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THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. W. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents.

ONE of the products of the Queen's jubilee is the issue of a new effigy. For fifty years the Queen appeared as a maiden but her majesty has now a new die prepared for all coins appearing crowned and wearing a ribbon of the order of State and Garter.

SENATOR DOLPH was in Salem on Wednesday and was serenaded by a local brass band and in response there to he gave an impromptu speech. He told of what our congressmen had done. And in the course of his remarks he alluded to the great advancement that this state had made since he had come and said that in five years more we would see 250,000 people in the Willamette Valley alone. He promise that Oregon should be well remembered in the next river and harbor bill.

DURING the recent flurry in the wheat market in California, farmers throughout that State sold their grain for future delivery as No. 1 wheat, at \$1.85 and as high as \$1.90 per cental. Expecting of course, to be able to deliver this year's harvested grain. They harvested, and upon delivering, find that they have only No. 2 wheat, as wheat to rank as No. 1 must weigh 60 1/2 pounds to the bushel. They are now rustling around to find No. 1 wheat to make good their sales, but the prospects are not flattering. As California wheat seems this year to be only No. 2, we suggest that they come to Oregon, where No. 1 wheat is common. This should be a lesson to farmers not to gamble on the weather, for such it is. Man may speculate and guess what his crops will yield to the acre, but he had better let the weather and its peculiar conditions alone. This, also explains how there comes to be so much apparently visible supply of wheat on 'change in San Francisco during the deal.

THE EFFECT OF RAILROAD BUILDING

Oregon, and the Pacific Northwest, as a whole, seems to be making wonderful advancement in the way of transportation facilities, and in this respect this region has gone ahead of its actual population. Immigration is not as large as was expected a few years ago, but railroad building has gone on in anticipation of what must be our future. We have now the Northern Pacific that opens to us all the northern tier of states and territories; the Union Pacific that gives us access to the great central route and connects us with the rich mining regions of Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, as well as Eastern Oregon. Then the Southern Pacific is hammering at the Southern boundary to pierce the great wall of the Siskiyou and connects with California. And the Canadian Pacific has made its way over the obstacle that existed in British Columbia and opens to us all the rich gold fields of that northern region. Besides this the Oregon Pacific is building an iron highway through Middle Oregon and will carve yet another new route for travel through other rich mining fields. Oregon and Washington, besides all these continental highways, have quite a net worth of roads in their home system, and others are building to give transportation facilities to every portion of the wheat growing lands of the Inland Empire. Our rivers are traversed by a fleet of steamboats that supply all their ban's with transportation, and it is safe to believe that this competition to possess the country will not cease until railways shall reach and penetrate every part of this wide and productive region.

While the object of these enterprises is to possess the routes that must in time be valuable, and while their effect is to open up and make available for settlement all parts of this great country

and attract population from other states to occupy it, it also has a great significance to those who are already here that these roads have been built, for they open up to us an immense territory that must be supplied with many of our products. The question that comes home to us: What can we produce that these interior districts must use? It is only natural to believe that many of our products can find a market in the mining districts of the wide interior thus opened to us. This being the case let us see what we can do to supply this demand.

Of the common products of the soil much can be grown nearer to these places and we cannot hope to market all our products there. Oregon should have canneries to prepare fruits and vegetables for that market, and it is quite remarkable that we have as yet developed so little in that direction. California has made a specialty of fruits and sends each day a train of cars loaded with such products, which are distributed all the way from Nevada to Chicago, and even to New York. Many car loads of fruits that succeed much better with us, go from California, and it is time we supplied that region ourselves with the fine fruit we can so readily grow. We have demonstrated in the past that Oregon excels in apples, pears, cherries, plums, prunes, and all the small fruits and vegetables. We should have canneries to prepare all fruits and vegetables and the best evidence shows that we can face any competition because of the excellence our products have. As yet there is no organized industry here in this line, and it is time there was. When we see the farming lands of our state impoverished by growing grain crops, and recognize the great advantage that could accrue from other lines of work, we feel like urging the matter upon the attention of producers. Capital says: "We cannot build and operate canneries because the production of fruits is not sufficient to supply them." So we wait on each other and nothing is done. It is necessary, then, for fruit to be grown to encourage canning. Vegetables can be grown at short notice, but fruit trees need six years cultivation before they produce to any extent. Every man who plants trees may rest assured that canners will buy his fruit as soon as the production increases sufficiently.

