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ite-Acquer—O. Dunwindle, Oveland Grove, Ind.
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State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

Will Wheat Turn to Chess?

Since we have given evidence published in an Eastern Journal to the effect that wheat will turn to chess or cheat, we also add the following from E. Oldendorff to the Oregomian, who says:

Referring to Mr. Hawitt's letter, I am force ed to say that said gentleman is laboring un der a mistake. Wheat does not and cannot turn to chess. That has been proved by the ost searching scientific investigations. I beg to observe that Mr. Hewitt takes from

the outset a wrong basis for his assertion, be-cause it is not as Mr. Hewitt is pleased to call it, a question between facts and theories, but simply, well let us say between superstition

nd science. The fact that the occurrence related, took on a new piece of land makes not the elight et differen e because it is a well known fact that the seed of weeds lay dorment in the earth overywhere and anywhere vegetation is possible, and are brought to life as soon as the conditions for the germinating process, moisture, air and warmness, are established. Who brought the seeds there? Well, sir, the same who brought our noble trees to the sum it of the Cascades and Coast ranges, the greatest of the great masters-

It does not sound very logical when Mr. Hewitt asserts that the wheat was killed on the wet spots and afterwards turned to chess! Where the killed wheatgo: the power to turn to chees is rather puzzling, and that finally wheat and chees was found to grow out of the same scool and root, proves absolutely nothing, because their roots brought into the closest contract may join and form one. Do we mit see two trees grow right into each oth-er forming one tree? Do we not graft our fruit trees and even hawthorne hedges by way of approxim attent. Wheat will not and can never turn to chess, that has been proved long ago, and amongst the many authorities that could be quoted I only beg to mention the following: Dr. Chr. El. Langethal, professor of bosany at the university of Jena. Germany, as a in his last work, "Agricultural Plants," vol 1; page 165. "The fact that in wet seasons and wet spots

"The fact that in wet seasons and wet spots in the land full wheat and rye suffect to a large extent, and even frequently die out, sillowing, consequently, a luxurious growth of chess, has given reason to the reliculeus idea of superatitious fermers that wheat and rye are apt to turn to chess? They might better expect to see apple rees turn to pear trees, because these are neaver related to each other than wheat, rye and chess." And G. H. Scheene, Encycloredia of Agriculture vol II., page 1.028; "The circum-tance that fail " The circum-tance that fall eat and rys suffer and even disput in wet seasons and wet spots has given in it y gone time occasion to the superstitions belief of farmers that wheat and recture to chees."

Chess and Wheat-

Instances multiply where intelligent and observing farmers certify that they have known chess to come from wheat, Waterhouse, of Monmouth writes to the Oregonian:

I will say that I succeeded once in growing chess from a well developed head of wheat without taking the wheat out of the head, and the head and chaff was still visible when the chess was full grown, and I believe that I can produce the same result any time by he same or similar process.

In conclusion, I will say let as many as will

try the following experiment: Proceed to burn a large brush heap, or anything to make a bot fire; then, after a rain to leach the ashes, plant some whest, being careful not to put in any other seed; then, when the blade has grown about three inches high, dig it up and cot or break off the roots and plant again. Do this two or three times, and note the re-

Also, S. B. writes from Bellvue:

About the year 1818 my brother and my-self mived to the theu new terriory of Iowa, and located in Louiss county. In the month of June my brother broke up a new plees of prairie land, and in September or Ontober he harrowed it good and sowed it to wheat. The wheat expense and to ked for The wheat common and to ked fine but very little snow. The next spring the grain continued to look well; but when it beaded out it was a field of chess—not one head of wheat to ten thousand of chess, I want to know where the wheat went to that was sown and where the chas come from that care in is piece. If wheat does not turn to chees, why was there not just as much chees on the adjaining ground where there was no wheat sown, all the land being just alike and to the same condition? If chess with spring up on new land and pro-duce an shundant crop without being own, why will and wheat or ryado the same thing? I would like to have our learned and scientific friend, Mr Oldendorff, or some other scientific expert, answer these ques

The Linn County Grange Convention met at Aibany, April to, as d elected eight delegates to represent the Granges of Linn county in the State Grange, as follows: Bror. S. S. Train, J. R. South, David Smith, and Henry Cyrus, and Sisters M. J. Train, L. J. South, Serah J. Smith, and M. E. Crawford.

Mrs. Small len's daughter, who was so badly burned, in Pertland, a short time ago, will

Load Sarapers, etc.

