himself when he should plow deep and when shallow, remembering that this is dependent upon numerous contingencies.

## Notes for April

inch of clean sand on top, and in this sow the seed, keeping the surface properly watered, sufficient to keep the sand from getting dry. As soon as they are an inch in hight transplant into other boxes or in rows say two or three necless apart and an inch apart in rows. three n.c. es apart and an inch apart 12 rows, an I when they are three or four inches high, ransplant again in bask ts or boxes say four to six plants to a quart box. If they are the to grow stocky.

course omons and leets can remain in d box or bed until the groun should be sown in the same way, and by the stime danger of fr. st is over you will have a splenuid lot of plants to set out, and those, too, that will come in bloom one to two er any return freight would be shipped from months earlier, and hence bloom much larger

S w pear the first time the ground opens, and if the land is p.or, scatter the little manure you may have right in the row with

heretofore, scatter enough hay or straw over them new to just hide the ground and plants from sight. Remember the most trying test or the plants come with the fre for the plause come with the freezing and thawings of early spring. Leave the mulch on, and the plants will grow up through it and yield a much better or p.

The old wood should be cleaned out of

blackberries and raspberries now if not done Manure scattered over the strawberry beds ow that have born one crop will help greatly

in their yield.

Hot beds should be started at once. depth of at least one foot of new manure well trodden down is not too much; in fact, two is better. Bank up well around the teds with

new manure. Throw a good fork of coarse stuff around each raspherry and blackberry bush to mulch well and protect from drouth. - Purdy's Fruit Record.

## Whitewashing Trees.

Don't whitewash the bark upon the bodies of fruit a d ornamental trees. We are at a year 1882, has brought out the astonishing less to know for what purpose some persons thus coat the bark of fruit and shade trees seed at Chicago during the year 1882, amounting to 10,243 carloads, equal to 5,040,023 them look nice. It certainly does them more bushels, contained impurities to the extent of harm than good, as it serves to obstruct the 320,425 bushels, and that the to al inspected respiratory organs and in a measure prevents shipment during the same period amounted diseased and rough or covered with moss, shipment during the same period amounted to 4,203,545 bushels and contained 237,757 bushels of impurities."

The inspector adds to this statement the following remarks, which deserve to receive the widest possible publicity, as they may lead the intelligent and progressive farmer to bestow on his flax crop a more careful and bestow on his flax crop a more careful and disable of the tree.—Minneapolis Tribune. vitality of the tree .- Minneapolis Tribune.

> FARMER is the true advocate of all farmers. A word spoken in our behalf cannot be amies. Try and get us up a club. See our offer on

# Antegesting News.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL. A Few Points Concerning the Pacific Coas

[From Daily Standard.]

Henry Villard, president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, with his party, consisting of C. A. Spofford, private secretary, Gen. J. B. Fry, Dr. L. Weberand W. B. Mead, hvae arrived in San Francisco and will proceed at once to this city. In conversation with a reporter, Mr. Spoff rd, speaking for Mr. Villard, said, in relation to the Oregon Trancontinental, that in pursuance of the objects of its organization, namely, to sid in the con-struction of the main line of the Northern Pacific and other systems of lines tribuary to the latter road, it has been negotiating for some time with the Oregon and California some time with the contract Railroad with reference to a contract for the construction of the remaining portion of the main line to a junction with the Central Pacific near the boundary of Cali-Oregon and Californis system, which will consist of about 500 miles of main line and branches of standard gauge road. negotiations resulted in an agreement between the two companies, according to which the Oregon Transcontinental Company shall complete and equip the remaining 125 miles of the southern extension, and receive therefor \$3,600,000 in first mortgage bonds, issued at

\$3,600,000 in first mortgage bonds, issued at the rate of \$20,000 per month, and \$3,800,000 secured by second mortgage bonds.

The Oregon Transcontinental company will lease the Oregon and California syst m for 99 years, perpetually paying a rental of, first, the amount of the fixed charges, being interest on the first and second mortgage bonds; second, \$20,000 per year. To maintain the organization of the Oregon and California company; and third, \$300,000 per annum for three and one half years, to be distributed as dividends at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum on the preferred stack of the Oregon and California company, and fourthly, to pay from and after company, and fourthly, to pay from and after July 1, 1866, to the lessor, 35 per cent. of the test can be made from a single experiment. And yet the great mass of farmers draw what they call satisfactory con clusions from but one experiment. A great deal has been said and written on the value of deep plowing Both the construction contract and its lease will be a very profitable arrangement for the Oregon Transportation company, as it is known that it already holds a controlling interest in the Northern Pacific and the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. He also stated that the perpetual lease of the Oregon and California completes its control of the entire wast railroad avatem, represented by the tire vast railroad system, represented by the main line of the Northern Pacific, and its various branches, built and to be built, in Mi. nesota, Dakota, Montana, Oregon and Washington Territory, as well as every other existing railroad in Oregon and Washington

