

# THE LAFAYETTE COURIER.

VOL. IX.

LAFAYETTE, OREGON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1874.

NO. 31.

## Lafayette Courier.

Published every Friday by

DORRIS & HEMBREE

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

	1W	2W	3W	3M	6M	1YR
1 Inch	75	1 25	1 75	6 00	9 00	15 00
2 Inches	1 75	2 50	3 00	8 00	12 00	18 00
3 Inches	2 50	3 50	4 50	9 00	14 00	22 00
4 Inches	3 50	4 50	5 00	11 00	16 00	26 00
5 Col.	4 50	5 50	6 00	13 00	18 00	28 00
6 Col.	5 50	6 50	7 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
7 Col.	6 50	7 50	8 00	17 00	22 00	32 00
8 Col.	7 50	8 50	9 00	19 00	24 00	34 00
9 Col.	8 50	9 50	10 00	21 00	26 00	36 00
10 Col.	9 50	10 50	11 00	23 00	28 00	38 00

### TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Copy, One Year, - \$3.00  
One Copy, Six Months, - 1.75  
One Copy, Three Months, - 1.00

Business notices in the Local Columns, 25 cents per line, each insertion.  
For legal and transient advertisements, \$2.50 per square of 12 lines, for the first insertion, and \$1.00 per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal advertisements to be paid for upon making proof by the Publisher.  
123 Personal Adv. 50 Cts. a Line - 63  
Subscriptions Sent East, \$2.00 a Year.

### FOR SALE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ONE OF THE Celebrated PARKER BROS. Breech Loading Shot Guns, at a bargain.

### BUSINESS CARDS.

THAS. A. BALL. R. STOTT

### BALL & STOTT,

Attorneys at Law,  
111 First Street, Opposite Occidental Hotel,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

### W. M. RAMSEY,

Attorney at Law,  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

### F. C. SULLIVAN,

Attorney at Law  
Dallas, Oregon.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS of Multnomah, Polk and other counties in Oregon.

### JAS. McCAIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL OF THE State Courts.

### E. C. BRADSHAW,

Attorney at Law,  
LAFAYETTE, OREGON.

Office in the Court House.

### LAFAYETTE BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

FERGUSON & BIRD, corner of Jefferson and Main; dealers in produce and general merchandise.

K. E. & S. SIMPSON, north side Main street; dealers in drugs, confectioneries and family supplies.

J. McCAIN, attorney; office on south side Main street.

W. M. RAMSEY, County Judge and attorney at law; office in the Court House.

E. C. BRADSHAW, attorney at law.

### ST. JOSEPH BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

HOTEL, J. H. Olds, proprietor; cor. of 14th and Depot streets. New house good accommodations.

### JOHN WILLIAMSON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT  
OF

YAMHILL County, OGN.

PERSONS WISHING TO INVEST IN Real Estate will do well to call on me before purchasing elsewhere.  
I have land of all varieties, and in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Terms reasonable.  
Residence and office in Chehalum Valley.

### FARMS FOR SALE

I HAVE TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE at very reasonable terms—each containing 350 acres.  
One is situated one mile and a half north of Lafayette; is well improved. Has a good

### ORCHARD

And all kinds of shrubbery of the best variety. The other is in Chehalum Valley near the Willamette river. There is a good

### MILL SITE

On this place, plenty of good timber; about 50 acres cleared.  
Either of these farms can be secured at a bargain. Terms easy.

For further particulars enquire of S. SMITH, at this office.

### What Makes the Apples Rot?

Following is from the Scientific American of September 19:

"Our worst enemies are the smallest. All the ravenous beasts in the world, mad dogs included, probably destroy fewer human lives than are destroyed in this city alone by the ravages of those minute but virulent organisms of the genus *micrococcus*, to which we owe smallpox, diphtheria, and some other malignant diseases. Similarly, the thousand sturdy weed which annoy the farmer, the caterpillars and grasshoppers which occasionally devour his crops, are really innocent and harmless compared with the numerous microscopic pests which rust his grain, rot his potatoes and fruit and otherwise levy their burdensome taxes without making themselves visible.

Just at this season, not the least interesting of these individually insignificant, collectively enormous nuisances are the two forms of fungus growth which have most to do with the untimely destruction of fruit—*mucor mucedo* and *penicillium glaucum*.

Our apples decay, not because it is their nature to, as Watts might say, but because it is the nature of something else to seize on them for subsistence, as we do, at the same time making of them a habit, as we do not. Kept to themselves, apples and other fruit never rot; they simply lose their juices by evaporation, shrivel, and become dry and hard, or if kept from drying, remain substantially unchanged, as when securely canned. It is only when invaded by the organisms we have named that they lose color and quality, take on offensive tastes and odors, become covered with white or green mold—in short, develop rotteness and decay.

