

Willamette Farmer.

SUPPLEMENT.

SALEM, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1876.

LIBERTY BELL—INDEPENDENCE, ETC.

I have no new story of the "Liberty Bell," and the old one has been so often told that I will not retell it. It is known by heart beyond any other incident of the revolution. Everybody has at some period or other thrilled at the narrative. The preliminary discussion, lasting for months and culminating in that earnest and closely poised debate! Outside the chamber, and beating fruitlessly against the closed doors, an anxious, excited crowd. In the steeple the aged bellman wearily waiting for morn till noon the signal to ring. The curly-headed boy-patrol stationed in the hall to catch the first intelligence of the adoption of the Declaration and to send it off to his old comrad with a huzzah. High noon and no sign from within. The day begins to wane, and still no sign. The deferred hope makes the popular heart sick. The old bell rings again, with his oft-repeated "They will not do it they will not do it!" Suddenly the doors fly open! A rush! A word! A hurrah! A tumult-indescribable! and above it all and penetrating it all the brazen voice of the old "Liberty Bell" proclaiming "Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," in a fervor of joy that was heard round the world and has not ceased to echo in all these hundred years.

The bell was cast in England and imported expressly for the State-house in 1752, but was cracked in the very first test ringing. It was immediately recast by Pass & Stowe, under the direction of Isaac Norris, Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, who caused to be inscribed thereon the well known legend from Leviticus xxv.—an instance of prophetic fitness hardly to be matched in history.

The recasting was accounted a great achievement for the infant colony. It was even thought that the operation somehow improved the tone of the bell, and much gratification was expressed at the success of the attempt. The bell then weighed 2,080 pounds, and for many years was the largest one in the colonies.

On the afternoon of July 4, 1776, it proclaimed the rights of man, which the Congress had just decreed.

In 1777, when the British threatened the city, it was removed but it should fall into the hands of the enemy and by him be converted into cannon balls.

It was restored to its place as soon as safety would permit, and there continued its public functions until one murky morning in 1817, while ringing for a fire, it again cracked, after over sixty years of continuous service; and since then its voice has been silent. An attempt was once made to restore the tone by "drilling out" the fracture, but it failed.

In 1828 the steeple, which had been erected in 1774, was condemned by the Fire Commissioners, and was taken down. Upon the erection of a new one the bell was restored to the tower, where it hung voiceless for many years, and for several years quite recently it was exhibited in Independence Hall, but when the "work of restoration" was begun in 1872 it was put in the place it now occupies on a platform in the grand entry directly under the steeple, where protected by a railing and an iron network from the attacks of the doppe-dators, it is visited by a constant throng of sight-seers from all parts of the country. And there you may see it when you visit Philadelphia.

The bell is about four feet in diameter at the mouth, and three inches thick where the metal is heaviest. The fracture is about half an inch wide where greatest, and extends nearly in an irregular line, almost to the top of the bell, directly through the name of the motto.

The old belfry was taken down in 1828, and the present one built in its place, the design being to reproduce the former one as nearly as the circumstances would admit. The clock and bell, which now mark the hours and furnish the standard time for the city were first set in motion on New Year's day of 1830. The bell weighs 4,000 pounds, and has a peculiarly rich and solemn tone.

A year or so ago the papers were discussing the proposition of Mr. Seibord, a rich Philadelphian, to put a clock and bell in Independence Hall on condition of his being allowed to inscribe on the bell the names of himself and daughters as donors. The Councils of Philadelphia very promptly rejected the offer. Subsequently the same gentleman offered to give a 13,000 pound bell and a clock to match it—the whole to cost \$30,000—without conditions; and I understand that his proposition has been accepted.

The hypothesis that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July is known to be erroneous. The instrument was ordered to be engrossed on that day and John Hancock signed it; but the signing by the members generally did not take place until August 2d. It mattered little to the colonists, however, as the Bible was crossed. The Declaration was proclaimed without delay in all the cities of the land, and was enthusiastically received, and in Philadelphia was read on the 8th of July from Independence Square by John Nixon, who carried a stand some twenty feet high, from which Richardson, the astronomer, observed the transit of Venus in 1769, and which was used for many years as a platform for public addresses.

The reading was interrupted by the repeated acclamations of the people, and at its close they rushed in an uncontrollable frenzy of patriotism in to the State-house and tore down and burned in the streets the King's arms and every insignia of British authority and consumed the day with cannon firing and bell ringing, and closed it with bonfires and every demonstration of joy, which was cut short by a violent thunder storm in the evening. It was a big patriotic day, if we may so characterize it. In many places civic banners took place, and money was expended that was sorely needed before the war was over.

