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EAST AND WEST.

BY ANNA C. BRACKETT.

All beautiful things come out of the East: The blushing bride of the Sun, The Dawn, that fades from his eager sight Ere a single kiss is won.

All beautiful things come out of the East: The flashing King of the Day, Smiling the ranks of the shadow-plants That tremble and flee away.

All beautiful things come out of the East: Dear to the weary sight, The sleep-bearing, drowsy, and odoriferous queen— The thrice-beloved Night.

All beautiful things come out of the East: The silver, silvery Moon, That sails up o'er the horizon's rim To her cool and perfect noon.

All beautiful things come out of the East: The multitudinous Stars, Cleaving the waves of the cloud-torn sky With their fiery lines of cars.

All beautiful things must go to the West: The Dawn to Twilight changed, And the weary Sun that finds her there When all the Heavens are ranged.

All beautiful things must go to the West: There vanishes Night so fair; A harbor sure, the sailing Moon And the Stars drop anchor there.

No wonder the West shines bright, shines bright In the jubilant Sunset Sky, When it knows all the beautiful things of the world Must come to its arms ere they die.

—Am. Journal of Education.

THE THERMOMETER.—The thermometer, or heat-measurer, from the two Greek words, *therme*, heat, and *metron*, a measure, varies considerably in different latitudes and altitudes.

Zero, according to Fahrenheit, who never had the opportunity of experiencing an extra severe climate, was supposed to be the coldest point the mercury could show; but the experiments of Celsius, Reaumur, and other thermometrical savants, have shown that the quicksilver can be forced to fall thirty-nine degrees still lower, and that then it freezes.

The thermometer being affected by the altitude of the place, the radiation of solar rays, the "lightness of the air," or the density, so to speak, of "the blanket of the atmosphere," it follows that so many degrees above or below zero, in Denver, for instance, is merely a relative indication of the heat or cold indicated by the same rise or fall in Black Hawk or Empire.

The temperature being the same, the thermometer falls 2° for every mile of elevation. Hence, though that ingenious instrument indicated 23° below zero one morning last winter in Central, it should not follow philosophically that it was, abstractly speaking, colder there than at the same time here, when our thermometer indicated a much higher figure.

CHINESE BRIDGES.—Some of the bridges in China are of extraordinary beauty and magnificence. There is one near Peking built entirely of white marble, elaborately ornamented.

Others are found over the canals of still greater magnificence, and with a grand triumphal arch at each end, and some, instead of being built with arches, are flat from one side of the canal to the other, marble slabs of great length being laid on piers so narrow and airy that the bridge looks as if it were suspended in air.

From the amazing facilities afforded by the numerous canals for transporting goods by water, these bridges, do not require to be built of great strength, for only foot passengers use the bridges, which is the reason they are of such elegant and fanciful construction.

These bridges are built with a number of arches, the central arch being about forty feet wide and high enough for vessels to pass through without striking their masts.

The elevation of these bridges renders steps necessary. They resemble, in this respect, the old bridges of Venice, on which you ascend by steps on one side, and descend on the other side.

Chain bridges were not made in this country for more than eighteen centuries after they were known in China.

A young man named Patterson was accidentally shot near Mr. Bearman's place, on Clatsop Plains, on Tuesday of last week, and died the following day.

He was sitting on a log, and while endeavoring to draw the gun up to him by the barrel, it slipped, and the hammer striking the log discharged the load, which entered his right side and came out at the back.

Studying at Home.

The people generally must be encouraged to study at home. This may seem chimerical, but I regard it as entirely practicable and proper.

For myself, I have always been studying, mostly at home too, ever since my first remembrance. I commenced the study of geology after I was sixty years old, and the result has been a great deal of regret and a little shame that I had not studied it before.

How blind I had been all my life walking over and handling things possessing a vast amount of interest and advantage, and profoundly ignorant of the fact. I would not now part with what I know in regard to geology for the product of a whole year's labor.

Now how many young farmers there are, not more engrossed in the business of life than I have been, who might acquire, without any important sacrifice of pecuniary interest, an amount of knowledge sufficient to elevate them to a plane of intelligence and mental power that would fit them to perform functions, and exert their proper influence in the community.

—Cor. Maine Farmer.

WHAT IS HONEY?—At the last session of the North American Beekeepers' Association, held at Indianapolis, Ind., in answer to the question, "What is honey?" Mr. Adair, of Kentucky said: There is no distinct substance that can be called honey.

Bees gather anything that has enough sugar in it to give it a decided sweet taste. Three kinds of sugar are recognized, fruit sugar, grape sugar, and cane sugar. They are all vegetable secretions, and differ but slightly in their constituent element.

They only vary in the amount of hydrogen and oxygen (which are the elements of water) and are convertible into each other. As ordinarily gathered from flowers, honey is a mixture of sugar and other secretions of plants, and consequently differs widely in its composition, depending on the source from which it is obtained.