MR. EDITOR: D. M. Morris has undertaken to furnish the readers of your paper with a description of a wonderful road scraper, in which he says that a Mr. Clark Rogers made a road in one day with two good horses that would have taken forty men twenty days to have made and then not done half so well, this is truly wenderful, only think of eight hundred men for one day! And to go a little farther, he says they would not have done half so well. But say they did do half as well, we then have 1,600 men to do the work of this as we desire, - Scientific American, wonderful scraper with one man and two good horses. Now Mr. Ed. this is just what we want, if it will do it, and what we can have if there is no patent on it. All will admit that we have bad roads, which require a great deal of work, and if we can have the benefit of that invention there will be no excuse for having bad roads. Much has been said about working roads and little done, the practice of road working in a large majority of cases I think is wrong. It is a common practice to plow from eight to ten feet wide on each side of the center leaving about the same on the outside next the fence without plowing, and about as much or perhaps a little more in the center; now this loose ground is scraped into the center of the road making a grade ten or fifteen feet wide that you are compelled to travel; the broad ditches that are made forbid your crossing to the outside on to solid ground, hence our sixty foot road is reduced to fifteen or twenty feet and sometimes less. My observation has led me to believe that deep ditches on each side of the road, as near to the outside as possible, should be made, and the dirt from these ditches in many cases will be all that is required to raise the center of the road. Keep the bottom of the ditch at least two feet below the road bed and the water drawn off and you will have much better roads. There this end of the county that have been worked after both of these systems, and they are evidence sufficient to convince any one. The broad, ditched road is good and has been all this last winter, which is said to have been the worst winter for travel known, while the narrow grade roads have been almost impassable. J. B. JACKSON. Butteville, Marion Co.

Working Reads.

Mr. EDITOR: The road question is being discussed from all parts of the State except Yambill, and as I have seen nothing from this county, I will offer a few suggestions gathered from experience and observation. The roads need ditching on each side from two to four feet deep, according to the dampness of the land to be drained, so as to take the water from the surface of the road. In throwing up a road side of the valley the land is covered with leave as much of the natural top dirt on the top of the road as possible; when | and put is collivation - and, when once in you do roads this way they will stay good for years with only an occasional rut to be filled up, whereas this continual plowing and scraping of roads every year, keep the roads muddy from the early rains in the fall to late rains in the summer. There is a piece of road in this county, that has been worked in the way I speak of, that has kept per-fectly solid all winter and for years, that has had as much wheat hauled over it as any other road in in the county. Ten years ago it was as muddy a piece of road as could be found, but now, since it was ditched, there is no better road. F. MARTIN. Lafayette, April 2d.

Echoes from Dead Voices.

Nothing could be more incredible than the likelihood of once more hearing the voice of the dead, yet the invention of the new instrument is said to render this possible hereafter. It is true that the voices are stilled, but whoever has spoken or whoever may speak into the mouth piece of the phonograph, and whose words are recorded by it, has the assurance that his speech may be reproduced audibly in his own tones long after he himself has turned to dust. A strip of indented paper travels through a little machine, the sounds of the lat-ter are magnified, and posterity centu-ries bence hear us as plainly as if we were presen'. Speech has become, as it were, immortal.

The possibilities of the future are not much more wonderful than those of the present. The orator in Boston speaks, the indented strip of paper is the tangible result; but this travels under a second machine which may connect with the telephone. Not only is the speaker heard now in San Franctsco for example, but by passing the strip again under the reproducer he may be heard to-morrow, or next year, or next century. His speech in the first instance is recorded and transmitted simultaneously, and indefinite repetition is possible.

The new invention is purely mechanical— no electricity is involved. It is a simple affair of vibrating plates, thrown into vibration by the human voice. It is crude yet, but the princi-ple has been found, and modifications

writing be a proceeding of the past? Why not, if by simply talking into a mouthpiece our speech is recorded on paper, and our correspondent can by the same paper hear us speak? Are we to have a new kind of books? There is no reason why the orations of our modern Ciceros should not be recorded and detatehably bound so that we can run the indented slips through the machine, and in the quiet of our own apartments listen again, and as often as we will, to the eloquent words. Nor are we restricted to spoken words. Music may be crystallized as well, Imagine un opera or an oratorio, sung by the greatest living vocalist, thus re-corded, and expable of being repeated

HEALTHFULNESS OF MILK.-If any one wishes to grow fleshy, a pint of milk taken before retiring at night will soon cover the scrawniest bones, Although now-a-days we see a good many fleshy females, there are many who sigh for the fashionable measure of plumpness, and who would be vastly Improved in health and appearance if they could be rounded with good and solid flesh. Nothing is more coveted by thin women than a full figure, and nothing will arouse the ire and provoke the scandal of the "clipper builds," as the consciousness of plumpness in a ri-In cases of fever and summer complaint, milk is now given with ex-cellent results. The idea that milk is feverish has exploded, and it is now the physician's great reliance in bringing through the typhoid patients, or those in too low a state to be nourished by food of a solid nature. Take more milk and buy less meat. Look to your milkman, have large-sized, well-filled milk pitchers on the table each meal, and you also will have sound flesh and save docton's hills.