We have shown that to produce fruits natural to our soil will pay well, and there is every reason why we should become a great fruit-growing country. California has to contend against noxious insects that scarcely troubles us at all. It is true that we have followed up this subject of diversified products rather persistently in the FARMER, but it is because we are convinced that our people have all to gain by it. When we see the scant harvests of occasional years, and compare them with the almost infailing success of fruit growing for all the past, it is evident that we should plant orchards and make fruit a specialty. The great field that is opened by the continental railways, now gives a sure market for whatever we can produce.

Reports From the Wheat Fields.

Aaron Parker arrived in Walla Walla to-day and reports grain in the country back of Lewiston the heaviest crop ever harvested. He says he never saw in any country a stand of wheat so heavy for the amount of straw. The yield is estimated at 20,000 tons between Lewiston and the reservation line. The steamer Almota is the only boat now running on Snake river. The Gates and the Spokane are now at Riparia, ready to commence removing the crop, but the efforts of the three boats will make no impression on the amount of wheat waiting shipment.

It is understood here that crops in Asotin county, W. T., are burning up with intense heat. Possibly there will be a half crop. Fall sown grain, it is stated, will not exceed twenty bushels, while the spring crop will fall below that figure.

The Salem Flouring Mills Company are prepared to store wheat, furnish sacks, and loan money on crops. Call upon them and obtain their terms. In this issue they made an important announcement that will interest all. Read it.

Good Results in Every Case. D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs: had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Fort & Son's Drug Store.

Subscribe for WILLAMETTE FARMER.

CROP PROSPECTS

The protracted dry weather has affected fields and gardens to some extent, but not seriously. Winter wheat is not as good a crop as was hoped, though it generally will turn off a fair yield. Spring grown wheat is a light crop, but oats have generally done well. It has been an unusually good season for oats, and meadows have done fairly, though an impression prevails that hay will bear a good price before another hay harvest comes. It cannot be claimed that crops in Western Oregon are first class, though they generally are fair. The gardens feel the dry weather and can hardly be made to turn off a good yield with this weather continuing.

Our farmers should learn that a shovel plow will make up for lack of rain, and their gardens will thrive if they are plowed out every week, or cultivated so as to draw moisture from the earth and air. Nurserymen do not depend on rain to make their stock grow, but keep a shovel plow or cultivator in motion, and also stir the ground close to their grafts and trees with a hoe. This draws moisture from the air above and the earth below and makes their ground in a great measure independent of sun and shower. The farmer who wants a good garden can always have it by following this example and cultivating the corn, potatoes, etc., every few days.

Though the season is rather dry, we have been surprised at the vigorous growth made by all fruit trees properly cultivated and the rank, dark-green color of foliage on orchard trees. In our own orchard, situated on high and dry red-hill land, the trees could not easily be more thriving and the fruit larger and finer, and we attribute this to the thorough working of the surface that the ground has had. In some counties wheat is drilled in and cultivated as we do corn and potatoes, and of course the yield is proportionate. It is not easy to overestimate the advantages of good cultivation of soil and as the garden furnishes so much towards the family comfort, and supplies constant luxuries for our tables, we should use the shovel plow to make its product what we wish it to be.

The English Sparrow.

Many years ago we first made the acquaintance of the sparrow, and we were fascinated by his saucy, contented drolery. It was in London, and just outside the window within which our studies were supposed to be carried on was a leaden roof whereon could be observed at every hour the domestic manners and social customs of these restless little rascals. We were never tired of their antics—their tempestuous love making, indefatigable housekeeping, their petulant quarrels, sharp-tongued and sharp-beaked too; and they cast shrewd little glances from time to time at us with much the expression of a party of savages making merry near the great idol of some divinity. Since those days, like most other Americans, we have become rather blasé on this subject, less responsive to the sparrow's advances, and have finally come to consider him no better than a winged rat. In fact he is in one respect a good deal worse, for he is doing what the rats cannot do; driving our song birds from their former haunts about our homes to distant and unknown resorts, where they can be free from his chattering persecutions. About our home there are fewer song birds than ever within our recollection. Not a single catbird came last summer, nor could we hear of one about the neighborhood; not a wren; not even the valorous little blue-bird; not a tanager; not a martin; not an oriole. Formerly there were many, and the groves morning and evening resounded with their mingled notes; last year they were fewer; this year there were none. A pair of scarlet tanagers and a pair of orchard orioles were indeed seen for a week or so, but were soon killed or driven off. Only the robins and the spotted thrushes hold their ground, and who can tell how long they will do so? These three pests, sparrows, red squirrels and strolling cats, have among them done the mischief, and every lover of birds should give orders to have all such vermin shot at sight.—American Magazine.

