Correspondence.

For the Willamette Farmer.

Integrity of Character.

It is more advantageous for the youth to obtain integrity of character, than it is to try to hoard up this world's goods. Finance, without doubt, is good, but let the youth first obtain integrity of character and next wealth. I cannot too deeply impress upon the minds of our young men the importance of abstaining from everything that will not have a bearing in obtaining for them the confidence and esteem of the wise and the good. A young man may be unfortunate, he may be poor and penniless, but if he possesses unbounding integrity, and unwavering purpose to do whatever is honest and just, he will secure friends and patrons, whatever may be the embarassments and exigencies into which he is thrown. Difficulties of unsurmountable heights may thus be passed without a struggle on their parts, and the young may thus secure a capital, of which none of the misfortunes and calamities of life can deprive them. Youths have risen from penury to the United States Senate, and other offices equally as high, and why not the youths of this day? Because they lack the energy. They do not prize integrity of character highly enough. They do not enter life with the determination to be strictly honest. Let industry, honesty, and integrity of character be your foremost mottoes, and you will be sure to be for most in the race for fame. Men have suddenly become reduced from affluence to penury by some overwhelming misfortune, which they could neither foresee nor prevent—to day they are prosperous, to morrow every prospect blighted—their business gone, their prosperity gone, and they feel that all is gone; but they possess one treasure which nothing can take away—integrity of character. It raises them up friends, and procures for them pecuniary aid, with which to commence life once more under auspicious circumstances. Integrity of character! who ever possessed it that did not derive untold benefits from it? It is richer than gold, it is of more value than rubies and all precious stones, and yet every one may possess it, the poor may have it, and no power on earth can wrest it from them. Young men, prize integrity of character above all earthly gifts.

F. S. S.

Letter From W. R. Dunbar.

Waldo Hills, July 16.

Ed. Farmer: Our jolly crowd of coasters consisting of Orla Davenport, Ola Davis, Louisa Deguire, Julia McGuire, Adda Wolford, Nettie Leonard, Ella Leonard, Flora Clark, Eva Coolidge, Alex Clark, John Scriber, Walt Davenport, T. B. Leonard, A. A. Leonard and the "other fellow" got back to this place with flying colors and happy hearts, on the evening of the 14th inst., having been absent from home on the Yaquina trip something over two weeks. On the evening of the 15th inst., those of us belonging to the Good Templars organization met with Silver Lodge No. 36, on which occasion we had one of the best lodge meetings that it has been my pleasure to participate in for some time. A number of visitors from other lodges were present and added largely to the interest of the meeting. Among whom I would mention Prof. T. H. Crawford, our very efficient G. Sec'y, his wife and sister, Hattie Bowker of Capital lodge, W. R. Coss, L. D. of Abiqua lodge, and Adda Wolford and W. J. Davenport (who were formerly active members of this lodge), of Colfax lodge in W. T. We are all glad to welcome these old members back to our hall again as well as to meet the other visitors present.

Silver Lodge is prospering nicely at this time, and A. A. Leonard, G. C. T.; Jane Ramsby, W. V. T.; Eliza Blackerby, W. S.; Ola Davis, W. M.; Oliver Hibbard, W. I. G.; Henry Earnest, W. O. G.; and Rev. R. C. Ramsby, L. D., together with all of the officers and members seem to take an interest in the meetings and look upon this organization as one of the most effective instrumentalities with which to combat the rum fiend in our land.

Our Lodge gladly welcome visitors from Lodges at all times. Brothers and Sisters from neighboring Lodges come and see us often. These fraternal visits are productive of much good to the Order and the cause.

Yours fraternally, W. R. Dunbar.

Hail-Storm.

Smithfield, Lane Co., July 13, 1876.

