Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

SALEM, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1876.

A Pacific Plimsoll.

A correspondent of the San Francisco *Post* writes thus of

PHINEAS HUDSON.

The loss of the steamship Pacific suggests the name I put over this paragraph. Not because this loss is attributable, perhaps, to any neglect concerning which he was a specific complainer, but because the boat belonged to a class of ocean coffins, of which he often sought to make public warning.

A law of the United States, passed in 1858, provides that the coamings of a steamship shall not approach the smokestack nearer than 18 inches. With that law in his hands, Hudson applied to a daily newspaper editor in San Francisco for leave to raise the alarm against the Golden Gate. The *Bulletin* editor replied, "Do, we cannot publish your communication, you appear to be a quarrelsome man." A few weeks thereafter the ship was consumed by fire. The flames caught in the coamings.

And one day Phineas Hudson went to Mr. Nesbit and desired him to insert a communication warning people against the Brother Jonathan, Hudson asserting that her bottom was rotten and sad would drop out of her. "No," was the reply, "you seem to be a quarrelsome man." Mr. Nesbit shortly afterwards embarked on board the Brother Jonathan on her last voyage. It was reported that the vessel struck a rock; and the United States surveying party ran around the designated locality for many days. But no rock was discovered. The fact was, the bottom did drop out—the fore yard coming down squarely athwart the forecastle.

Crossing Sheep.

The season of the year is now at hand when sheep breeders will begin, if they have not already done so, to study the crosses they are to make the coming season, and will carefully note the successes and failures that have come under their experience and observation as breeders, and profit by the lesson taught by each.

There is no branch of stock husbandry that requires so much study and vigilance, combined with good sound judgment, to make it a success, as the breeding of our highly improved American Merinos, nor one more liable to mistake and bad management—and each succeeding year opens a wider field for closer and greater efforts than has hitherto been necessary to the owners with the breeders of sheep. Owners of large flocks ought to use the greatest diligence to prevent the establishment of them with sprobby bucks.

Fine wool are of course desirable, but as the lambs take care after their masculine than their feminine progenitor, it is very essential to keep a supply of the finest bucks that can be secured, for the purpose of training with the ewes as the proper time for improving or dressing the breeds.

Thus every man engaged in sheep raising may, in a few years, grade his flock so as to realize the greatest possible yield of wool, and his flock consist of the largest, finest and healthiest animals attainable.

Crossing sheep in the above way is of more intrinsic worth than any would suppose who have not realized it by actual experience.—[Pleasanton (Tex.) Cook Journal.

The Arts of Old Egypt.

In the most ancient history, sacred and profane, Egypt is spoken of as already ancient, civilized, and learned. The learning of the world would almost seem to have come from that mysterious land as its fountain, for fresh discoveries are continually unfolding more wonderful proof of "the wisdom of the Egyptians."

The land of the wonderful Pyramids and mystic hieroglyphics is the birth-place of the alphabet. There the wonders of astronomy were studied; and was not that little apartment that crowns you colossal temple an observatory from whence the heavens were swept by optical instruments? In the arts their knowledge was great; the manufacture of glass was well understood; they made coffins. Paintings have been discovered, showing machinery whose motive power couldn't have been anything else but steam. An obelisk, brought from Egypt by Napoleon the Great and erected at Paris, was found to have been polished by the sand-blast process. Men skilled in the art of stone-dressing could not affect a polish with their steel instruments on this granite shaft; it would crumble and break beneath the plastic hand; but by the sand-blast process recently discovered in America they could wear smooth the crumbling stone. This process consists in putting in motion a stream of sand by a current of steam or heated air. They made steel, and were skilled in metallurgy.

Their sciences still remain, and are wonderful for tenacity, though thousands of years have elapsed since these articles were made.

In the science of medicine they were proficients; in embalming they could use the effects of disease. To this day the characters used by apothecaries to denote drachms and grains are Egyptian characters as adopted by the Arabs.

Important to Mine Owners.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office lately made the following decision:

An incorporated association of citizens owning separate and distinct interests in a placer mine may unite their assessments and expend $500, as required by law, at one place and afterward secure a patent from the United States. Locators of mining claims have exclusive right of possession of the surface embraced in their claims and of the timber growing thereon, in compliance with the United States local laws.

