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STATE STREET, SALEM, OREGON,
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GROCERIES,

Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Grain, Feed,
AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS.

Paints, Oils and Window Glass, American and English
Coach Varnishes, English and American Furniture Var-
nishes, Gum Shellac, and Japan Varnishes, White
Damar and Asphaltum Varnishes.

CASTOR OIL, LARD OIL, SEATS FOOT OIL, CHINA NUT OIL,
ELEPHANT OIL, DOGFISH OIL, POLAR OIL, COAL OIL,
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GRAINING TOOLS, &c., &c.

WALL PAPER,

Lime and Plaster, Hair, Nails, and Shingles.

Wholesale and Retail. Cash paid for all kinds of Merchantable Produce.
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JOHN HUGHES.

COOKE, DENNIS & Co.

MANUFACTURE

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS

Moldings,

RUSTIC, AND ALL THE LATEST STYLES
of inside and outside finish, of the best quality
of clear cedar lumber ever used in Salem.

SCROLL SAWING, STAIR BUILDING

AND
TURNING,

DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

CEDAR LUMBER

AND
Shingles for Sale Cheap.

Best of Work at Lowest Prices

Please give us a call, see our stock, learn our
prices, and give us your orders.
Special attention given to orders from FARM-
ERS, and information freely given gratis to our
patrons.
Shop one block East of the Chemeketa House.
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MARBLE WORKS,

MONROE & STAIGER,

Dealers in

MONUMENTS,

—AND—
Head and Foot Stones.

ALSO,

MANTELS

—AND—
**Furniture Marble
TO ORDER.**

ADDRESS:

A. J. MONROE, **W. M. STAIGER,**
Salem, Oregon. Albany, Oregon.
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Jones & Patterson,

Real Estate, Insurance,

—AND—
GENERAL AGENTS,

COMMERCIAL HOTEL BUILDING,
Salem, Oregon.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE sale
of Real Estate in all parts of Oregon.
A large amount of very desirable CITY PROP-
ERTY, consisting of Dwelling Houses, Lots, Half
Acks and Blocks, Stores, &c.

Also.....
Improved FARMS and Valuable Uncultivated
Acre and Timber Lands, situated in the best lo-
calities in the State.

Also.....
Renting and Leasing of all kinds of property,
Collection of Claims, &c., &c. will receive prompt
attention.

AGENTS FOR

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of New York,

—AND—
The Union Fire Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

For complete descriptions of property ap-
praised at their office.

Correspondents promptly answered, and all
information given free of charge.

JONES & PATTERSON,
Salem, Oregon.
Box 237, Salem, Oregon.

SALEM

LOURING MILLS.

Best Family Flour,

Baker's Extra, XXX,

Superfine, and Graham,

Middlings, Bran, Shorts,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Highest Price in Cash

PAID FOR

WHEAT, AT ALL TIMES.

Sept. 1st
R. C. KINNEY,
Agent S. F. M. Co.

H. D. BOON,

—DEALER IN—

BOOKS, STATIONERY

MUSIC,

Periodicals, Newspapers,

Wall Paper,

—AND—

Musical Instruments

THE CELEBRATED

BURDETT ORGANS

—AND—

Hallett and Cumston's Pianos

Always on hand.

These instruments are FAVORITES with all
musicians, and this store is the resort of all who
wish to buy Goods cheap.

Doc't.

H. D. BOON,
State street, Salem.

OREGON

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL COM-
mence soliciting for a

Business Directory

—of—
THE STATE OF OREGON

In a few days; and, to make it successful, respect-
fully request the co-operation of all persons inter-
ested in the welfare of the country. The State
has now reached that position when a yearly sum-
mary of her progress is necessary, hence the value
of a work which will combine, in a condensed
form, all matters of public interest.

The work in contemplation will embrace a gen-
eral sketch of the State; its physical aspects, geol-
ogy, climatology, botany, zoology, commerce,
manufactures, societies, public buildings, produc-
tions, and all other subjects on which information
is required.

The work will be illustrated with sketches of
some of the leading prominent scenery of the
State, and its compilation will be under the charge
of

J. Mortimer Murphy, Esq.,

Whose recent work on Washington Territory has
been highly commended by the press and public.

The BUSINESS DIRECTORY of each town
and city will be complete; and that, with sketches
of each place, should make it invaluable to the
merchant, farmer, and mechanic.

As an advertising medium, it will be the best yet
introduced in the State, as it will be of such im-
portance that it will always be retained in a prom-
inent position for reference.

The rates of advertising will be as follows:

One Page.....\$20

Half Page..... 10

Card..... 5

Advertisers taking one page will receive a
copy of the book gratis.

Price of the Work will be \$2.50

The book will be distributed on every
route of travel and in every public place in the
country.

S. J. McCORMICK,

PUBLISHER.

105 Front street,

PORTLAND.

Oct. 26, 1872.

