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Grand Prairie, No. 10—Nimrod Payne, Albany, Linn Co., Oregon.

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Tualatin, No. 111—F. M. Kruse, Wilsonville, Clackamas Co., Oregon.

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Butte Creek, No. 82-meets at their hall on the 2d Saturday of each month.

Master P. J. Ridings, Glad Tidings,
Clackamas Co.

Sec -J. R. White, Butte Creek, Clackamas Mono, No. 25-meets let Satur, at 1 o'clock.

Mono, No. 25—meets let Satur. At 1 o clock.

Master—B. F. Smith, Lewisville, Polk Co.
Secretary—H. C. McTimmonds, " "

Soap Creek, No. 14—meets 2d Saturday.

Master—P. H. Bowman, Albany, Linn Co.
Secretary—W. L. Cauthorn, Wells, Benton

Goshen, No. 101—meets on the 1st Saturday.

Master —Win. Steward, Goshen, Lane Co.
Secretary—W. R. Dillard,

Howall Prairie No. 20 Howell Prairie, No. 80-meets 4th Saturday

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at 10 A. M. Master-Wm. Sappingfield, Salem, Ogv. Secretary—J. W. Howell,
Umpqua, No. 28—meete 1st Satur, at 10 A. M.
Master—D. S. K. Brick, Myrtle Creek.
Secretary—W. F. Owens, Roseburg, Douglas County.

las County.
Umpqua Dist. Pounona Grange—meets lat
Saturday at 2 P. M.
Master—D. S. K. Buick, Myrtle Creek.
Secretary—Geo. W. Jones.
Young's River, No. 172—meets lat Saturday.
Master—W. H. Gray, Olney, Clatsop Co.
Secretary—C. Peterson,

California Co-Operation.

At the recent meeting of the California State Grange the committee on Cooperation submitted the following report:

The principles of co-operation are in-corporated in our "declaration of purposes," where, in our "specific objects," the agents of Portland shippers. Nev-we declare that "we propose meeting ertheless, I have heard a trustworthy placent glance at his comfortable surtogether, talking together, working to-

necessity of co-operation. When the sacks at every railroad station. First seeds of co-operation were planted well, the farmers themselves in Rochdale, England, it was done by seven poor clerks, who could not invest but a few dollars each. Many members of the Order do not feel the same inter-est in co operation that those who feel the necessity of it have. The Grange embraces all the industries of agriculture, and therefore a wide range of co-opertion. We of America desire to make rapid strides, while the laboring class of England are slow and plodding. drew rein the other day on the brow of We of California are even more anxious to reach the top in a day. The success of any plan of business adopted by the farmer must be attained by a steady pull, and when you get to the top be careful not to leave the brakes off lest disaster befall you.

WHEAT FIELDS IN THE PACIFIC NORTH.

of Oct. 12, 1883, says: "What shall the ing further, I entered a reach of unculharvest be?" is a question which the fall tivated land now yielding only the sucmovement of the wheat crop, now about beginning in the Pacific Northwest, promises soon to answer. A smaller which you might think could produce promises soon to answer. A smaller yield to the acre than usual is the general verdict, but in this region at increased acreage. In the Willamette Valley. Oregon's "garden spot," much Valley, Oregon's "garden spot," much forty bushels to the acre "unfit for culof the crop was winter-killed, the first tivation." The farmers tell a different occurrence of the kind, I am told, but story. Here is a neat white house, surrounded with Lombardy poplars, which given a yield of twenty-bushels an acre, an extraordinary vindication of soil and climate. The "inland empire," as Northeastern Oregon and Southeastern Washington are called, has suffered from a persistent drouth. In the past year the capabilities of these regions have been severely tested, and it has been shown prompted a finer residence, on account, that even in a singularly unfavorable season they can be relied upon to produce what would elsewhere be regarded with the home of "the early days," for even a flinty-faced old farmer may have a rich pay-streak of sentiment as a full crop. hidden somewhere within. In the town

Wheat harvesting was later than usual there is one of these cabins still standing this year and the movement of the crop is further delayed by the dull and unsettled candition of the market in Liverpool, which renders Portland shippers slow in bringing forward their purchases. But I gather from farmers and dealers that there is wheat enough now in readiness to overtax all the facilities for transportation to Portland. In this little town of 6,000 or so people, there are nowlying 200,000 bushels awaiting shipment. From the Walia Walia valley, which is some thirty-six miles in length, it is estimated that there will Caty, Grant Co., Oregon.