Ed. Farmer: I will endeavor to give you an account of a destructive hail-storm that passed through Chesher neighborhood on Wednesday night. Before dark, the clouds began to rise, in the east we heard distant thunder; darkness came on, and the lightnings began to flash; about nine o'clock clouds began to rise in the west, and thunder, in answer to the tones of eastern thunder, began to echo. Large drops of rain began to patter on the roofs, and soon there began a dull roar that was heard long before the storm approached. At eleven o'clock the storm came. Hail stones fell of the size of quails' eggs for about forty-five minutes, destroying gardens and orchards and cutting fern and grain to the ground where it went. The hail-stones fell so hard as to leave their prints in the hard road that had been traveled for fifteen years. The belt of hail was about half a mile in width, and seemed to follow the course of the Long Tom river.

Now, if any one should doubt this statement, let him visit the vicinity of Chesher, and see for himself. We claim this to be the heaviest hail storm that ever visited the Willamette valley, the hail being three inches deep on the ground.

G. W. Grimes.

STATE LIBRARY.—The Librarian is now engaged in removing the books and furniture of the State Library to permanent rooms in the State House.

Sheep and Wool.

THE GROWING OF MOHAIR.

CALIFORNIA MOHAIR.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald says: The business of raising Angora goats has been prosecuted in this State for several years in the teeth of many obstacles, and would have been crushed out but for the perseverance, faith, and strenuous efforts of a few gentlemen who comprehended its value and trusted to the future for its full development and recognition. They not only had to contend against that natural prejudice which attaches to all new enterprises of this character, but also to overcome the unpopularity created by those who had engaged in the business for swindling purposes, and to that end had disseminated erroneous information which it was difficult to correct. Our attention has been again directed to this subject by a letter received from H. M. Farr, head of the "Farr Alpaca Company," Holyoke, Massachusetts, together with three liberal samples of 'Angora cloth for dresses,' "mohair serge," and "mohair figured costlinings," all manufactured from California mohair. These samples are extremely pretty and durable, showing beyond question the superiority of the fleece obtained from the Angora goat. Mr. Farr says, however, that the material from which the samples were made was but of ordinary quality, and, owing to the shortness of the staple, he was compelled to work in a considerable percentage of ordinary wool. We quote some portions of his remarks: "There is no question of finding a market for it if it can be grown in good quality; but there is a wide range of value for it. The short, kempy stuff is almost worthless for combing, while long hair, comparatively free from kemp, will sell readily for $1 the pound. It would, therefore, be far more profitable to raise the best, and raisers should guide themselves accordingly. There are three points that should not be lost sight of: First, and most important, length of staple; second, luster; third, quality or fineness of hair. I have worked some of the California Angora goat hair, and seen samples of several other lots, some of which were fair, and others too short to be worked to advantage. I would most strongly urge your goat-raisers to *keep up the quality of their flocks*. If they do this, success is *sure*; but if they do not, they will certainly be disappointed in the returns they will obtain for their mohair. There is scarcely any other product of the farm in which the difference in value is so great as between a good and bad article of mohair."

ANGORAS IN LOS ANGELES.

The Santa Barbara Press says: Mr. E. M. Pleasants, of Los Nietos, has received the following letter from Messrs. Landrum & Rodgers, of Watsonville, whom we know to be skillful, intelligent, and thoroughly reliable breeders and importers of Angora goats. The Star reports that Mr. Pleasants, at the second and third annual fairs of the Southern District Agricultural Society, made exhibitions of fine Angora goats, and was awarded premiums therefor. The Star also acknowledges the reception from Mr. Pleasants of "several beautiful specimens of fleece taken from some of his animals, as fine as satin, and nearly a foot long; also some specimens made into mohair cloth, which has a texture almost as fine as silk.

Watsonville, Cal., Feb. 15, 1876.