**How to Begin an Article for Publica-
tion.**

A great many people are apt to
hit upon happy ideas in society,
and when they go home they
write them out for publication, and
most of these good folks know how
hard it is to begin an article satisfac-
torily. A word to them: Commence
with your very finest writing and
most beautifully rounded senten-
ces. Introduce your subject in your
most elaborate style, be poetical,
rhetorical, didactic, as your mood
may be, and when you think fit,
gradually drop into the discussion of
the subject matter. When the article
is finished, begin at the opening
sentence, and read it until you find
you have commenced to say some-
thing to the point. Stop at this
place; strike out everything before
it, and let your article begin just
there. You will then probably find
that it opens well, and that by col-
lecting all your labored composition
in one place where it can be readily
stricken out, you will have saved
yourself all the trouble that would
have been necessary had it been scat-
tered through the article.

AN ITEM FOR DARWIN.—A remark-
able discovery has recently been
made by Prof. O. C. Marsh in the
upper cretaceous shale of Kansas,
from which it appears that the long
suspected link between birds and
reptiles has come to light. The
skeleton of a bird was first found,
which was about the size of a pigeon,
and had the remarkable characteris-
tic of a bird skeleton with biconcave
vertebrae, belonging only to reptiles.
On subsequently removing the sur-
rounding shale, the skull and parts
of both jaws were brought to light,
bearing undoubted reptilian pecul-
iarities, with other parts of the skele-
ton entirely avian in type. That
all the parts belonged to the same
individual is unquestionable, thus
furnishing the Darwinians another
proof of their theory. It was an
aquatic bird, carnivorous, and it is the
only one thus far found, exhibiting
these double characters of bird and
reptile.

MANAGEMENT OF HORSES.—Daily
exercise is necessary for all hor-
ses, unless they are sick; it assists
and promotes a free circulation of
the blood, determines morbid matter
to the surface, develops the muscu-
lar structure, creates an appetite,
improves the wind and finally invig-
orates the whole system. We can-
not expect much of a horse that has
not been habituated to sufficient daily
exercise; while such as have been
daily exercised and well managed are
capable not only of great exertions and
fatigue, but are ready and willing to
do our bidding at any season. When
an animal is over-worked, it renders
the system very susceptible to what-
ever morbid influences may be
present, and imparts to the disease
they may labor under an unusual
degree of severity. The exhaustion
produced by want of rest is equally
dangerous; such horses are always
among the first victims of disease,
and when attacked their treatment
is embarrassing and unsatisfactory.

Eggs are useful for many purposes
besides food and for hatching. If
you get a fish bone in your throat,
and sticking fast there, swallow an
egg raw and it will be almost sure
to carry down a bone easily and cer-
tainly. There is another fact touch-
ing eggs which will be well to re-
member. When, as sometimes by
accident, corrosive sublimate is
swallowed, the white of one or two
eggs will neutralize the poison, and
change the effect to that of a dose of
calomel.

The Journal continues to urge the
people of Eugene City to subscribe
to the University building fund. It
estimates that if Eugene gets the
University it will result in putting
\$100,000 in circulation there every
year.

Levi Leland has organized lodges
of Good Templars at Fall Creek and
Lost Valley in Lane County, and
will organize four or five more lodges
in the county.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.—The San
Francisco Call says:

A late Australian circular states
that the surplus wheat of the last crop
in the colonies, available for export,
would not exceed 40,000 tons, instead
of 200,000 tons, as previously esti-
mated; and that prices in Adelaide had
advanced to 4s 9d per bushel; say
\$2 per cental. A few months
ago it was reported that 100 ships
had been engaged in England to
proceed to the colonies and load
back with wheat. As the amount to
be exported is but 40,000 tons, it is
quite probable that many of these
vessels will load coal in Australia for
this port, in order to secure cargoes
from our next crop. The prospect
of a liberal supply of tonnage at this
port for the approaching season is
encouraging. A dispatch from New
York mentions a number of depart-
ures for this port, and states that
several American vessels now at
Liverpool would, in default of cargo,
sail for San Francisco in ballast to
participate in the grain trade of the
ensuing season. The large number
of vessels heading this way from
different parts of the world indicates
that freights will not reach the ex-
treme rates paid during the past
season.

TYNDALL ON MUSICAL SOUND.—

The only condition necessary to the
production of a musical sound is,
that the air pulses should succeed
each other in the same interval of
time. No matter what its origin
may be, if this condition be fulfilled,
the sound becomes musical. If a
watch, for example, could be caused
to tick with sufficient rapidity—say
one hundred times a second—the
ticks would lose their individuality,
and blend to a musical tone. And if
the strokes of a pigeon's wings could
be accomplished at the same rate, the
progress of the bird through the air
would be accompanied by music. In
the humming bird the necessary
rapidity is attained; and, when we
pass on from birds to insects, where
vibrations are more rapid, we have a
musical note as the ordinary accom-
paniment of the insect's flight. The
puffs of a locomotive at starting fol-
low each other slowly at first, but
they soon increase so rapidly as to be
almost incapable of being counted.
If this increase could continue until
the puffs numbered fifty or sixty a
second, the approach of the engine
would be heralded by an organ peal
of tremendous power.