Formerly this process was thought to be no other than a continuation or exaggeration of ripening, the chemical changes which produce the odor and flavor of the ripened fruit simply going on their legitimate though less delightful end. But this theory overlooked the very common and important facts that fruit may not rot without ripening, and that ripe fruit will not rot if properly protected. "It was not until the microscope was brought to bear on this problem and the conditions of decay were so convincingly demonstrated, by Davaine, that the real nature of the process became clear. Now we know that, so far from being the complement of growth, the antithesis of life, decay is in reality the taking on of a more rapid though specifically different growth. It is synonymous not with death but with intensely active life.

"In general structure, the numerous microscopic fungi are very much alike, consisting mainly of a network of colorless cells and filaments called the *mycelium*. This is the vegetable part. There is, besides, a reproductive part, in which is produced the seed or 'spore,' the structure of which is different in the different genera. In the *mucor*, each reproductive filament bears a globular swelling at its superior extremity, in the interior of which the pores are developed. In the *penicillium glaucum* the reproductive filaments

bears a tuft of from four to eight branches, which, in turn, produce upon their extremities a chaplet of small oval pores. It is called *penicillium* on account of this pencil-like tuft of its spore-bearing filaments, and *glaucum* from their bluish green tint. The mold so frequently seen in oranges is produced by this fungus. It is comparatively of slow growth, and the alteration it produces in the properties of the fruit it lives in and upon is not so marked as that caused by the *mucor*.

"When a fruit is invaded by either of these fungi, the vegetable filaments send their branches among and around the fruit cells, and rapidly envelop them in a network of mycelium, absorbing the substance and juice of the fruit, and producing the chemical transformation characteristic of decay. All this goes on in the interior of the fruit, the fructification of the fungus taking place only on the surface, in contact with the atmosphere. For this reason fruit covered with a fine fine skin, like the apple, may be a mass of what we call corruption, within—in other words, thoroughly decomposed by fungus growth—while no visible mold, the fructifying part, appears on the surface. On the other hand thick-skinned fruits like the strawberry, which are easily pierced by reproductive filaments, are often covered with an abundant fructification in a very short time, for the facility of these microscopic fungi is sometimes as marvelous as the rapidity of their growth. For example: A single zoospore of the *peronospora infestans*, which causes the potato rot, will envelope the cellular tissue of a potato leaf with mycelium filaments in twelve hours, and fructification will be completed in eighteen hours longer. One square line of the under surface of a leaf, where the fructification naturally takes place, may bear as many as three thousand spores. Each spore supplies half a dozen zoospores, individually capable of originating a new mycelium. From one square line, therefore may come, in less than two days, nearly twenty thousand productive bodies, and a square inch may yield nearly three millions! No wonder the disease spreads rapidly.

"In the case of fruit, decay may be originated in two ways, and two only: by direct contagion or by wind-wafted spores. With firm skinned fruit like apples, still another condition is essential, namely, a break in the skin of the fruit to allow the parasite to enter and take possession. In every case of decay in apples, the center of disturbance will be found at a bruise, scratch, or puncture; and unless such a way be opened, the apple may hang until it is as dry as leather, or it may lie for weeks in direct contact with rotteness, and remain perfectly sound.

"To this it may be objected that the constant presence of the fungus in decay is no proof that it is the cause of that condition, on the contrary, the breaking down of the fruit tissue by violence, and subsequent chemical action owing to access of air, may rather make the growth of the fungus possible by preparing a suitable soil for its development. The objection has

been met in the investigations of Davaine. The evidence that the fungus precedes and causes the changes which we call decay is of the same character as that which establishes the connection between a vaccine pustule and inoculation by vaccine virus. When sound fruit is inoculated with the spores of *penicillium*, decay begins at and from the point of inoculation. Apples similarly wounded; but not inoculated, remain the same.

### Predatory Chickens.

One Max Adler describes a novel method he adopted for ridding his garden of a neighbor's chickens. He says:

"We had a good deal of trouble last summer with Pitman's chickens; as fast as we planted anything in our little garden, those chickens of Pitman's would creep through the fence, scratch out the seed, fill up and go home. When the radish bed had been ravished in this manner for the fifth time, we complained to Pitman. He was not disposed to interfere. 'Adler, I tell you it does 'em good; and it does them beds good to be raked over by the chickens,' he said. 'If I had radishes give me chickens to scratch around them and eat up the worms. Radishes that haven't been scratched around ain't worth a cent.' Then we climbed over the fence with the determination to take the law in our own hands. We procured half a peck of corn and two dozen fish hooks. Fastening the hooks each to a grain of corn, we tied wire to each hook. Then we scattered the whole of the corn on the radish bed, and fixed the ends of the wires to the biggest fishy rocket we could get. The rocket stood in a frame about ten yards away from the hooks. That very morning Pitman's chickens came over, and instantly began to devour the corn. We were ready; and as soon as it was evident that the hooks were all swallowed, we applied a match to the rocket. It is regarded as probable that no barnyard fowls that have existed since the days of Noah ever proceeded toward the azure vault of heaven with such rapidity as those did. A puff of smoke, and Pitman's roosters and chickens were swishing around the celestial constellations without their feathers, and in some doubt respecting the stability of earthly things. Pitman never knew what became of his fowls; but when we read in the paper the next day that 24 underdone chickens, with fish hooks in their jaws, had been rained down by a hurricane in New Jersey, we felt certain that that sky rocket had done its duty."