Mr. M. R. Pleasants—Dear Sir: Yours of the 5th inst. is at hand, and contents noted. We have sold our fleeces every year for the last nine or ten years. It has been sold either in Philadelphia or New York, except the last spring clip, which we sent to Hall & Turner, Jamestown, N. Y., and had a part of the goods from it returned. Enclosed you will find a sample of the goods. They gave us 87 cents per pound for first-class fleeces, which were worth $1 to $1 20; but we made up the difference on the sale of the goods.—Kitchings & Co., New York city, have sold most of our fleece for several years. Telkamph & Kitchings was the old firm. They sold our fleece in 1868. B. B. Flint & Co., San Francisco, will handle your fleece, and and return you the proceeds, less their commissions and freights, just as if it was sheep wool. Five inches long and over is long combing staple. The shorter staple is sold for ingrain carpets etc, etc. You can sell anything that you can shear off, according to quality. The freer from kemp, burs, and other impurities, the higher the price; also, the longer the staple the more the value.—Pure-bred fleece varies from eight to fourteen inches in length, and should have no coarse hair in it, short or long—nothing but pure fleece mohair. All low grades have kemp or a coarse under-coating of hair. The higher the breed, the freer from kemp. We sell our best pure breeds at $200 per head, male or female, and down to $100, according to points and merit. We guarantee every goat to be just as we represent it, and we cannot sell an animal that we guarantee to be a first class goat for less than $175 to $250, of any age. We have goats that we can sell lower when a man comes and makes his own selections, and sees what he is getting before he takes it, but we generally select the stock ourselves and ship to order through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, to save expense to the purchaser. We have closed out our sheep, and are now making a specialty of Angoras. They pay the best. We have about 100 head of pure-bred kinds this spring, and they are beauties. We will be pleased to serve you at any time we can do you any service in our line. Respectfully, yours,

Landrum & Rodgers

The finest sample sells for $1.75 and the other for $1 00 per yard.

Sheep Husbandry.

Extract from a paper read at a meeting of the Vermont Board of Agriculture, by E. A. Perkins, of Pomfret, Vt.:

The sheep is one of the most useful and meritorious of our domestic animals. According to the most reliable authority I can obtain, the present number of sheep in the United States is about 37,000,000, yielding an annual clip of wool of 150,000,000 pounds.—The number of sheep slaughtered for mutton yearly is about 7,000,000.

This is not a large exhibit for a country of the size and population of the United States. Brazil has 50,000,000. The total number of sheep in the British Islands is 31,500,000.—England is the greatest sheep country in the world in proportion to its cultivated land.—The Spanish proverb, "The hoof of the sheep is gold," is true with the British, for they receive annually from their sheep the sum of $150,000,000.

One of the most valuable features of the present Centennial Exhibition is the careful preparation of statistics, by experts, relative to the material prosperity of various countries. They will constitute an invaluable collection for future reference. Among those already made is one of South Australia, which was settled only forty years ago—a colony hardly known to the outside world. The statistics, prepared by Mr. Josiah Boothby, show that 50,000 men support thrice their number of women and children, occupy 200,000 square miles of pastoral country, and possess 6,000,000 sheep. They own 6,000,000 acres of land, grow 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, conduct an external commerce of $145,000,000, and raise $5,000,000 of revenue, which is a pretty good showing for a forty-year-old colony.

Mrs. Craik, the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' is erecting a drinking fountain under a railway arch near her residence in Kent, with the singular addition of a constant supply of penny loaves and a money-box. The idea is that wayfarers will pay for what they take.

W. L. ADAMS, M.D., A.M. LL.D.,

Office on First Street,

(Between Taylor and Salmon,)

PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

THE Doctor is now curing Chronic Diseases hitherto considered incurable, by new and rational methods of treatment, on moderate terms. He belongs to no "school" of medicine, but, admitting there is some truth in Allopathy, Hydropathy, Homœopathy, and Mesmerism, he rejects them all as a whole, retaining from each whatever experience has proven to be beneficial. He holds that no man, however well read in science, can cure those chronic diseases which now baffle the skill of all the schools, who has no other resources than those obtained by reading all the medical books yet published—the "Eclectic" authorities not excepted. But he does hold that by his system of Medicated Electric Vapor Baths, and by acting on the blood, the brain, and spinal nerves by counter-irritants and harmless medicines, every diseased organ in the body can be restored, where there has been no pathological evolution resulting in an entire loss of function. He has demonstrated this in very many instances, by curing every case he has had of what doctors not unknown to fame had pronounced "incurable heart disease," besides having reached cases of Syphilis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Consumption, Bright's Kidney, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Piles, Aneurisms, Tape worm, Tumors, womb troubles, Dyspepsia, brain diseases, &c., when sufferers had spent vast sums of money on "eminent physicians," all to no purpose. The Dr. claims to have succeeded in modifying galvanism so as to make it take the place of animal magnetism, brain life, vital force, or the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, which, when assisted, heals all curable lesions in the body. This is sent through the brain, and over the eight pairs of nerves to every particle of tissue in the body, while the patient is passing through the bath. This bath is the Dr.'s own invention, and, combining all the advantages of the Turkish and other baths, and being devoid of their evils and dangers, is pronounced by those who have tried the best baths in Europe, the eastern cities, California, and Oregon, far superior to any of them.