LETTER FROM BAKER COUNTY.

Editor Willamette Farmer: I write, thinking that a few remarks by some person in this far-off region might p r chance remind some of your many readers where a portion of the "banner county of the State " is situated.

POWDER BIVER VALLEY,

which is the principal valley in this courty, is twenty-five miles long, with an average width of about ten miles, with several smallare some roads or pieces of roads in er valleys of more or less importance adjucent to it. It is crossed by several beautiful streams of water which afford an abundant supply for all purposes. Powder river the most important stream, flows in at the south end and runs almost the entire length of the valley, leaving it at the nort east corner. whence it makes its ever winding way into Snake river. The west side of the valley is enclosed by a high range of mountains, which slope back from the valuey, and are covered with the finest of fir, tamerac, and pine timber. Along the fact of there mountains, extending the entire length of the valley and about six miles in width, is a very fertile tract of land. The soil is very productive, growing all the cereals, together with a large variety of vegetables, fruit do ing well in many recalities. Through the center of the valley and on either size of the river the land is low and wet. Upon the lands the finest of blue, joint, and red-top grass is grown, from which several hundred tons of bay are cut annually. On the east sage brush, where it has not been cleared cultivation, it is land produces the best of

taught the past year. In Bikar City, the county seat, there is one good public schoolhouse, one academy, and one Catholic school building, three churches, and many stores, shops, and other business establishments too numerous to mention. There are two flooring mills and three asw mills, with a capacity sufficient to supply all the demand at present. We also have two granges, both in a prosperous condition, with a wice awake membership. One of them has a spacious and nestly-arranged hall, well seated, and furnished with all the necessary parapher-

Any one sequalated with the subject will confer a favor by giving, through the columns of your paper, some information on seeding wild or batural meadow with ver; the best time to see; and the most profitable kind of seed to be used on land that is overflowed every year from one to two months.

Release Constants Baker City, April 8, 1878.

Fence-Building.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

As I have not noticed any suggestions on this very important matter, I will endeavor to give some hints that may be of in crest to some of the readers of your valuable paper. I have seen a great many fences that were built by some of our wealthiest farmers and supposed excellent managers, that are certainly quite a blunder, where they have built rail or worm teness down hill instead of up bill. A great many will hoot at such an idea, but I am prepared to argue the difference in favor of building up bill, and any one who tries the experiment will resultly perceive the advantage both in the labor and in the quality of fence. But, by all means, do not use your smallest rails at the buttom, as it will cause your force to be top heavy and easily reced. Even if you want your force to turn pigs, it is but little work to fistien your large rails at the bottom, there by onking a much more subscantial edge. I consider the suked and double ridered plan much better and cheaper than what is called the pole and locked plan.

F. S. BARZER.

Loso Ton, April 8, 1878. MR. EDITOR : Will some person please and improvements are only a matter of give us a remedy, through your paper, for time. So also are its possibilities other the destruction of English sorrei? It is it is than those already noted. Will letter was peat I ever saw in tarming. Plain Talk from Leading Journals

[From the N. Y. Times, March 19] Senator Mitchell may consider himself at liberty to concoct a railroad bill with the sole liberty to concoct a railroad bill with the sole of ject of securing a re-election in Oregon, but it is difficult to believe that the senare committee will help him to play his little game. His bill, as reported by a sub committee, conveys the idea that he is less faithful even to Oregon than to Mr. Jay Gould and the other magnates of the present transcentional roads. The effect of its enactment would be to render the construction of a northern competing road impressible. a northero competing road impossible.

[From the N. Y. Sue, March 20.1 Senator Mitchell, chalronan of the senats committee of Papino Railcoads, seems to be order Mr. Jay Gould's work in flows yte. His sub-committee has reported a toll faire-

[From the S. F. Chronicle.] [From the S. F. Chronicle.]

Aaron A. Sargent does not like the senale judiciary committee's bill to bold the Pacific Railway Companies to the bonest payment of the interest and principal of the binds loaned them by the United States. He is afraid it might "deteriorate the efficiency of the roads." He likes the Mitchell bill better, because that was dictated by the co-porration managers and is simply no remedy at all, but increases their advantage over the government. The net profits of the Central Pacific since the road has been in operation are estimated at over \$80,000,000. operation are estimated at over \$80,000,000. The judiciary committee's bill asks them to pay less than one quarter of these not profits

[From the N. Y. Times !