Oswego, No. 175—M. K. Shipley, Oswego, Clackamas Co., Oregon.

Josephine, No. 179—J. S. Chatham, Wilderville, Josephine Co., Oregon.

Washington, No. 181—A. F. Shoemake, Williams, Josephine Co., Oregon.

Rogue Rivér, No. 190—W. B. Gibson, Ellenshops, Chry Co., Oregon.

North of Dayton is the Snake river, and north of that the famous Palouse countries of the countries o north of that the famous Palouse country, an area of remarkably fertile farming land, stretching east to Farmington and Moscow in Idaho. Along this por-tion of the country drained by the Snake I am informed there are 40,000 tons of wheat vainly begging to be taken to market. The farmers' usual method of shipment is peculiar. Steamboats run up the Snake river to Lewiston, although the river flows through deep canyons. To the summits of these canyons' walls the farmers drive their wagons, and dump their grain down through pipes and shutes to the steamboats below, where it is accounted for, as at elevators and sacked. But there is promise of a railroad soon along the nake to Lewiston, and the promise is likely to be realized, for on the south, Pendleton, Walla Walia, Blue Mountain and Dayton are already reached by rail; on the north of the Snake a branch line is in progress from Palouse Junc-tion east in Farmington and Moscow and the rails will probably be laid through the wheat fields of the intervening country. This year's exports from these regions will bear a smaller comparative relation to the entire crop than usual, on account of the increased de mand for home consumption. The newly arrived settlers are making their presence and their numbers felt especally in the Yakima country to the west, across the Columbia and in the Great Bend of the Columbia to the northwest. Those who have come in this year need wheat for food and as seed, and it is ask.

often more profitable for the farmers to sell them their grain than to sell it to others. It's according to how they take

been erected reflects more glory on the above. You enter the kingdom of wheat is more money in raising them than principles of co-operation than any report can. The success of co-operation depends entirely on keeping in view the depends entirely on keeping in view the mutual interests. Self-interests are in direct antagonism to co-operation. There cascades and fantastic sandhills, does direct antagonism to co-operation. There the line must be drawn. If parties can not suggest an agricultural country. Nor is this impression at first corrected ton, east of Dayton, and on northward the line must be drawn. If parties can not suggest an agricultural country. Nor is this impression at first corrected ton, east of Dayton, and on northward the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line with the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggest and fantastic sandhills, does the line must be drawn. If parties can be suggested as a suggested as they have have no element in them for co-operation. This is the rock on which Columbia, east to Pendleton, and the soil is a basaltic ash, rich in the mineral the self-interested granger splits. This journey thence by stage to Blue Mounis an Order that must fall whenever the tain and north to Walla Walla. You spirit of self interest gains the ascendency over mutual interests. If there is a Patron here who has come for self interest, let him quietly observe, without you are confronted with miles upon miles showing his colors, for the State Grange is the nest and home of co-operation. Every individual is not under the same with small mountains of wheat piled in

Well, the farmers themselves are the

best judges, for they speak from experience, and so I have taken various drives out among the farms around Walla Walla. There had been no rain for 120 days up to last Tuesday, and the roads wheat. These are but rough estimates have been as dusty as Southern Calibut they convey some idea of the enerfornia in the dry season. The country through which I have driven is a high, abruptly rolling prairie, or rather a series of sharply undulating uplands. I a little elevation beyond the town, and looking ahead the ground rose and fell like broken rollers of the sea, stretching on to the horizon. Toward the east the uplands took a steep rise to the blue foot-hills of the mountains. Parched and dry as the plains were, I frequently crossed little streams of water running between the slopes. Wheat, or rather WEST.

Observations of a Week's Ride through the "Inland Empire."

A special correspondent of the N. Y.