Out of a host of certificates as to the result of his treatment which could be published, the following are offered to sufferers. They do not embrace, however, the most remarkable of his cures:

CERTIFICATES.

Portland, Feb. 5, 1876.

I suffered four years from Bright's kidney, enlarged prostrate and chronic catarrh of bladder. I tried seven doctors, got worse, and gave up to die. In April last a friend prevailed on me to call on Dr. W. L. Adams. I was soon relieved of suffering. In July was able to work in harvest, and have worked ever since. Feel quite well and happy. Dr. Adams certainly saved my life.

Hilton Bonser.

For four years I was a miserable sufferer from syphilis, enlarged prostrate gland, and rheumatism. I spent two thousand dollars on doctors in New York and San Francisco, and didn't get much, if any, relief. I finally concluded to take the advice that Judge Humason gave me last fall, and place myself under the care of Dr. W. L. Adams. His treatment astonished me in its results. I am free from pain, and have been since the third day after I began treatment. I am, in fact, a new man, and give this statement for the benefit of others, though, for reasons the public will understand, I do not give my full name. F. G. C.

Yamhill County, Feb. 10, 1876.

For many years I was a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, distressing piles, and palpitation of the heart, so that life was a burden. I finally went to Portland, and was cured by Dr. W. L. Adams. I am now free from pain, and can work hard all day without being tired. Although 56 years old, I feel like a boy again. The benefit I got from his treatment is worth more to me than all the gold in Nevada.

O. H. Adams.

Little Falls, W. T., Jan. 25, 1876.

In hammering a piece of steel, a fragment of it penetrated my left eye. I went to Portland, suffering pain that I cannot describe, for medical aid. After several doctors examined and counseled, they told me that my eye must be taken out, as it was impossible to save it, and that if I didn't have it taken out I would lose the other eye, too. On my way to the hotel, a good Samaritan advised me, before consenting to be butchered, to see Dr Adams. I did so, thank God—and he soon relieved me of pain, took the steel from my eye, and cured me—saving my eye, saving me from great suffering, and saving me several hundred dollars. I feel more grateful toward him than language can express.

Henry Booth.

Clarke Co., W. T., Feb. 3, 1876.

My youngest babe, which weighed eight and three-quarter pounds when born, fell off to seven pounds and a half in three months, as it had never retained a particle of milk on its stomach, but lived by sucking sugar tied up in a cloth. It became a puff ring skeleton, and difficulties set in that threatened to kill it in a few days. My neighbors said, "Don't take it to a doctor, no doctor can save it; it will only die the sooner. One person, however, advised me to take it to Dr. Adams, of Portland, Oregon. I did so, and in three months it was a fat, bouncing boy, weighing fourteen pounds. It began to live on milk from the time Dr. Adams began to treat it. I consider it almost a miraculous cure, and so do others. I make this statement for the benefit of other sufferers.

Sarah J. Washburn.

Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876.

After having failed to get any relief from physicians here for an unknown trouble, I wrote to Dr. Adams, of Portland, Oregon, giving my symptoms. He sent me back the far a tapeworm. It soon relieved me of one twenty or thirty feet long.

Miss B. M***

Portland, March 7, 1876.

