

CHOICE RECIPES.

TOMATO CATSUP.—To one peck of ripe tomatoes, add one tea-cup of salt; three table-spoonsful of black pepper; two do. cloves; two do. allspice; one large red pepper, fresh from the garden; four large onions, chopped fine; one tea-cup of brown sugar; one quart of good vinegar. Pour boiling water on the tomatoes to remove the skin, then cut up in pieces or mash in your fingers, add the above ingredients, and boil two hours in a large porcelain kettle. Add a tea-cup of celery seed, if liked, and then mash it through a common colander. Put on the fire again, and let it come to a boil, then bottle while hot, and seal the bottles, although it will keep a long while only corked, without being sealed. Dry all that will not pass through the colander for soup in the winter; but msh all through that will go, as it makes the catsup richer and thicker. The above catsup I know will keep a year, and I have no doubt, would keep two or three years, as mine is just as good now as it was when I put it up last summer, and many of the bottles were merely corked. I boiled it longer than two hours, making it very dark, and when put through the colander, so thick and almost jelly-like that it has to be shaken out of the bottles.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.—Place the cucumbers without washing unless sand adheres, and using care not to bruise them, in an earthen jar and pour over them a weak brine, scalding hot, and let them stand in it twenty-four hours, when it must be turned off, scalded, skimmed and turned on again to remain another day, and scalded again. Now they must be freshened by pouring over them hot vinegar, and let them stand a few days, when they must be put into cold vinegar, adding horseradish root and any kind of whole spices that one prefers. Stir them occasionally to prevent scum from rising. Many house-keepers labor with the mistaken idea that pickle vinegar must be scalded every time a white scum rises. It does no good whatever, only weakens the vinegar, and eventually kills it outright.

GRAPE JAM.—Seven pounds of grapes and three and a half of sugar. Stem the grapes, weigh, and then wash them put in a kettle about a pint of water, over a moderate fire, stirring occasionally to prevent burning; in forty or fifty minutes or less the seed will slip from the skins; then rub through a colander, and return to the kettle with the sugar. Boil from one to two hours, according as it thickens; stirring it all the while or it will burn. If it is desired to make a sauce for cold meats, etc., to this quantity add two table-spoonsful of cinnamon, one clove, and a half pint of vinegar just on taking from the fire. Any kind of grapes will do, wild, cultivated, or green.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—The following is an English recipe: Gather the cucumbers when full grown, but before they turn yellow; peel and grate them; let the pulp remain upon a colander until the juice drains off; then rub through a coarse sieve, to separate the seeds; half fill bottles with this pulp, fill up with vinegar, and keep well corked. This retains in a marked degree, the odor and taste of fresh cucumbers, and is excellent with cold meats. When served at the table, salt and pepper are added.

CHOPPED PICKLE.—For a nice chopped pickle use green tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, peppers, and a few onions; chopped small, well salted, and allowed to stand over night. The next day strain through a colander, and pour over boiling vinegar, to which 2 lbs. sugar for each gallon, and spice to taste has been added. In a few days drain off the vinegar; boil and return it.

POT ROSES FOR WINTER BLOOMING.—Roses intended for forcing in pots next winter (having been kept in their pots during summer) should be taken out at this time, the old soil well shaken from the roots and repotted in the same sized pots. The soil most suitable for rose culture is good, fresh loam, mixed with about one-third well decayed cow manure, which is much superior to horse manure, or any other kind of animal manure—horse droppings are apt to create fungi, when used for any purpose under glass—and besides, cow manure is cooler, and consequently more suited to the requirements of the rose. What is termed a stiff, mellow loam, is what the rose does best in; very loose, open soil does not produce such fine buds, nor (as in the case with *Rosa Silene*) are they so highly colored as when grown in the stiff soil. When potting, firm the soil well around the roots, and leave no empty space around the edge of the pots. Prune the plants well back when they are taken out of the pots; it is not only much more convenient doing it at this time, but they generally make finer breaks than when left until later.