'Pacific' a Percheron Norman Stallion for Sale.

Pacific a 13-16 Percheron Norman Stallion for sale. The parties owning this reliable animal have placed him in our hands for sale and any information desired will be cheerfully supplied by us.

The pedigree of Pacific is as follows. Sire Atlantic (No. 17); dam Mollie by imported Waterloo (868) weighing 1920 pounds; Pacific grand-dam was by Fox, a half-breed Norman, he by an imported Norman horse; Pacific now weighs 1750 pounds and is a good foal getter and is an animal that commend himself to anyone who may desire a young horse for breeding purposes.

The best time to subscribe for a newspaper is now. The FARMER \$2 a year.

DELINQUENT STATE TAXES.

The taxes due from the various counties to the state for 1886, became delinquent on April 1, 1886. Investigation at the office of the state treasurer showed how many of the counties were square in their accounts with the state.

Baker county, the first on the list, is also the one which owes the state the most. This county is delinquent in various amounts for every year but two since 1870. Just why it has not been made to pay these amounts is not known. Benton county is clear on the books, and by act of the last legislature, relieving several counties, has a credit of \$1,477.96 on next year. Clackamas is balanced, and has a credit of \$1,430.43. Clatsop has been delinquent for the past several years. Columbia's record is clear, and she has a credit of \$139.19 on next year. Coos, Curry, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Josephine, Klamath, Lane, Morrow, and Multnomah owe the state nothing.

Douglas county has a credit on the taxes of 1887 (collected next year) of \$2,271.06. Linn has a credit of \$2,738.24, and Yamhill of \$1,018.97. Crook county is a little behind as yet in the payment of its dues. Lake county would be square on the books except for a dispute concerning the payment of \$693.82, claimed by the state on the taxes of 1882. Marion county has just paid its taxes of 1886, minus the credit which she obtained from the legislature. The state, however, claims that she is yet behind on her 1886 taxes in the amount of \$830, inasmuch as that much of the refunded money was devoted by it to the settlement of the \$830 disputed claim, which was prior to 1886. Polk county is delinquent on the taxes of 1886 in the sum of \$3,240.43. Tillamook county is also behind. The record of Umatilla county is very poor, she being delinquent for 1886 for \$8,540.11. Union county has paid up the taxes of 1886 in full, but is behind several thousand dollars on the taxes for several years from 1875 on. Wasco has settled 1886, but is also delinquent on other years. Washington county, which several years since, lost heavily from a defaulting treasurer, is working hard toward the payment of her back taxes. She is yet delinquent on 1886, \$5177.

It has been the method of Treasurer Webb to apply the credits obtained from the legislature for a number of the counties (for money paid the state for mortgage taxes, which they had to refund to mortgagees), on taxes due the state, and not to refund moneys already paid in. Those counties which had previous to the passage of the act paid their taxes were credited on next year, and those which had not paid this year's were credited on this year.

JOINED THE COMPACT.—Mr. Stillman, president of the Pacific Insurance Union who arrived in Portland some days since, with the object of inducing local insurance companies to join the union, had a conference with committees appointed by these companies Saturday. The result is that the State Insurance, the Columbia Fire and Marine, and the Northwestern Fire and Marine companies all agreed to become members of the union, or "compact," as it is commonly called. The arguments used by Mr. Stillman and his companions, Messrs. Dutton and Brown, were sufficient to convince the gentlemen to whom they were addressed that it was for the best interests of the community and the companies that they should join the union.