Judge Wingard, of Walla Walla, has received an invoice of "bob-whites" quails, with which it is proposed to stock that country. The original stock was brought from the Eastern states a few years ago to Weidler's Island, where they multiplied exceedingly. They seem to take to their new home kindly.

We copy the following items from Klickitat county, W. T., from the Dalles *Tribune* of Dec. 25th:

W. Cowles, a shepherd in the employ of G. W. Smith, of Goldendale, was thrown and trampled upon by a vicious horse, sustaining injuries from which he died in a short time. He had just been married to a young lady of Goldendale.

During the high water at Goldendale a family was rescued from their residence, with a raft constructed by some of the neighbors for the purpose,—the Klickitat creek having raised so high within so short a time as to flood the dwelling almost unawares. The Methodist parsonage was entirely surrounded with water and was inaccessible for some days. The swale from John Graham's ranch near Klickitat lake, is one vast sheet of water.

CULTIVATE MUSIC AT HOME.—Do all you can to cultivate a musical taste in your children; let them hear as much music as possible. Invite some one who can play and sing some bright and easy music, and let the children hear it. The music should be pretty, melodious, and animated,—a few songs some easy galop or marches, and perhaps a quiet little piece or two. Make them understand that they must listen to music in silence. They are not allowed to talk while others are speaking, and they must give the same attention when any one plays or sings. By this means, they will learn to think more of music, and to appreciate it more highly. There is nothing to prevent children from taking up music as naturally as reading and writing. The notes and the alphabet should be learned at the same time. At five and six, children learn to sing naturally and easily, and little songs and exercises should be mingled with the lessons of the primary reading and spelling-book. Experience teaches that nearly all children who can speak may be taught to read vocal music and to sing. Some knowledge of music should form a part of every child's education. At the same time, it is evident that it is often useless to carry a child through a long course of musical study when he or she has no special aptitude for it. If they do not care for it, let them study it enough to understand its general principles, and then, unless they voluntarily express a desire to pursue its study, let them give it up. Music in any form is so great an addition to the social delights of home that we strongly urge parents to take these few hints kindly.

ADORNMENT OF HOME. — Money which goes to buy a picture, statuette, or tasteful bracket for home adornment is wisely spent. If young people, just commencing life, after they have secured the few pieces of furniture that must be had, and made sure that they are what they ought to be, have some money left to get a picture, an engraving, or a cast, they ought to work to supply this want as seriously as the other, which seems more necessary, but in reality is not a bit more necessary. The general character of a home will make a great difference to the children who grow up in it, and to all whose experience is associated with it, whether it be a beautiful and cheerful one, or only a homely and bare one, or a merely formal and conventional one. The relation of these things to education is all that gives dignity or poetry to the subject, or makes it allowable for a reasonable man to give much thought to it. But it has a real vital relation to to life, and plays an important part in education, and deserves to be thought about a great deal more than it is. Seeming trifles like this make life either happy or miserable.

An American writer, dating his letter from Gibralter, says: "The more I see of Gibralter, the less I wonder at the tenacity with which it is held by England, and the dislike the Spaniards have for the English tenure of the place. The strength of the position is something wonderful. Nature and military art seem to have worked together in making 'Gib' as invulnerable as it is possible to be. Nor does the Engineer Department allow modern progress in either guns or batteries to pass unnoticed. Of the former there are some fifty or sixty about to be charged for others of a much larger calibre. Even as it is, the army of men has never yet lived, nor has one of the fleet of ships yet been built, that could for two hours withstand the withering fire of the guns now in position on various parts of the Rock."

The women's department at the Centennial Exhibition next year is to be an important feature. A very large and handsome building has been erected, which is to contain the products exclusively of women's labor, besides the process of manufacturing done by women in the various arts and trades. Funds are being raised all over the country to carry it on. The tea party in this city realized about $800, and festivals are to be held at Northampton, and other places in Western Massachusetts for the same purpose.—*New England Homestead.*

"Jennie, you're my sweetheart," said a nine-year-old suitor, as he sat alone with his heart's idol, the other evening. "How can I be your sweetheart," asked the little Miss, "when I am 13 years old, and you only nine?" "Are you thirteen?" "Of course I am." "Well," answered the juvenile beau, after reflecting a little, "I'd a been thirteen, too, if I hadn't been sick so much when I was little."