Certitory.
The Oregon and California main line, or completion of the southern extension, will extend from Portland to the California bounextend from Portland to the California boundary, and form, with the Central Pa. fic lines in the Sacraments valley, and the lines of the Northern Pacific, west and north of Portland, a continuous line from San Francisco to Puget Sound, representing a total length of nearly one thousand miles. The line would then be one of the best passennger lines in the country, and will control the entire transportation business between San Francisco and Portland, Washington Territory and British Columbia, now carried by the steam-hips of the Oregon Railway and

For early tomatoes, lettuce, cabbage, beets and onions, sow seed now, either in hot beds or green houses, or if you have neither, find a shallow box two-thirds full of earth and an analysis of clean and on top and in this south a 30 per cent per annum.

whether any was contemplated, he was unable to say. The road will be completed the list of August, and will be ready for business in September.

A me ting of the Oregon and Transconti-

seed a discussion of this subject. In answer to Oregon eastward, via the Oregon Shor Line. fect on Portland of the completion of the Northern Pacific to Kalama.

## THE LIQUOR LICENSE.

Extensive Litigation for the City in Pro-

[From the Standard, April 10th.] The new liquor license ordinance passed Wednesday night by the city council, is to be productive of much trouble as anticipated. The statement that the new law give- general satisfaction is not the fact, as a majority of saloon keepers are determined to stand out against it. At the meeting of the union yesterday about 140 dealers were present and though their deliberations were secret, enough has been learned to warrant the anenough has been learned to warrant the annuacement that there will be a formidable resistance to the operation of the law. That the matter is badly mixed will be seen by the following statement of fasts: The attorneys for the Liquor Dealers union called at fice of the aunitor and clerk yesterday and obtained a copy of what they were informed or believed to be the ordinance that was passed. This provided in section one that before any person could engage in the retail business of selling liquor, he must pay a license of \$500. In another section it provides that of \$500. In another section it provides that before the license is is used the applicant must pay to the city treasurer and obtain a receipt therefor, which must be presented to the audi-tor and click within five days before the comtor and contained the quarter. This put the li-cense at \$2000 per year, by the actual terms of the ordinance. While it is well known that such was not the inte tion of the coun it is good for an, thing it can be enforced pro viding it is not faulty in other respects, sup-posing it to be sound as it reads, it cannot take effect until five days before the commencement of the nex quarter, and the saloons will not have to pay license tent tevers—by the use of H p hitters. bef re that time, as the old law is repealed, and a penal law cannot be retreactive. On the other ; and the au itor and clerk says that We call stention to the fact that the copy procured by the attorney is not a copy of the ordinance that was signed by the mayor. This, of course, raises a question. The liquor dealers will claim that a new copy of the ordinance was made after the fatal errors were discovered and signed by the

and accepted by the mayor and auditor and clerk, is good for the year and cannot be changed or vitiated, and business done under it ruined or abolished without proper notice and time. This, then, is the condition that and time. The, then, is the condition that the matter is in at present, and it is certain that enough of the saloon keepers will contest it so as to make a bill of costs. It is understood to be the intention of the city attorney to commence proceedings against parties who are ruoning without license and the first case will be made a test, and it looks very much as though the city is bound to lose in the end, which ever way judgment is ren-dered. In the first place, the saloon keepers do not object to paying a liceuse which they consider reasonable, so that in case judgment was rendered against them, they could only be conviced of a technical violation; next, if a case is made it will, in every probability, go to the supreme court, and may not be reached for three or six months, during which time the saloons would continue to do hardeness and saloons would continue to do business, and pay no license. A quarter is understood to include three calendar months, understood to include three calendar months, beginning with the first day and ending with the last. Whether an ordinance could change the custom so as to make the quarter begin on the 11th day of a month or any other than the first day of every third mouth may come up in a judicial investiga-tion. These are the chilly facts about the license matter. tion. These are the chilly facts about the license matter, and it shows there is a great fault some where. Either the law makers have been to have in their endeavors to amend the law, or else they are not p sted on the philosophy of laws. The fact that an entire business system of the city has rebelled against the operation of a certain law that affects them alone, is sufficient cause for the belief that there is something wrong somewhere, and it is wise that caution be the belief that there is something wrong somewhere, and it is wise that caution be employed in the settlement of the difficulty. It has become a matter of considerable public importance, and will have to be adjusted in some manner. If the sentiment of the community is in favor of high license or total prohibition, and the council has made so graring a mistake as to make a law that virtually defeats the wish of the people, then that body will have to bear the blame, and it may be unkindly said by some thoughtless persons, that the members some thoughtless persons, that the members gave more attention to voting themselves salgave more attention to voting themselves sal-aries than they did to making laws that are needed. The matter cannot be gone at in a rough and tumble manner, because the par-ties affected appear determined in the action they have taken. Whether prosecutions will be commenced before the meeting of the council, next Wednesday, is not determined.