IDENTITY DISCOVERED.—It is claimed that the lynchers of Oscar N. Kelly, thirty-five in number have all been identified, and can be arrested at a moment's notice. Most of them live in Yamhill county, while a few come from the neighborhood of McCoy. They represented the lowest order in the social scale, men who lounge around saloons and do nothing else. A very clear case has been made against them. The tracks of the wagon in which they rode to Dallas have been traced all the way from North Yamhill. In order to reach Dallas at 2 a. m., the hour of their arrival, they had to leave North Yamhill early in the evening. Parties along the route taken saw them going and coming.

ATTACKED BY A BULL.—On Saturday morning while the wife of Wm. Townsend, living about six miles south of Salem, was milking a cow, she was attacked by a bull. Her screams attracted the attention of her husband, who belabored the animal with a heavy stick. Failing to make any impression, he drew his knife, and seizing the bull's tongue cut it nearly off, and inflicted several wounds about the animal's neck. The bull then desisted in the attacks. Fortunately the injuries of neither Mr. Townsend nor Mrs. Townsend were of a serious nature.

A FINE BUILDING.—The Woman's college building, now situated in the western part of the university campus, when finished will be a very handsome structure. A basement with a clear distance of ten feet between floors will be built beneath the building, a double portico and approach will be placed in front, and a stairway tower, 10x12 feet, will be built on the north side. The basement will be taken up with the rooms of the conservatory of music, the dining room, kitchen, store room, and wood room. The conservatory department will compose four rooms. The building will be a highly creditable structure, and will be able to accommodate all those young ladies from abroad who will attend Willamette university next year.

THE SANTIAM MINES.—Dr. H. Smith, the dentist, and family go to Mehama to-day. Dr. Smith will leave his family at Mehama, and will go into the Santiam mines. He will bring out about 150 pounds of ore each from several of the veins of these mines, and send them to the Portland reduction works, to be tested. This will be a practical test of the question as to the richness of these mines, and if the test proves satisfactory, with the growing interest in mines in the northwest, there is liable to be a second Cœur d'Alene up there yet, and Salem may be another Sacramento.

Our farmers are done haying, and grain cutting will commence next week. All are jubilant over good crops.

The World's Best.

Mr. H. W. Prettyman, of East Portland, whose nurseries are on the base of Mount Tabor, has sent us samples of a new cherry that he originated. We mentioned, a year ago, that he exhibited this same cherry at a meeting of fruit growers and that each cherry occupied a square inch of the box they were in. This fruit, if we remember aright, is a product of the Royal Ann cherry; being grown from the seed of that fruit. It is almost black in color, being a black purple and besides being a firm fruit is of especially excellent flavor; better than the Royal Ann itself, we think. This cherry—of which Mr. Prettyman sends us a sample cluster—must take first rank as a good fruit for shipping and general use, and we hope to see his enterprise in originating it rewarded as it deserves.

Squirrel Poison 25c Per Can.

H. W. Cox, at the Port Drug Co., 100 State street has a squirrel poison made by himself that he can recommend as first-class. He desires us to call attention to the fact that he has reduced the price to 25c per can, and still the cans are the same price as heretofore. It is a dead shot on these pestiferous little animals. Try it.

FOX HOUNDS. I HAVE SOME PURE FOX HOUNDS FOR SALE. Imported from the East. Address: J. J. CAREY, Lafayette, Oregon.

THE SALEM FLOURING MILLS COMPANY.

Desire to notify the Farming community that they are now prepared to Receive Wheat on Storage! To Accommodate FARMERS WITH SACKS! And to Make temporary Loans to Farmers During HARVEST. Our charges for storage will be 2 1/2 cents per bushel and for sacks 2 1/2 cents per bushel. Wheat will be delivered to storer on demand. The Salem Flouring Mills Co. to have the first refusal of the wheat. SALEM FLOURING MILLS CO.

Something for the BOYS & GIRLS TO SELL The Lord's Prayer Medal

This unique little curiosity is a trifle smaller than a silver ten cent piece, on which is stamped so clear and distinct as to be readily read with the naked eye, the entire Lord's Prayer, everybody will buy one for a watch charm, or pocket piece; would be used as rewards of merit in Sunday Schools. Sample by mail postpaid, 10 cents, three for 25 cents; one dozen for 20 cents. Labels also sent to agents. Address SAMUEL DUDLEY, ELKS FERRY, CAYUGA CO., N. Y.

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