The patriotic gatherings of the Philadelphia were usually held in Carpenter's Hall, their Faneuil Hall in the early history of the city; but when the crisis portended an unusually large meeting, the people met in Independence Square.

Thus, in October, 1773, the largest assembly yet held in the colonies to consult against British exactions came together in the "Statehouse yard" to protest against the landing of a cargo of tea from the *Polite*, whose sailing for Philadelphia had been announced a few days before. And when on Christmas day her arrival was reported, ten thousand citizens of Philadelphia held a mass meeting on Independence Square and advised the Captain, who was kindly allowed to be present, to take the tea back immediately, which he very discreetly proceeded to do within the twenty-four hours' limit assigned him.

On the 24th of May, 1776, 4,000 citizens of Philadelphia assembled in Independence Square to discuss the action of the General Assembly in withdrawing the province from the union of the colonies, which had just been accomplished by Congress after months of laborious effort. The Congress was sustained in its resolution abolishing all oaths of allegiance to the king, and forbidding the exercise of any kind of authority under the crown; and the proprietary government was pronounced incompetent, while the Assembly was denounced as not representing the people. This meeting foreshadowed the downfall of Penn's famous government, which had flourished for nearly a hundred years, the wonder of the world then, and scarcely less its admiration now.

In 1773-4 an attempt was made to decorate this place with trees, and for a time the square was quite a popular resort. But in the course of time the proprietors got among the decent people and drove them out, and caterpillars got in the trees and killed them all; and for many years the square was in very bad repute. Within the few months just passed the grounds have been laid out in a very tasteful manner, with stone walks and a stone coping around the border, the square being about two feet higher than the grade of the surrounding streets. There are several fine trees on the premises, apparently large enough to have sheltered two generations. In a very short time Independence Square will be a beautiful spot and worthily cared for, with, as befits its very interesting historical associations.

OREGON'S PRODUCTIONS.

Fruits.

Oregon fruits are noted for their size and flavor, for these essential qualities no fruits cultivated in any State in the Union can compare with them. The variety of climate allows all kinds peculiar to the temperate zone to be cultivated with marked success. But to apple cultivation has more general attention been given, and the size attained and the flavor imparted are to all visiting the State a source of much surprise. Trees bear earlier than in any other State, and they also decay earlier than in the Atlantic States; but the product will exceed those East. Though bearing earlier they decay earlier. This earlier decay can, to a very great extent, be overcome by proper cultivation. When we were working on the farm, in this State, we put manure around the trees, within six inches of the trunk, and over the manure placed straw or damaged hay; the straw or hay kept the manure better during the hot days. We do not believe in plowing close to trees that have attained any size, but insisted in using a spade or hoe. We are satisfied if this manner of cultivation is properly attended to the favorable results received will be very great indeed. The fruit ripens with greater rapidity here than in the East; the warm rains in the spring and almost cloudless skies in summer producing the result. Oregon, west of the Cascades, is better adapted to the apple than east of the Cascade, although in some of the small valleys in Wasco county is produced as fine flavored and of as large a size, we have ever seen cultivated anywhere. In the California markets, Oregon apples have always been held in high esteem, and command the very highest market prices. Owing to the overproduction, many farmers become negligent of their orchards, and of necessity the fruits deteriorated, but now with the establishing of machines for preserving the product, better prices were received for last year's crop, which, from all we can learn, is stimulating the farmers into bestowing more attention upon the trees. We have never known or heard of a failure in the crop in this State, but have known trees not to bear so many some seasons than others, but then they are increased in size and improved in flavor.

This State is as well adapted to the cultivation of peaches as of apples. Trees bear an unusually large amount; only those personally acquainted with it can conceive the large crop of each tree properly cultivated. They are remarkably free from blight and attacks of worms. As a sure crop, they can always be counted. The size attained is quite large, and flavor cannot be excelled. Trees of any variety bearing East an indifferent fruit, transplanted have the same greatly improved in flavor. Only the very best varieties are cultivated, therefore it is that in California they are very generally sought for. In the above remarks, we speak more particularly of the western section of the State.