LAMP CHIMNEYS.—Most people in cleaning lamp chimneys use a brush made of bristles twisted into a wire, or a rag on the point of scissors. Both of these are bad; for without great care the wire or scissors will scratch the glass as a diamond does, which under the expansive power of heat soon breaks, as all scratched glass will. If you want a neat little thing that costs nothing, and will save half your glass, tie a piece of soft sponge the size of your chimney to a pine stick.

TWO BRIGHT DOGS.—Some one tells this little story of two smart dogs:—

"My friend had several dogs, two of which had a special attachment to and understanding with each other. The one was a Scotch terrier, gentle and ready to fraternize with all honest comers. The other was as large as a mastiff, and looked like a compound between the mastiff and the large, rough stag-hound. He was fierce, and required some acquaintance before you knew what faithfulness and kindness lay beneath his rough and savage-looking exterior. The one was gay and lively; the other, stern and thoughtful.

"These two dogs were often observed to go a certain point together, when the small one remained behind at a corner of a large field, while the mastiff went around by the side of the field, which ran up hill for nearly a mile, and led to a wood on the left. Game abounded in those districts, and the object of the dogs' arrangement was soon seen. The terrier would start a hare, and chase it up hill toward the large wood at the summit, where they arrived somewhat tired. At this point the large dog, which was fresh and had rested after his walk, darted after the animal, which he usually captured. They then ate the hare between them, and returned home. This course had been systematically carried on for some time before it was fully understood."

FULLY ENOUGH WHIPPING.—We recently hired a livery team to carry us from the depot, about a mile and a half. Our driver was a boy some fifteen or sixteen years old, and we noticed that he selected a whip from the rack with an air which showed that he regarded it as a very important part of his outfit. As soon as he got in, he began to lash the horses, although the vehicle was a stout carryall, and the hill was quite steep. We told him that we should not like a horse of ours driven so; and then he settled into the sulks, and the horse into a snail's pace. The horse seemed a willing and capable beast enough; but there was no means of communication between him and the driver, except the whip; and the only inspiration which the horse appeared to gather from this, was a confused and spasmodic impulse to get up and get. What subtle influence the driver attributed to it, we cannot even imagine. First he struck the horse suddenly, and made him whisk his tail, and then he whipped him for whisking his tail. This started him into a run, and he whipped him for running. Then he checked and bothered him, and made him stumble, and then he whipped him for stumbling. Then we told him that he had done fully enough whipping for the trip.—*Ploughman.*

WOUNDS ON HORSES.—Whenever an injury is inflicted or a wound made on a horse it should be attended to at once, or with as little delay as possible. If any dirt is in the wound, it should be well cleansed with a soft sponge and luke-warm water. Then with a proper needle (a curved surgeon's needle should be used) and stout silk twist, pass as many stitches through the edges of the wound as will draw them and hold them together. These stitches should not be made as in sewing cloth, but the thread is to be passed through the skin at points directly opposite to each other. The two ends of the thread should be tied into a secure knot after drawing the edges of the wound closely together. If the edges are ragged, some care must be exercised to bring the corresponding parts into their proper place. If swelling takes place, apply cold water until it is reduced, and avoid all irritating or spirituous applications unless they become necessary. Nature will generally perform the cure if assisted to make a proper start.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF A HORSE TEAM.—The treatment of horses is an art, and but little understood generally, and where understood not always practised, so that our horses are pretty well abused animals. This is not only wrong, but a loss, and a considerable one. Treat a horse well always, from colthood up, and it is remarkable how much labor may be got out of him. Treat him, first, kindly; never overfeed him, particularly with grain. Have a warm, ventilated stable for him, soft and dry. Feed him regularly; keep him clean; and never overstrain him, not even once. He will then be a servant for you for a long time. You will get from a quarter to a third more time and labor out of him, and this the same horse already practised and broke to your hand, not needing to be renewed in the young horse that is to supply, prematurely, his place.