I am now 38 years old—have suffered as none but myself know, since I was 14 years old, with scrofulous sores, dyspepsia, bowels, worms, and hemorrhage, which eminent physicians East assured me they could not cure. I have now been under Dr. Adams's treatment one month, and feel like a new man. His treatment has seemed to me to act almost miraculously, as I was relieved of nearly every particle of my trouble in a very short time after I began treatment. I feel as though I would like to recommend other sufferers to consult him, and many others did and got relief.

George W. Swann.

Dr. Adams writes no prescriptions, and rarely relies on medicine, as little can be done for such as usually flock to him, unless he can have the patient under his constant watch and care as the treatment advances. Only letters containing stamps, giving symptoms and asking for an opinion, will be answered. Patients may rely upon being dealt fairly and honestly with; no deception, no falsehood, no humbugging to get people's money. "Do unto others as you would have them do to you," is a rule he is trying to live up to.

A Lady always in the Office, to assist in treating Women.

Portland, March, 1876. m&1y1f

The Dairy.

A Butter Maker's Experience.

I keep sixteen cows; am milking ten this Winter—six new milchs. I make sixty-three pounds of butter a week. The cows are a mixture of native with Jersey; but I prefer they be half of each, for the reason that the milk is just as good, more in quantity, and the cows more hardy than all Jersey. Of course the native cows should be the very best. Hay is given three times a day, and a quart of cob meal and shorts twice a day. I add to this meal two quarts of skim milk. The cows are supplied with all the salt they will eat. Water is given twice a day, immediately after eating hay. Bed the cows twice a day thoroughly with fine shavings and sawdust, to keep them dry and clean. In Winter, card them regularly once a week.

I treat my cows with great kindness, being very gentle with them, as such treatment has a great deal to do with a generous flow of milk. During the milking season my son favors them with his best whistling, not because he ever heard that cows are partial to such music, though he thinks "our cows" relish it much, and expect it morning and night. Doubtless it has a soothing effect upon them. My pastures are newly cleared, hilly and rocky, with a western slope, and pretty good; the other older and more level, but productive. I have about twenty acres of mowing land, and cut from twenty to thirty tons of nice English hay. My farm is on a hill; soil deep, strong and productive; first crop cut early. I cut several tons of second crop clover in August. We scald our milk, or heat it, twice a day, from the middle of October to June 1st, in a tin pail, over a kettle of boiling water. The pail will hold what I put into four pans, about three quarts to a pan. Milk stands thirty-six hours, then skim. In Winter, keep it warm in a room warmed by a soapstone stove, so that the temperature is about the same day and night—from fifty to sixty-five degrees. The milk is set on two racks, made in this way: An upright, square post, eight feet long, six inches square, pivot in each end, slats across seven inches, will set thirty-two pans on each; skim twice a day, and churn three times a week. Cream is kept as cool as possible, without freezing. When ready to churn, it is warmed, by pouring sweet milk into the mass in the churn, to temperature of sixty-two degrees. The butter is washed in three waters, having the chill taken off; then weighed, allowing one-half ounce of salt to the pound. In Winter we lump the butter the same day it is churned. We lump it over with a butter worker, weigh it into one pound masses, lump it square with butter spatters, then stamp and send to market. I sell to a firm in Boston; have sold to them for four years, and got fifty-five cents a pound this Winter, express paid by the firm.—Cor. *N. Y. Tribune.*

A farmer in the Eastern part of the State of New York buried four or five jars of butter last summer as an experiment. He removed one jar the other day and found the butter as nice and sweet as the day it was buried. His plan was to get a sound jar, fill it with butter, tie a cloth over the top, put on a layer of salt about an inch thick, and tie a strong cloth over the mouth of the jar and burry it four feet under ground, mouth down.

LOST!

150,000 DOLLARS

TO THE

Oregon Farmers

Annually, by the ravages and depredations of

GROUND SQUIRRELS,

That can be Saved by using

Hodge's Gopher & Squirrel KILLER.

THIS NEWLY-DISCOVERED AND PATENTED remedy is the result of years of study, and is to supply a needed want and substitute for the much used and often ADULTERATED STRYCHNINE, the dangerous use of PHOSPHORUS and other chemicals.