In the western part of the State peaches cannot be counted upon with any degree of certainty, all depending upon spring and early summer months. We have seen peaches grown in this Willamette valley which equalled in size that grown in the most favored sections, but that all essential flavor was wanting to make them appreciated by the mass. As we go south, the flavor is improved and the crop also increases. To that section east of the Cascades we look for the fine peach. There they equal in quality the very best California, New Jersey, or Delaware; they are also not liable to disease—indeed, so far as we can learn, none has yet appeared to injure them. Trees bear earlier, produce larger crops, and live as long as those of the Atlantic States. Our market is supplied with what is known as the Hood River peaches. They are of large size, most excellent flavor, and embrace all the best varieties known. As yet, the production of the State is not sufficiently large to allow drying or canning, and consequently, all dried and also all canned peaches are imported. In our next we will touch upon the other kinds of fruits produced in this State.—*Commercial Reporter.*

STICK THIS IN YOUR HAT.

We may here, as conveniently as anywhere, exhibit at a glance the various meeting places of Congress, which, unless pretty well understood, will be likely to confuse the visitor:

September 5, 1774, the first Continental Congress met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia.

May 10, 1775, the second Continental Congress met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

December 20, 1776, Congress met at Baltimore.

March 4, 1777, at Philadelphia, Independence Hall.

September 27, 1777, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

September 20, 1778, at York, Pennsylvania.

July 2, 1778, at Philadelphia, Independence Hall.

June 30, 1783, Princeton.

November 24, 1783, Annapolis.

October 30, 1783, Trenton.

January 11, 1785, at New York, which continued to be the place of meeting until adoption of the Constitution in 1789, the first Congress under the new instrument assembling in that city March 3, 1789.

1790-1800 Congress met, as above stated, in Congress Hall, Philadelphia.—*Cor. Detroit News.*

The following from the San Francisco *Past* of April 4th will be read with much pleasure as it is a just tribute to Oregon as a wheat growing State: "It is a fact that the wheat trade of California and Oregon has of late years taken a front rank in Liverpool, and is rapidly growing in importance. Our neighbors of Oregon especially give promise of converting that country into one of the foremost wheat exporting States of the Union, and they have in the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Rogue rivers, and in the Dalles and Umatilla region, room for a great extension of wheat cultivation. They have this advantage of California—that their soil does not wear out, and that their crops are never destroyed or seriously impaired by drought. It will be no great surprise to us if in the course of the next decade Oregon shall surpass California in the production and export of this staple, nor, indeed, if she becomes the foremost of all States as a wheat exporter."

The *Enterprise* says: The firm of Miller, Marshall & Co., of Oregon City, some ten days ago sold ten thousand barrels of their Oregon City mills flour to a Liverpool firm, and since which time they have been and are running night and day to fill it. They have chartered the River Lane, now en route from San Francisco, to carry the flour to England. This shipment aggregates twenty two thousand barrels sold during the present harvest season on English account by the above named firm, and they expect to put one more cargo afloat before its close.

WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

London, April 13.—A sharp gale prevailed this morning, attended by rain and snow. It is very cold. A dispatch from Nottingham says seven inches of snow fell there; in North Wales nine inches. At Sheffield it is now nearly a foot. It is the heaviest fall of the winter. Vegetation is suffering greatly. At Dublin a foot of snow fell last night.

Three thousand people will go to church to see a pretty girl married, but if it rains on Sunday they are not well.

OREGON'S PRODUCTIONS.

Fruits.

Oregon fruits are noted for their size and flavor, for these essential qualities no fruits cultivated in any State in the Union can compare with them. The variety of climate allows all kinds peculiar to the temperate zone to be cultivated with marked success. But to apple cultivation has more general attention been given, and the size attained and the flavor imparted are to all visiting the State a source of much surprise. Trees bear earlier than in any other State, and they also decay earlier than in the Atlantic States; but the product will exceed those East. Though bearing earlier they decay earlier. This earlier decay can, to a very great extent, be overcome by proper cultivation. When we were working on the farm, in this State, we put manure around the trees, within six inches of the trunk, and over the manure placed straw or damaged hay; the straw or hay kept the manure better during the hot days. We do not believe in plowing close to trees that have attained any size, but insisted in using a spade or hoe. We are satisfied if this manner of cultivation is properly attended to the favorable results received will be very great indeed. The fruit ripens with greater rapidity here than in the East; the warm rains in the spring and almost cloudless skies in summer producing the result. Oregon, west of the Cascades, is better adapted to the apple than east of the Cascade, although in some of the small valleys in Wasco county is produced as fine flavored and of as large a size, we have ever seen cultivated anywhere. In the California markets, Oregon apples have always been held in high esteem, and command the very highest market prices. Owing to the overproduction, many farmers become negligent of their orchards, and of necessity the fruits deteriorated, but now with the establishing of machines for preserving the product, better prices were received for last year's crop, which, from all we can learn, is stimulating the farmers into bestowing more attention upon the trees. We have never known or heard of a failure in the crop in this State, but have known trees not to bear so many some seasons than others, but then they are increased in size and improved in flavor.