Tribune from Walla Walla, under date of Oct. 12, 1883, says: "What shall the nothing better than sage brush. In-deed, some of the government surveyors

nearly hide a little weather-beaten old cabin, standing modestly in the background. That is the original dwelling of the farmer, built when he pre-empted or homesteaded his 160 acres of land, and backed his judgment against that of the government surveyors. There are many of these still standing, preserved after increasing means and ambition

"put up"—when the owner located the ground about him as a timber claim. The sturdy-looking owner of the white house comes out and chats be-neath his poplars. "This is God's country," he says enthusiastically. "If a man can't do well here he can't any where. We can turn out thirty-five bushels of winter wheat to the acre, and there are plenty of men about here who raise more. I know one who got sevty-one bushels an acre from a patch of fifty acres, and several had raised forty

on one of the principal streets. It was

erected-that is too lofty a word, I mean

and fifty." I asked him about the climate. He stretched both hands out into the clear, quivering air and says, "You see." "But the drouth?" "Nevertheless we saved our crops and regetables. We'll send 45,000 tons of wheat from here this fall and winter. Where else could you do that in the face of a four months

drouth?" "And the winters?"

"The weather runs more to extreme here than it does west of the Cascade Range, to be sure. We have a week, or perhaps three or four weeks, of snow in winter. But, bless me, we don't have cold and snow here such as you know in the East. Stock graze out all winter long, and, let me tell you, there's no better country than this for stock and horses." "Do you have water enough?" Did you notice the brooks and the Walla Walla river? They don't show any signs of drying up, do they? Well we've had a drouth such as this section never had before. There's been no rain for 120 days, and we've had no trouble about water yet."

Then I rode by more stubble-fields and straw-ricks and come to another farm house, where I pause to look at some splendid horses in the yard—this country is famous for its horses as well as wheat—and talk over the crop with the owner.

"Our winter wheat yielded between thirty and forty-five bushels an acre," he says. "But the spring wheat was hurt by the drouth, and taking the two together, I think the whole yield will average about twenty-two bushels."

This estimate has been confirmed by others, and I fancy is approximately correct. "Does wheat-raising pay?"

estimate that when the wheat crop is roundings

and a general acting together for our down the Columbia River daily, and holds different views. "I tell you," he mutual protection and advancement." fairly in motion 250 car loads will go Then I find another old settler who utual protection and advancement."

This declaration covers a vast field, pire" will amount to 250,000 tons.

Let me explain more accurately what thousands of dollars into machinand here we are carrying out those purposes; here we are at work for our mutual benefit. You have heard the report of the Co-operative Association of Sacramento. Had the fullest report of the association been made, it would have been most flattering. The monumental structure of brick and mortar that has to Snake River and the Court d'Alenee.

Nevertheless, I suppose this whole reconstituents found in wheat, and mingled with alluvium. There is a theory that these ashes were at some remote day blown over from the ancient volcanoes to the west-Hood, St. Helen's and perhaps Tacoma. Further north the land breaks into steeper slopes and elevations, and on the uplands the soil is a beavy loam. How large the area of available wheat lands is I suppose no one can exactly tell. It is estimated that in the "inland empire," from Pendleton up into the Spokane country, there are 15. 000,000 acres, and of this it is considered that two-thirds will readily produce but they convey some idea of the enor mous extent of agricultural land which lies here, the greater part as yet uncul

IN a letter from Hon, MRS PERRY, Ca-tle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's BRONCHIAL Troches are thus referred to: "Having brought your Bronchai Toches" with me when I came to reside here. I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the pole will walk for miles to get a few." For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases they have no equal. Sold only in barrs.

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BREAK UP THE CHILLS,

but restore the system, more particularly the liver and stomach, to a sound condition, and so prevent a relapse of Fever and Ague by thor-

ERADICATING THE DISEASE.

and the best evidence of this is the invariable success which has always followed the administration of these remedies, as attested by the certificates published annually in Dr. Jayne's Almanac, and the wide-spread popularity of the Ague Mixture in those districts of the United States, where the diseases, for which it is adapted, most prevail.

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