GOVERN YOUR APPETITE.—The nearest approach to a brute that man can make is to become a mere creature of appetite—a feeder, a toper. So long as he is well fed, or well crammed, a glutton is a stupid, harmless lump; but deny him his provender and he becomes a savage. Govern the appetites, or they will become tyrants, under whose bondage all that is noble in the human character will be crushed out of abistence. Besides, indulgence of the appetites in time destroys health; and what is life without health?

Love thy neighbor as thyself, and do good unto all men.

The Paris *Sentinelle du Midi* gives some details respecting the loss of the French man-of-war Magenta. The explosion of the vessel was followed by showers of burning wood paper, clothes and iron, which fell into the streets of Toulon. One of the plates of the ship fell on to the pavement, and entered it some 18 inches. Not a single jet of gas was left burning in the town. The windows of the shops, cafes and private houses along the quays were all broken, while doors and shutters were bursted open. There is scarcely a house in the town which has not been more or less injured. It is expected that the sixteen guns of the ship may be saved. Immediately after blowing up the Magenta sank, and at present the stump of the mizzenmast appears above water. It is confirmed that no lives have been lost. There will be a very strict inquiry as to the origin of the disaster, and the captain of the Magenta will probably have to appear before a court-martial.

The Crescent City *Courier* says: "We understand that Henry Westbrook, of Smith River Valley, designs trying the experiment of raising Angora goats in this county, and is now on his way from Ashland, Oregon, with a drove of the animals."

The material resources of Southern Oregon are almost unlimited, but owing to the lack of capital many of them remain comparatively undeveloped. Among the valuable items that have not been developed is that of marble. Marble quaries are found in Southern and Western Oregon, the principal of which have been found in Jackson and Josephine counties, and are said to be valuable for building purposes. Owing to the expense of exporting it, the marble cannot be utilized except in the section in which it is found. From what we learn the marble has a fine grain, and is susceptible to a high polish. It has a white lustre, slightly clouded with what appears to be oxide of iron, which adds much to the beauty of its finish.

Wm. Blake & Co., of Boston, have just cast a chime of nine bells for a church upon St. Paul's Island, in the Behring Sea, not far from the straights of Alaska, and about 3,000 miles from San Francisco. The Congregation are the Russian employes of the Alaska Commercial Company, and their faith is that of the Greek church. There are about 75 houses on the island.

Reports from the Oro Fino and Pierce districts, in Idaho, and other parts of Idaho, intimate that the coming season will be the most prosperous in the carrying on of mining operations of any they have had there for a long time.

The Hon. J. G. Swan, Centennial Commissioner for Indian curiosities of the Northwest coast, has had brought down from Alaska, a carved column 30 feet long and about 4x4 feet. It has carved on it immense heads of Indians in various positures. It is now being boxed up for shipment to Washington. Mr. Swan is making valuable selections for the Centennial.

A man named James Newman was drowned at Port Ludlow a few nights since. He had been down to the wharf to buy apples from a boatman, when, in returning he fell off and was lost. He lived in Port Ludlow where he worked in a sawmill, and leaves a wife and three children.

The Tacoma saw mill has been running night and day for nearly a month past, and cutting about one hundred and six and one hundred and eight thousand feet of lumber every 24 hours.

How to Obtain Patents.

Any person desiring information as to the mode of taking out patents, can send a request to the FARMER office, accompanied by a one-cent stamp, and will ceive by mail a copy of the revised Patent laws and pamphlet containing full information as to how inventions can be patented.

F. A. Smith, Artist,

Salem, Oregon, dealer in Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and Scenes of Salem and the surrounding country. Life-size Photographs, in India Ink, Oil or Water Color. se11*

Agents for the Willamette Farmer.