The longer the settlement is delayed the harsber its terms will probably become.
The secount must be balanced some day, and if no effort be made to adjust it in an amicable spirit, the companies cannot compain that their remonstrances are unbeeded.
The first mistake they made was the failure to initiate the formation of a sicking fund. Still worse will be their error if they rest satisfied with the championskip of the Mat theways, the Downys, and the Mitchells of the square, she slice the debate to close with out an earnest at empt to effect a settlement they have more to hope for from a modifica-tion of the judiciary committee's bill then from a fight to secure in defeat,

[From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press, March 21] The Northern Pacific Rullway Company, backed by the solid northwest and by avery consideration of justice and public exped-eccy, is asking congress for an extension of time in which to build us road. But Jay thould who owns the Union Pacific, wants to kill off some exprise whose completion would emanagers the Paguille states and the comving found a suitable hostoment to Michell, of Ormon, that a cost-conted sensfor has reported from the sub-committee to the constal rating of committee of the sense to a bill whose o'd seat imputence is worky of the gentles which inspired it.

Snake River Country Growth.

The Dayton (W. T.) Naws says: We learn hat at ope ferry alone on Snake river, the Pera-wa-we, there have crossed during the past year 700 families. Than allowing 500 to have crossed at all the other ferries, there have been added to the counties of Whitman and Stevens, 1,200 families. Now allowing three members to each femily, this would make the increase in population 3,600 souls. The coming year bids, fair to excel the last, as the secret for value lands is astonishing, deather wind and weather. There are large There are seven school houses in this valley, outside of Esker City, in all of which
from three to ten months' school have been

Columbia councy embraces by far, more good land than any other county in Western Washington, but the one or part of it is still now, and the sec lament of it only dates back a low years. We say it, without feer of contradiction, that Columbia county, at no very distant day, will be the wealth jet agricultoral county in Washington Territory.

The State of Oregon.

About the last of this morn the flocal voscel in the world, the State of Oregon, will be due at Portland, and we think it would he a good scheme or the rational and steam-heat companies to reduce their fores to helf price in order that our citizens may be price in order that our citizens may be present and witness the "good ship when she comes in." We have feared a great many express a desire to be present when the vessel arrives. We expect that some hig demonstration will take prace in Portland on that day, and if the ratiresed company will reduce their fare to helf rates we are confident that a large crowd will be present to witness the arrival of the fluority was in the world.

Quarrel Over Brigham Young's Estate Alfaire Young and Ernest Young, polyga-mous children of the late Brigham Young, have filed, completed in Bidd, district court, Urah, in which they altege that John Taylor, trustee in frust for the Unirch of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Salots, claims in behalf of the church \$100,000 from the estate of deceased. They dony the validity of the claim, and ask that the administrators of the estate be restrained from dispos ing of any property towards liquidating the of the Territory, inherit equally with legiti-

SALKM, April 12, 1878,

Ep. Earment I have been requested to ask
you to give all the information, through
your paper, concerning the Free Masons'
extension to Receiving on the 25 h of April. Firese do so, and oblige an old subscriber D. M. Monnis.

We are not aware that the Free Masons will have an excursion on the day referred to above, but we understand that the Odd Fellows of Albany propose to have a railroad excursion to Reseburg on April 26th.

The board of Directors have awarded to Mr. Denham the contract of erecting the spire and otherwise completing the M. E. Church building. The work will be commenced immediately.

. DIED.

HCOTT-Windeld Scott, older' son of Captain H Roott died last evening at 11 o'clock. Ag about 16 years.

STRANGE PETS.