Mrs. Tracy, of Missouri, had been sick a long time, and Tracy had her coffin in the barn. When she died the coffin was found four inches too short, and the neighbors wouldn't even let him saw four inches off the body to make it fit.

It is said of Katie King, the Philadelphia ghost, that on one occasion a young man attempted to clasp Katie in his arms. She seemed greatly distressed and slipped from his embrace like a shadow and did not appear again that evening. That's right, Katie.

An afterthought—Dessert.

### The Situation in Louisiana.

New Orleans dispatches of the 18th says Gen. Emory officially notified Gov. Kellogg to day that the insurgents had dispersed, and that he was directed by the General Government to assist him (Kellogg) in maintaining the State Government. Governor Kellogg, in reply, said he would order all his officers to resume their duties to-morrow, and asked for the maintenance of the peace of the city till the old police force could be reinstated. An order to this effect was subsequently promulgated.

NEW YORK, September 19.—The morning papers publish the replies of the opposition journals of Louisiana to the dispatches asking if they would be willing to resign and abide the result of a new election. McEnery says: "I am willing to resign if Kellogg also resigns, with the understanding that there will be a new election." Kellogg, in reply, says: "First, that McEnery is a defeated candidate for the office of Governor, and has nothing to resign. Secondly, that no new election is needed, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State provides for an election for members of the Legislature early in December next, and the Legislature then elected will have it within their power to remove any or all existing State officials and supply their places by men of their own choice." Kellogg concludes: "If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show most conclusively that McEnery was not elected to fill the office to which he makes such a persistent claim."

About 9 o'clock this morning Governor Kellogg returned from the Custom House to the Executive office in the St. Louis Hotel. Taking possession of the State House would have made complications desperate.

Because the authorities of Cedar Rapids, in Iowa, won't sprinkle the streets, the Cedar Rapids Times has got its back up and refuses to publish anything about the Beecher business: Nothing like independent journalism for bringing people to their senses.

"Boy," said a traveler to a disobedient youth whom he encountered, "don't you hear your father speaking to you?" "Oh! y-a-a-s," replied the youth. "But I don't mind what he says. Mother don't neither, and 'twixt she and I, we have about got the dog so he don't."

A Yankee poet thus breaks forth: Oh! the snore, the beautiful snore, filling the chamber from ceiling to floor! Over the coverlet, under the sheet, from her wee dimpled chin to her pretty feet! Now rising aloft like a bee in June; now flute-like subsiding, then rising again, is the beautiful snore of Elizabeth Jane.

Most cruel—when young Greenman wore a tail-coat for the first time, he gave himself awful airs, and wanting to pretend he had another party to go to, he approached his hostess; thanked her for the pleasant evening, and was going on with his story when she broke in with—"Oh, I'm so sorry you have been sent for so soon!"

### CLIPPINGS.

Stepping down and out—He who is hanged.

They are so busy in Kansas that they spell it 11 worth.

The nearest approach to a confidence game is pulling a male's tail.

Burd Grubb is the owner of a Newport yacht; so they call him Canary Seed.

The Queen didn't so much as go out in a tug to meet the American base ballists.

Why ought not a timepiece to be called a thingummy? Because it is a watch you call it.

It has been noticed that nothing makes a woman laugh so much as a new set of teeth.

A man advertises in a New York paper for a bar-keeper, "who must be recommended by his pastor."

"Oh! ma. There's an angel with wings." "Pshaw! that's only a Louisville girl with her ears spread."

To obtain a postage stamp at a Niagara hotel requires a five minutes struggle with two negroes and a bald-headed book-keeper.

"Had you, sir," said Henry Brinkine to a dilatory carpenter, "been there to build the ark, we should not have had the flood yet."

When a Chicago man can't die on his back and go to sleep without dreaming of his mother-in-law, it is considered a sufficient ground for divorce.

Who is the straightest man mentioned in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharaoh made a ruler of him. And that's why he remained stationary in Egypt.

The phrase "you hear me" is going out of fashion. "That's me that's coughing" is the absolutely latest way of emphasizing and calling attention to your remarks.

A minister once prayed: "O Lord we thank Thee for the goodly number here to-night, and that thou also art here notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather."

Noble lords are scarce at the watering-place hotels, and a cruel Western man accounts for it on the ground that it is not time for the barbers to take their summer vacations.

A California temperance association limits the beverages of its members to wine, beer and cider, "except when laboring under a sense of discouragement, and then whiskey will be allowed."

"Look 'ere now, Salusha," yelled a Clay county, Missouri woman to the oldest girl, "don't bend over that well so fur. You'll fall in there some of these days, and then we'll have to carry water."

When they told an Indiana woman that her husband had been eliced up by a reaper, she impatiently replied: "Well, take the pieces to the barn; I can't leave the gooseberry sauce just now."

At High Falls, New York, the other day, a young lady while crossing a farm was knocked down by a ram, and the next time the damaged damsel saw her lover she informed that astonished youth that he might go about his business, as she was disgusted with the sex.