**DEATH FROM LIGHTNING PAIN-
LESS.**—Owing to the velocity with
which the electric current moves, it is
certain that a person struck by light-
ning has no perception of the blow
which he receives. When we see
the zigzag or the flash, we see only
the effect produced by the current
which has already passed away.

Tyndall says: "The nervous system
requires a certain interval of time to
become conscious of pain. The time
of an electric discharge is but a
small fraction of this interval; hence,
as a sentient apparatus, the nervous
system is destroyed before conscious-
ness can set in."

WHY DO DOGS BARK?—Wild
dogs, we are told, never bark; they
howl. There are numerous troops of
wild dogs in South America. Two
of these that were carried to England
could never bark, but continued to
utter their habitual howl. But a
younger one of the same species
learned to bark. Many years ago
dogs were left by the Spaniards in
the Island of Juan Fernandez, for
the purpose of exterminating the
goats. In a few years all barking
had ceased among them. It has
been suggested that barking origi-
nated in the attempt to imitate the
human voice.

A recent lumberman's circular es-
timates the number of railroad ties
in present use in the United States
at 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to
the acre is above rather than under
the average, and it therefore has
required the product of 750,000 acres
of well timbered land to furnish the
supply.

The Mountaineer urges the or-
ganization of an establishment for
curing beef and other meats for
shipment to distant markets, and
says it is the only way to get rid of
the surplus of Eastern Oregon.

**Linn County—Home Manufactures—
Artesian Well, etc.**

Editor Willamette Farmer:

While on a visit to Linn county,
last week, I became acquainted with
a gentleman, by the name of Allen
McDonald, who is boring an artesian
well, and, thinking that an account
of it would be of general interest, I
give you the result of our conversa-
tion. The well is situated on the
northwestern margin of Peterson's
Butte, about thirty feet from the flat
from which the butte rises. The as-
cent here is very gradual, and the
surface soil three feet thick. The
next stratum is a soft, white rock,
containing shells, nine and a half
feet in thickness; just below this, is a
soap-stone, through which the drill
descended about 104 feet, when it
struck a grey granite rock some four
feet thick, and then reached the
soap-stone again, which was ten feet
thick; the next in order is a soft
sand-stone, which has been penetra-
ted about 48 feet, making a total
depth of about 180 feet. The depth
of the wells on the Albany prairie is,
in general, from 15 to 22 feet, and
always plenty of water as soon as
they penetrate a stratum of gravel,
which, I understand, is everywhere
found, except on the slope of the
buttes. It is fortunate for Mr. Mc-
Donald that he struck no gravel in
boring his artesian; he will not prob-
ably find any basalt, which is also an
expensive hindrance to the drill.—
We shall not be surprised if he dis-
covers shale, slate, and coal, within
300 feet. Whether he succeeds in
obtaining an unfailing supply of wa-
ter or not, the experiment will be
one of considerable interest to those
of a geological turn of mind. About
half a mile south of the Saddle Butte,
ten miles from the former locality,
lives Mr. John Nelson, a Norwegian,
who has several wells on his farm of
a depth of ten or twelve feet. The
water is found in gravel, and tastes
a little unpleasant, so that Mr. N.
concluded to fill up the well at his
house and drive an iron tube ten
feet further, hoping to obtain purer
water. At that depth his pump
draws up sand, leaves, and small
twigs, that appear to have lain under
a heavy pressure for several hun-
dreds or thousands of years. The
water has a woolly taste. We would
recommend the State Geologist to
look into these matters, and give us
the history of the Willamette basin.
At several points in the Albany prairie
granite boulders are found, lying
upon the surface soil, and no one has
guessed how they came there, when
no granite mountain is near. Can
Mr. Condon tell us where the matrix
is, and what were the means of
transportation. Did they come on
an iceberg? The soil is undoubtedly
the detritus of basalt, and deposited
before the granite rocks.

The farmers of Linn, or rather of
the aforesaid prairie, are almost
purely grain-raisers, which will ac-
count for their earnestness on the
warehouse question. They have al-
ready sowed largely to grain, and, in
order to take time by the forelock,
are now obtaining subscriptions and
incorporating according to law to
build or buy warehouses for their
coming crop. The prairie is as fa-
vorable for sheep and cattle as for
grain, and to the question why they
do not raise more sheep, they an-
swer that the "dog interest" is
above the "sheep interest," and
they have found by sad experience
that the nice profits of sheep-raising
are all consumed by the dogs. One
man lost fifty head of fine sheep in
one night, another lost twelve, an-
other fifteen, and so on. They want
a dog law, if they keep sheep. They
have not, as yet, adopted any system
of rotation, and do not summer-fal-
low as much as in other parts of
the country, but continue to call upon
their fine rich soil for yearly crops of
grain. With wheat at one dollar per
bushel, they feel well satisfied to
raise grain, but even if that price
could be assured, how long before
complete exhaustion would follow
such management? The yield per
acre has fallen off considerably in the
last ten years; then the farmer could
get from 25 to 35 bushels every year,