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Amity	G E Getchell
Antelope	F A Cook
Astoria	S D Adair
Bethel	L B Frazer
Buena Vista	Wm Wells, A R Brown
Butte Disappointment	S Handsaker
Brownsville	W R Kirk
Dutteville	J W Bachelder
Canyon City	D B Rhinehart
Canyonville	G W Colvig
Cole's Valley	W B Clarke
Cottage Grove	J H Shortridge
Cove	F Shoemaker, B F Kendall
Corvallis	E Woodward
Creswell	Roscoe Knox
Clackamas	W A Mills
Camp Creek	G R Hammersley
Dallas	J D Lee, D M Guthrie
Drain's	Krewson & Drain
Damascus	E Forbes
Dayton	E C Hadaway
Dallas	S L Brooks
East Portland	Jacob Johnson
Empire City	T D Winchester
Eugene City	F B Dunn
Elkton	D W Stearns
Fox Valley	A D Gardner
Fairfield	J J Blevans
Forest Grove	S Hughes, W L Curtis
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Greenville	J F Pierce
Halsey	T J Black
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Harrisburg	Hiram Smith
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Junction	Smith, Brasfield & Co., W L Lemon
Hepner	Morrow & Herren
Jacksonville	M Peterson
Jefferson	W F West
Kellogg's	A B Kellogg
Lewisville	J M Bewley
La Grande	S Ellsworth
Lafayette	Dr Poppleton, A B Henry
Lebanon	S H Claughton
Meadowville	R K Lansdale
Mitchell	A H Breyman
Monmouth	W Waterhouse
Newelleville	P F Castleman
North Yamhill	D C Stewart
Oakland	J A Sterling
Oswego	A R Shipley
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Oregon City	J M Bacon
Ochoco	J H Douthit
Pendleton	W A Whitman
Peoria	S D Haley
Springwater	J H Lewellen
Portland	S P Lee, Agent State Grange
Prineville	O M Pringle
Perrydale	McGrew's Store
Rickreal	F A Patterson
Roseburg	Thos Smith
Scio	Irvine & Morris, Thos Mankers
Silverton	Alvah Brown
Sodaville	W B Gilson
Shedd's	W M Powers
Springfield	A G Hovey
Smithfield	John Downing
Sweet Home	Ben Marks
Sheridan	J B Morris
Pilot Rock	E Gilliam
Ten Mile	R M Garney
Turner	B A Witzel
Wanconver	S W Brown, B B Denure
Wheatland	L C Forrest
Willamette Forks	M Wilkins
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Waldo	J C Elder
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Yoncalla	J R Ellison, R S Applegate
Zena	D J Cooper

S Goff, General Agent for Eastern Oregon.

FURNITURE STORE.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of Messrs. Yeaton & Loughary in the Furniture Store on the west side of

Commercial Street, Salem,

and shall keep on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of goods for the retail trade.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY

Parlor & Chamber Sets,

BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, ROCKERS, &C.,

By the set or single piece.

Repairing and Jobbing

DONE IN THE BEST MANNER,

And at reasonable price, as I am a practical workman

JOHN GRAY.

Salem, July 12, 1875.y

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Dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glassware,

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Tobacco and Cigars,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

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G. W. WALLING & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

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Growers of the Choicest Varieties of

FRUIT TREES & SHRUBBERY

Particular attention given to Cherry, Prune and Plum trees. 18t

SADDLERY,

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HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST OF Mr. Watkinds in the old established house in the above line, the attention of the community is called to the stock of

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on hand, which is offered at greatly reduced rates.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

At lowest Granger prices.

Hardware, Whips, Robes, etc.,

To suit everybody.

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500,000 Grain Bags,
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BEST FAMILY FLOUR,
BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX.
SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM,
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Constantly on Hand.

Highest Price in CASH

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AT ALL TIMES.

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To Trade or to Sell,

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ON BRIDGE CREEK, with or without Stock, well improved, good house and outbuildings, well fenced, about 40 acres good cultivable land, and splendid range for horses, cattle, or sheep. To exchange for land in this valley. For further information apply to Daniel Clark, or BREYMAN BROS., Salem. oct29tf

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Corner of Fourth and A Streets, **Portland, Or.,**

CUTTER and FITTER of LADIES' and CHILdren's Suits, (after Mrs. Curtis's Models.) Also, STAMPING and DESIGNING in all its branches.—INITIALS made to order. PATTERNS of all kinds cut by measurement. Persons living at a distance can have the **latest styles** in Suit Material bought and made up on receipt of bust and waist measure.—Other shopping done on a reasonable commission. Mourning made up in 24 hours' notice. n12