The peculiar scent and flavor of the honey is imparted to it in the hive by the absorption of the musky particles given off by evaporation from the bodies of the bees, a scent that all bee-keepers will recognize who have opened a hive or walked among them of a calm evening.

HOW "GREENBACK" PAPER IS MADE.—All the paper money issued by the government is manufactured on a 62 inch Fourdrinier machine, at the Glen Mills, near West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Short pieces of red silk are mixed with the pulp in the engine, and the finished stuff is conducted to the wire without passing through any screens, which might retain the silk threads.

By an arrangement above the wire cloth a shower of blue silk thread is dropped in streaks upon the paper while it is forming.

The upper side, upon which the blue silk is dropped is the one used for the face of the notes, and, from the manner in which the threads are applied, must show them more distinctly than the lower or reverse side, although they are imbedded deep enough to remain fixed.

The mill is guarded night and day to prevent the abstraction of any paper.

A FRENCH writer, in estimating the future of science, points out that in fifty or a hundred years' time the English language will in all probability be spoken by eight hundred and sixty millions of individuals, while the German will be the language of one hundred and twenty millions and the French of sixty-nine millions only, and that in consequence science is likely to seek English channels of publication, scientific books having at best a limited sale and necessarily seeking the widest audience.

One day last week Wm. Smith, of Eugene, lost quite a quantity of grain and fencing, which was destroyed by catching fire from the locomotive in passing through his place. The damage is said to be about \$100.

BOOKS.

Mr. Ruskin asks, how much do you think we spend altogether on our libraries, public or private, as compared with what we spend on our horses? If a man spend lavishly on his library, you call him mad—a bibliomaniac. But you never call one a horse-maniac, though men ruin themselves every year by their horses; and you do not hear of people ruining themselves by their books.

Or, to go lower still, how much do you think the contents of the bookshelves of the United Kingdom, public and private, would fetch as compared with the contents of its wine-cellar? We talk of food for the mind as of food for the body; now, a good book contains such food inexhaustibly—it is provision for life, and for the best part of us; yet how long most people would give the price of a large turbot for it! Though there have been men who have pinched their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end, than most men's dinners are. We are few of us put to such a trial, and more the pity; for, indeed, a precious thing is all the more precious to us if it has been won by work or economy; and if public libraries were half as costly as public dinners, or books cost the tenth part of what bracelets do, even foolish men and women might sometimes suspect there was good in reading, as well as in munching and sparkling; whereas the very cheapness of literature is making even wiser people forget that if a book is worth reading it is worth buying.

NEW RAILWAY COMBINATION.—Our dispatches tell us that the Atlantic and Pacific Railway directory has fallen into new and powerful hands. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, is elected President, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central, is one of the new directors; also, the President of the New Jersey system of railways, A. T. Devine. Besides those powers, the Atlantic and Pacific is now backed up by other heavy capitalists, and its rapid completion may be considered assured.

From the point of connection with the Texas Pacific, the two companies will unite upon the Atlantic and Pacific line over the thirty-fifth parallel to the Pacific Ocean. They will be able to negotiate for money in Europe on better terms, perhaps, than any other company in the United States. From this formidable combination we hope California may be able in the near future to obtain some relief from the existing railroad monopoly that is pressing the life and energy out of our people. At all events they will soon give us a competing line of transportation and travel to and from the East.—Sacramento Union.

The recent discovery of an inscription pillar on the shore of the Red Sea, by M. Clermont-Ganneau, draughtsman to the French Consulate at Jerusalem, is mentioned by the London Standard. The stone has been purchased by the French Minister of Public Instruction for 50,000 francs, will be furnished from the funds of the Museum of Antiquities at the Louvre, and the remainder by the Ministry, and in a few days, after an indispensable repair, it will be placed in the Judaic collection. The relic of King Mesha is earlier by several centuries than the celebrated tomb of the Phœnician King of Sabaonazar, and bears an inscription in which the King of Moab relates, nearly nine centuries before Jesus Christ, his battle with the King of Israel.

THE North German Gazette denounces as a disgusting invention the report in American papers of an interview with Prince Bismarck, in which he is made to say that he would extirpate the idea of God and substitute that of the State. It declares that Bismarck never used such language or avowed such sentiments, and believed that the falsehood originated in the machinations of the Jesuits.

The Mountaineer says that R. W. Crandall's saw mill, in the mountains, fifteen miles southwest of The Dalles, was entirely consumed by fire on Thursday morning, Aug. 21. It seems that timber in the neighborhood of the mill was burning and all hands had gone out to fight the fire, when the wind carried some of the fire and dropped it in the rubbish about the mill and set it on fire. When discovered, it was too late to put the fire out, and the whole concern was consumed excepting about fifty thousand feet of lumber. The entire loss is about \$,000.