This State is as well adapted to the cultivation of peaches as of apples. Trees bear an unusually large amount; only those personally acquainted with it can conceive the large crop of each tree properly cultivated. They are remarkably free from blight and attacks of worms. As a sure crop, they can always be counted. The size attained is quite large, and flavor cannot be excelled. Trees of any variety bearing East an indifferent fruit, transplanted have the same greatly improved in flavor. Only the very best varieties are cultivated, therefore it is that in California they are very generally sought for. In the above remarks, we speak more particularly of the western section of the State.

In the western part of the State peaches cannot be counted upon with any degree of certainty, all depending upon spring and early summer months. We have seen peaches grown in this Willamette valley which equalled in size that grown in the most favored sections, but that all essential flavor was wanting to make them appreciated by the mass. As we go south, the flavor is improved and the crop also increases. To that section east of the Cascades we look for the fine peach. There they equal in quality the very best California, New Jersey, or Delaware; they are also not liable to disease—indeed, so far as we can learn, none has yet appeared to injure them. Trees bear earlier, produce larger crops, and live as long as those of the Atlantic States. Our market is supplied with what is known as the Hood River peaches. They are of large size, most excellent flavor, and embrace all the best varieties known. As yet, the production of the State is not sufficiently large to allow drying or canning, and consequently, all dried and also all canned peaches are imported. In our next we will touch upon the other kinds of fruits produced in this State.—*Commercial Reporter.*

WHY IT FAILED.

Col. Finnigan was a Florida planter, wealthy and hospitable. Toward the poor he was always kind, and even the shiftless he would not turn coldly away. A man who had often been the object of his bounty was named Jake Harrill. Jake was a squatter in the woods, where he had a log cabin and a small clearing. Upon this land he sometimes raised corn, and with his gun he captured game. Of the game he ate the flesh, and the skins he traded for whisky. Long before the winter was over he was sure to be out of corn, in which emergency he would bring his bag to the Colonel for a supply, which was generally furnished. Once upon a time Jake came with his bag very early in the season—in fact, winter had just set in.

"Why, how's this, Jake?" demanded Finnigan. "Seems to me you are rather early in your call for corn."

"Well, Colonel, fact is my crop failed this year season."

"Failed! How is that? I thought this had been an uncommonly good season for corn."

"Yaas, I s'pose it has, Colonel. But y'see I forgot to plant."

Mr. Dufur's Address.

During his absence from this State, Mr. A. J. Dufur's address will be "Centennial Room, No. 501, Walnut street, Philadelphia." He requests that the papers throughout the State will make repeated mention of the fact for the benefit of persons wishing to correspond with him.

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.

How to Obtain Patents.

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

Agents for the Willamette Farmer.

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Albany | J. E. Hamon |
| Amity | G. E. Greshell |
| Bethel | J. B. Frazer |
| Brownsville | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Butte | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Clatskanie | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Condon | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Corvallis | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Dayton | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Dufur | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Estacada | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Gold Beach | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Heppner | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Home | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Independence | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Jacksonville | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| La Grange | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Madras | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Medford | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Myrtle | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Naselle | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| North Bend | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Ontario | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Oriskany | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Prineville | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Rainier | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Reedsport | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Seaside | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| St. Paul | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Tillamook | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Union | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Waldport | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Westport | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |
| Yonkers | Wm. Wells, J. W. Hoar |

PATENTS

obtained in the U. States, Canada, and Europe, terms as low as those of any other reliable house. Correspondence invited in the English and foreign languages, with inventors, attorneys at law, and other solicitors, especially with those who have had their cases rejected by the Patent Office. In selected cases our fees are reasonable, and no charge is made unless we are successful.

INVENTORS.

If you want a Patent, send us a model or sketch and a full description of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and notices and prosecute your case. Our fee will be, in ordinary cases, \$25.

ADVICE

sent or written, in all matters relating to Patents, Patent Law, and Inventions. References: Hon. M. P. Lowrey, Commissioner of Patents, Cleveland, Ohio; D. H. Kiley, Esq., Secretary National Grant, Louisville, Ky.

Send a stamp for our "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 50 pages.