#### THE O. & C. EXTENSION.

Much activity along the line of operations of the California and Oregon railroad has been recently manifested, and the force of men has been considerably increased during the past few days. \*It is proposed to push the work forward to a speedy conclusion, but from the nature of the country north of Red-ding and along the line of the Central Pacific railroad in that vicinity, progress has been necessarily slow. In several instances it has been found necessary to construct circuitous wagon roads so as to reach the line of survey, on which the prop sed route has been This work is not only arduous, but exceedi gly slow, and accounts for many of the vexati us de ays in the past. Over 200 la-borers have been employed on this particular work for upwards of six weeks. On comple-tion of the Colorado river extension of the Southern Pacific, the gang of m n at present occupied there will be transferred to a point some sixty miles from Redding, and a van-tage taken of the summer to push the work as much as possible. Masoury has been completed through the most difficult points som niles beyond Redding, where massive retain ing walls inside of the mountains have been built, together with a number of piers and culverts, in the construction of which to gether with other improvements, 300 men getter with other improvements, 300 men were engaged. Three engineering parties are revising the preliminar, surveys along to u per Sacramento canyon, and also making final locations, and will extend their labors along the whole line of the road. It is exward in a few days, most of whom will b brought from Colorado. Shipment of material to Redding has commenced in good early est, and there is on the ground alread chough of steel rails weighing 60 pounds to likely to run up too high or spinding before time to set out doors, nip them back to cause the to grow stocky.

A meeting of the Oregon and Transcourt the yird, including trimming, fish plates and the to grow stocky.

A meeting of the Oregon and Transcourt the yird, including trimming, fish plates and the to grow stocky.

A meeting of the Oregon and Transcourt the yird, including trimming, fish plates and the to grow stocky. Speaking in relation to the existence of the line to Astoria he said he could not enter into the radroad crosses seven times, will be the scene of extensive railroad engineering. The question of spanning the river by means of fron bridges has been considered. For the present, however, wooden bridges are con-sidered as answering all requirements.

A large number of laborers left San Francisco on Friday for the scene of operations of the line of the California and Oregon cailroad and on arrival at Redding will begin the wor of gracing. It is pr posed to enter upon the construction of the road already cleared to a distance upward of fifteen miles from that point, so that track laying will be considerably accelerated during the next three months. The Mojave branch of the Southern Pacific railroad is nearly completed, and will reacthe Colorado river at the Needles inside of two weeks. It is now within eight miles of the river, but a great deal of heavy work will have to be done on the remaining eight miles, owing to a range of hills that has to be cross-At last advices the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, with which the Southern Pacific onnects at the Needles, was within 30 miles of the river, and was being energetically pushed forward. It is expected that connec tion will be made within a month, when through line will be opened between St Louis and San Francisco, through the South ern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific and the St. Louis and San Francisco railroads, which it is understood, are all virtually under the control of the Southern Pacific railroad. completion of the Mohave branch of the Southern Pacific, almost the entire working force at present engaged there will be transferred to Redding.

## Remember This.

If you are sick, Hop bitters will surely aid Nature in naking you well when all else fails.

If you are coefive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from ny other of the numeoous diseases of the stomach of bowels, it is your own fault if you remain it, for H. p. Bitters are a sovereigh remedy in all such complaints If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Douth this moment, and turn for

a cure to Hop litte rs.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervou ness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop litters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a missmat district, barrie de your system against the source

tent fevers—by the use of H p litters.

I you have rough, pinnely or sallow skin, had breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally. Hop linkers will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, heath, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, floweds flood, lilver, Nerves, Kinderey, Brighte Diseases, 5.00 will be paid for a sase they will not cure help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wile, sixter, mother, or anglete, can be made the picture of health, by affect of the poor of the picture of health, by affect of the picture of the pic

mayor during the adjournment of the council. Not an alcoholic beverage, but a true and reliable family medicine is Brown's from litters.