[From the Boston Herald] Most ladies choose a dog, a cat, a canary or

pony for a pet, and often "set their lives on them," but rarely does one hear of a lady attaching herself to such strange pets as the writer saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, 54 Howard street, a er saw at Mrs. Lincoln's, 54 Howard street, a day or two ago. Living in the family are a couple lions, twent-one menths old, brought up by the hand of Mrs. Lincoln. They are African lions, a species not easily reared in this country, but Mrs. Lincoln has succeeded, by the exercise of great care, in rearing them to their present age and size. The male weighs about 250 pounds, and the female prolans fifty pounds less. They and the female perhaps fifty pounds less. They have been at the house on Howard street, since last September, and multi within a month have had the "run of the place," going about the rooms with considerable freedom. As a meas-Hes sub-committee has repeated a bill false, by about the rabelled "a bill to extend the time of the Northern Pacific shyfit years." It is really a bill to destroy the Northern Pacific, and to make a new grant from the public domain to Mr. Gould's Portland, South Paes and Sali Lake road, being snother feeder of the Union Pacific, prejected by Mr. Gould and a little nest of remarkably accommedating senators, whom he has to all appearances at h a disposal. Inasmuch as Michelel will be around again this summer for the "sweet voices" of the people of Oregon to return him to office he perverts to the profit of Gould it may be well for them to make a note of this job. The great monopolist will have no rival lines to the Pacific if he can h. Ip it, and Mitchell is his most obedient stryant. with her pets as ladies are with their poodles. She plays with them: feeds them from her hands; and has taught them various tricks. They will kiss her at her bidding, jump through a hoop, etc. Before the police restrictions were placed upon them, the animals were placed upon them, the animals were accustomed to walk into the kitchen, or parlor among the guests, and go back to their quarters without offering harm to any one. A year ago the lioness used to occupy the same couch with the lady at night but now she has grown too large to be taken but now she has grown too large to be taken upon a common bedstead. The animals are quite a curiesity, and, in their gentleness, show plainly how potent is the law of kindness, even with the brute creation,

A BIG RACE.

The President of the Louisville Jockey Club has perfected arrangements by which Ten Brocek and the California wonder, Mollie Me-Carthy' are to run four-mile heats at Louisville July 4th for the sam of \$10,000 two or three other races will be given, and this will be the grandest day's racing ever seen in America. Mollie McCarthy, her owner thinks, is able to beat any horse in the country. The mare is to go to Louisville from California in Budd Double's car, which has been chartered for the round trip. Ten Brocek was never in better condition. The mare will probably arrive in Louisville about the first of May to prepare for the great contest.

Crnelty to Animals. On Monday night a cow belonging to C. C. Hamsaker made her way into the yard of John Riggs, of North Salem, and Mr. Riggs went for her there and then, using, as Mr. Hunsaker alleges, an axe to accelerate her speed in leav-ing his premises. Hunsaker had higgs arrested and brought before Justice James Coffey on a charge of cruelty to animals, and he was ad-indged guilty of the charge and Good \$10 and cats, which amount he disgorged and went his

Chinaman Arrested.

Gillianian Arrestor.

John Minto ever kneps an eye open to benibess in regard to summers. A few days ago
he ordered a Chinaman who conducts a washlog and flating establishment jest back of the
Bensett House, to clean up the back yard.
Yesterday he made an inspection of the place
and found that the Chinaman had paid so attention to his warning, and he inspectiately
laid the chilches of the law upon him and
marched him before the Recorder, who forced
him to pay the sum of \$15 for his negligence. him to pay the sum of \$15 for his negligence. A few more examples like the above, and these Chinamen will learn to obey our laws.

Handsome Nugget.

From a correspondent writing from Prine-ville under date of 3d inst., says the Standard, we learn that Mr. Wickiser fad a few days previously found a fine nugget in the Ochooo mines. It was four inches long, one-half as inch wide and nearly an eighth of an inch in thickness. These mines premise to turn out finely, and will yet be among the richest in that section. thickness.

Whilepassing from Turner's Station last Mon-day by the way of Parrish's Gap to Jackson Hill in this county, but a few hours' ride, we posted 42 teams running as many piows

John Law's wedding day, in South Bend, Ind., was enlivened in an unusal way. One of his discarded sweet-hearis went to the hotel where he and his bride lodged, called him into the parier and shot him.

But a few hundred dollars remain to be raised on the first ten miles of the Yaquina Bay railroad.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.

As a conquerer of Rhenina ism, Gout. Neuraigia, and cure for Sersinia and all diseases arising from impurity of blend, the old and reliable Family Medicine, Hyatt's Life Batsum, a and onequaled, as proven by over 300,000 great cures furing the 1 as 30 years. is a radiosi vegetable Compound of Sarsapardia, Dock, Guahacum, &c., and a parmanent cure. Sold by all drugshis and country crocers. Take nothing else, and if they haven't it we send by express, toxed, everywhere, at \$1 and \$1.25 per bottle; \$5.00 and \$6.50 half dox. Hyarr & Hyarr, 246 Grand St., New York.

THE THOROUGHBRED STALLION



DR. L'INDSEY,

Will stand the ensuing season, at or near Salem. The pedigree of this horse is so well known as to need no further description.

TERMS---\$25 The Season. Good pasture can be had at reasonable rates.

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