Address: LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. 10117

BEN ROY,

—BRED BY—

Young England's Glory,

HAVING MADE TWO SUCCESSFUL SEASONS at Salem, with the best results as to his progeny, at the request of many of my old customers will stand at the

Stable of Durbin & Smith,

where he can be found FROM THIS DATE UNTIL JULY, 1876.

TERMS:
 Single Service, \$15
 By the Season, 30
 To insure, 20

Salem, March 17, 1876.

D. GRIERSON.

GOOD SEEDS

DOWN with care and painstaking, from selected stocks, ALWAYS PAID! Try mine. See advice from "All a Good Gardening," J. R. RICE, Grower, Rockford, Ill. 1014912

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR Profitable Investment.

OFFER FOR SALE ALL MY REAL ESTATE in Clatsop county, consisting of my original Donation claim, on Lewis and Clarke river, consisting of five hundred acres, two thirds tide and meadow, acknowledged to be the best stock claim in the county. A large interest in the Upper Town of ASTORIA, a portion of John Adair's donation claim. Inquire of the subscriber. T. P. POWERS. Astoria, March 4, 1876.

Dr. H. SMITH, DENTIST.

Assisted by T. T. Shaw.

Office opposite Breyman's new Store, SALEM, OREGON.

For Sale!

THE FINE RESIDENCE corner of Commercial and Division streets, in desirable situation, with house large, well finished, and convenient, is arranged and ground tastefully ornamented. Will be sold very low and on accommodating terms. Apply to

LEO WILLIS, Patton's Block, State St., SALEM.

Fine Poultry.

BRED BY

M. EYRE, Jr.,

Napa, Cal.

BRONZE TURKEYS, WEIGHING 40 lbs. each. **EMERALD GOOSE**, weighing from 40 to 50 lbs. per pair. **BRAHMAS**, **LEGHORN**, **GAMES**, etc. **PEKIN DUCKS**, averaging 18 to 20 lbs., and best of all ducks as layers. Also, a fine assortment of Pigeons, Rabbits, Guinea Fowls, and **Perrets**. Any variety of Poultry desired imported. Eggs true to name, fresh and well packed for sale at moderate prices. Send stamp for illustrated Circular and Price List, to **M. EYRE, NAPA, Cal.**

On receipt of 10 cents in stamps, I will furnish gratis a copy of the **POULTRY BULLETIN**, an illustrated 32 page monthly, the recognized authority in poultry matters in the U. S.; and decided by the best Poultry Journal published. Subscription only \$1.25 a year.

Please state that you saw this advertisement in the **Willamette Farmer**. Orders may be left at this office, March 29—30.

FURNITURE STORE.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of Messrs. Yenton & Longhry 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.

JOHN G. WRIGHT,

Dealer in

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Crockery and Glassware, Wooden and Willow Ware,

Tobacco and Cigars,

COMMERCIAL STREET.

Salem, April 20, 1875. d&wt

ESTABLISHED 1855.

Willamette Nursery,

G. W. WALLING & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Oswego, Clackamas co., Oregon.

Growers of the Choicest Varieties of

FRUIT TREES & SHRUBBERY

Particular attention given to Cherry, Prune and Plum trees.

SADDLERY, AND HARNESS.

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

Harness

on hand, which is offered at greatly reduced rates.

SADDLES AND BRIDLES

At lowest Granger prices.

Hardware, Whips, Robes, etc., To suit everybody.

R. H. DEARBORN.

Salem, Feb. 12, 1875. wtd

Salem Flouring Mills.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX, SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM, MIDDINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTS, Constantly on Hand.

Highest Price in CASH Paid for Wheat AT ALL TIMES.

R. C. KINNEY, Agent S. F. M. Co

MRS. OGDEN;

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. Moulding made up in 24 hours' notice. 112

East Portland Nursery,

EAST PORTLAND, Or.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruit, grape Vines, Strawberry, Roses, green-house and Bedding plants, can always be found at the Nursery or at my

SEED DEPOT,

CENTRAL MARKET, PORTLAND, OR.

Where I keep a full supply of FRESH and reliable Field, Garden, and Farm Seeds. Also, **Pruning and Budding Knives**, Wire and Rustic Hanging Baskets; Plant Pots; Plants and Bulbs; Seed Potatoes; and everything pertaining to a first-class Seed Store.

Prices reasonable. Catalogues free.

Address **H. HANSON,** oct9m6 Portland or East Portland, Or.

N. & J. D. LEE, Dealers in **General Merchandise.**

KEEP A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE and FANCY Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, Books Stationery, etc., **DALLAS, Or.**