The remedy is carefully put up in quart tin cans, and, used according to directions, will prove a

SURE DEATH

of 200 Squirrels. Each can is scented with oils of Gaudin and Rhodium, well known to trappers for their attraction of animals to baits.

This preparation is guaranteed superior to any known, for the objects named, as a single trial will convince.

Ask your store-keeper for it. If he has not got it, and will not order it for you, order it direct of the manufacturers.

HODGE, CALEF & Co.,

Wholesale Druggists.

ap7m3 PORTLAND, Or.

Price ONE DOLLAR, with discount to the trade.

LEBANON HOTEL,

LEBANON, LINN CO.

S. H. CLAUGHTON, - - - Proprietor.

THE undersigned would announce to the citizens of Linn and adjoining counties, and to the traveling public, that he has thoroughly refitted and refurnished this well known Hotel with new furniture throughout, and is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with a call, in the most satisfactory manner. The Table will be amply supplied with the best the market affords, and the utmost pains will be taken to please all.

Especial pains will be taken to procure comfortable conveyances for parties wishing to visit the SODA SPRINGS at Sodaville, three miles from Lebanon, where a few days or even weeks may be pleasantly passed during the heated term.

May 26. S. H. CLAUGHTON.

An Oregon Institution.

WE MAKE AND OFFER FOR SALE AT OUR Steam Pottery Works,

JARS, JUGS, BUTTER-POTS, Churns, Milk-Pans, &c.

Well-Tubing, which will keep your water pure and healthy, free from vermin, and last forever. Use no wood.

Water-Pipe,

From three to fifteen inches in diameter, cheap, and the best. **Fire Brick, Sewer Pipe,** FLOWER POTS, FRUIT-SEALERS, &c. Will soon be able to supply our farmers with cheap **Drain Tile.** Come with your wagons, or send orders to

A. M. SMITH & CO.,

je30m3t Buena Vista, Or.

SADDLERY,

...AND...

HARNESS.

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

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, 1872. wtfd

Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS

IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Measles, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures.

Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by

Mrs. E. Rohrer, Monmouth, Or.,

To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

F. C. SULLIVAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OPERA HOUSE, SALEM.

S. E. corner, at head of stairs. fe12y

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Successor to J. M. Keeler & Co.,

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RENT HOUSES,

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OF NEW YORK.

Union Fire Insurance Comp'y

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

KEEP ON HAND, FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION, their "Descriptive Land Circular," and "Descriptive Circular and Weather Record of Oregon."

Office on ground floor, OPERA HOUSE BLOCK, SALEM, OREGON. ap26y

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR Profitable Investment.

I 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-land meadow, acknowledged to be the best stock claim in the county. Also, 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:tf

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Willamette Nursery,

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. 1m

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BEST FAMILY FLOUR,

BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX,

SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM,

MIDDLINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTS.

Constantly on Hand.

Highest Price in CASH

Paid for Wheat

AT ALL TIMES.

R. C. KINNEY,

Sept 13tf Agent S. F. M. Co

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SPECIALTY:

Chronic Diseases

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Head, Throat, Chest, and Digestive Organs, and of the Nervous System generally.

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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. Mourning made up in 24 hours' notice. 1y12

GEO. K. SHELL,

Attorney at Law,

SALEM, OREGON.

Office near the Old Court-House.

To Farmers and Others.

IMMIGRANTS ARE ARRIVING IN THE STATE by every steamer in search of employment, and the Board find difficulty in getting situations for them. We therefore earnestly request Farmers and others who require Farm Hands or labor of any kind, to immediately communicate with us and we will gladly supply them with such labor free of charge on our part. Please state the wages offered, the class of men and work, and for how long employment will be given. The Assistant Secretary is to daily attendance at the Board Rooms, Ankeny's Building, Portland, from 10 to 3 p. m. each day, to whom all letters should be addressed.

W. S. LADD,
E. GOLDSMITH,
R. W. CORBETT,
C. LININGWEBER,
WILLIAM REID,

State Commissioners of Immigration.