#### SILVERTON'S BOOM

The Silverton, Marion county, Appeal has the following good word to say of its town and its opportunities :

With the tide of immigration which must necessarily pour into the Willamette valley this year, every town in the interior will ab sorb some per cent. of the coming population In order to receive and retain our share of the new com rs, we must make an effort to provite for them. If there are no houses for rent, that will constitute one great drawback. It often happens that immigrants of mean desire to stop and rent for a short time in order to look about them to find a suitable place for a permanent location. Finding no vacant houses they naturally go to some other town where such accommodation can be found and, as a rule, invest where they stop. Silverton ne ds 30 vacant dwelling houses, to be leased to new comers. Its large real estate owners should also survey and p ace upon the market suitable lots upon which the purchaser market suitable lots upon which the purchaser can build. That is the only way to build up a town, and land sold in the manner above described, would yield a handsome profit to the owners. We have one of the finest locations in the valley. One of the best trading points for its size on the coast. We want a woolen mill, a tannery, and a furniture man-ufactory. They will all pay. Plenty of water power at hand, ready to be utilized. We want more good, industrious workmen per-manently identified with the place. There is also a demand for good, steady hands to clear up land and to work on the farms.

#### Consumption Cured:

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his! ands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent curs for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarri, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debuitty and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its avonderful curative, powers. Debiity and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it has duty to make it known to his suffering felfows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve suffering. I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 14 Power's Block,

"Rough on Ents." Clears out rats, mic., roaches, flies, ants, hed-bug-skunk, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Druggists.

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J. H. SETTLEMIER, PROP.

K EEPS A FULL STOCK OF

FRUIT, SHADE,

ORNAMENTAL,

AND NUT TREES

Vines and Shrubbery at very low rates. No posts of frees which are ruining so many trees on this Coas-ta-Send for Catalogue.

TIMOTHY, CLOVER,

SPRING RYE

Just walved by last str. A full supply of the above name grass seed and grain.

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In 25 and 100 pound sacks at

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ROSES rared for immension and experience of the print post-adatal feet office, and labeled, for \$1: (2 for \$2: 19 for \$4: 35 for \$5: 75 for \$12: 100 for \$1. WE CIVE a Hindsome Fresent of choice and valuable ROSE Street of the extrement of the print of the extrement o THE DINGEE & CONARD CO.

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Practical Gardeners, made on realize the a strongly than most seed dealers, we ver-acter as sentimen imaginated the practice of the practice has extended and be-by, this practice has extended and be-marked that the past season it required it I one of our largest greenhouses for our se-gite fall and winter, and afterwards in 8 ent ground we had set out many thousand enting the stock in vegetable seeds alone were. All these tests are carried on a super-plex appreciation of Verreserving the vice, in vegetable seeds alone of over so, rowers. All these tests are carried on under the per and supervision of PELDE HENDERSON, and as the state of the seed of the seed of the seed of the vice of the seed of the seed

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### Eastern Cranberry Vines FOR SALE FROM

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

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

Wels, Fargo & Co's., with directions for forwarding.

In 1877, I planted three 50 feet beds of the Jersey cranberry vines. I planted them 18 inches apart, caus way; sanded one bed six inches deep, one three inches, and another I planted on the natural bog.

The sanded beds yielded but a few berries an are dying out. In 1880 I rathered from the natural bed two farge sugar barrels full of berries, and only one barrel from toth the sand o ones. Muck or Peat land that overflows until at a tithe first of May is the best for the Cranberry. Ke, the water on the vines until the late frosts are over, and you will have a good crop every year.

Plant by dropping the vines 2 feet by 6 inches, and forcing into the muck with a forked stick or wedge shaped dibble. Hee out the weeds the first year; ull them out by hand the second, and the third year they will take care of t emselves.

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

C. N. POTTER, NURSERYMAN, Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Shrubbery, Vines

ta Has an especially fine lot of the PLUM and PRUNE TREES. VERY BEST VARIETY. Address C. N. POTTER, Salem, Oregon

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Wholesale & Retail Dealer in SEEDS!

Fruit and Evergreen Seeds, Plants, Etc.,

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In large quantities, and offered in lots to purch sers.

HEDGE SHEARS, PRUNING and BUDDING KNIVES,

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THE OREGON SEED DEPOT

We have found found it necessary to secure larger quarters to accommodate our continually

INCREASING BUSINESS.

to we have leased one of those fine new stores on second street, corner of Folmon, where we will be slessed to meet all of our old and new sustomers. New Seeds now arriving. Send for Cata-logue Just out, Sent FREE on Application.

TANGENT NURSERY.

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