HAY FEVER.—Hay fever is essentially a neuritis, that is, functional disease of the nervous system. All forms of the disease in all countries, whether occurring in the spring or autumn, are but manifestation of one disease, for which the most appropriate name is "summer catarrh" which may be subdivided into an early form, middle form or July cold, and the latter form or "autumnal catarrh." As the disease is not due to any single specific cause, animal or vegetable, as has been supposed, no specific will ever be found for it. The attacks may be prevented and relieved, and some remedies will act specifically on individuals; but no one remedy ever be found to act in all cases. The leading indications in the prevention and treatment of the disease are the avoidance of light, heat, worry, dust, vegetable and animal irri-

tants, and other exciting causes, fortifying the system with tonics before and during the attack, and relieving the symptoms by those sedatives and anodynes, locally or generally administered, which are found by experience to be best adapted for each individual case. These indications can be met by spending the season of the attack at sea, or in elevated mountainous regions or in high latitudes at any elevation where the air is sufficiently cool, or at the sea shore, or, for those who cannot leave their homes, in quiet, cool, closed and darkened rooms. For those who, in spite of these precautions or from inability to take them, are attacked with the disease, the remedies should be quinine, arsenic, iron, and electricity, before and during the attack; local application of quinine and camphor by the atomizer; and for palliatives, any one or several of the great variety of remedies that experiment shows to be most useful for each individual.—"Scientific American."

SHYING HORSES.—Shying generally arises from timidity, but sometimes it is united with cunning, and induces the animal to assume a fear of some object for the sole purpose of finding an excuse for turning aside. The usual cause of shying is, doubtless, the presence of some object to which the horse has not been accustomed, and if he has defective eyes, which render him short sighted, it will be difficult to convince him of the innocent nature of the novel object. There are endless peculiarities in shying horses, some being dreadfully alarmed by one kind of object which to others is not at all formidable. The best plan of treatment which can be adopted, is to take as little notice as possible as the alarming object appears in the distance. When the horse begins to show alarm, but not till then, then driver should speak encouragingly to him, and if necessary with a severe tone which may even be supported by the use of the whip if his onward progress cannot otherwise be maintained.

The principle which should be carried out is to adopt such measures as will get the horse to pass the object at which he shies, somehow or other, and this should be effected with as little violence as possible, always commanding in encouraging tones as soon as the purpose is gained. Nothing has so great a tendency to keep up the habit as the plan so common among ignorant groomers of chastising the shyer after he has passed the object of his alarm. If he can be persuaded to go quietly up to it, and examine with his muzzle, as well as with his eyes, great good will be effected, but this can seldom be done with moving vehicles, and heaps of stone or piles of sand are generally only alarming from defective vision, so that each time they assume a new phase to the active imagination of the timid animal. Punishing bits only make a high courage horse worse, and the use of overchecks rarely, if ever, proves beneficial.—"Wilkes' Spirit."

POMPEII.—The annals of the world supply, in the way of antiquarian research, nothing more wonderful and strikingly affecting than the discovery of this long-buried city; above which, year by year, century by century, the yellow corn has waved in the soft southern winds, and the vine put forth the purple grape. And in speaking of Pompeii, the neighboring cities of Herculaneum and Stabia must not be forgotten, though originally places of far less importance, and, from the discoveries which have been made, presenting few features of interest compared with the first mentioned. Older places than either of these have been traced out and made tolerably familiar to us by the traveler and artist, but very partially, and chiefly by their architectural remains only; when, however, the superincumbent weight which has so long pressed down the cities of the Italian plain was by slow degree lifted, there was revealed to the living the life of a world which had existed nearly seventeen hundred years earlier in its public and domestic aspects—revealed, too, with a vividness sometimes as appalling in its reality as it was interesting for its historic value. A marvelous chapter in the annals of Roman life in the first century of the Christian era is what we read in the story of the exhumation of Pompeii, and of which so much is to be seen in the museum of Naples. The subject has filled a conspicuous place in the literature of Europe during a century or longer, as fresh discoveries have been made from time to time.—"Art Journal."

A MORAL LESSON WITHOUT DRINKS.—A long, lean, lantern-jawed, lop-eared chap with a slouch hat and a squeaking voice, entered a saloon, and gaining the attention of half a dozen tender feet, just in from the summit, said: "Gentlemen, how many of you will drink at my expense?"

"I will!" was repeated by the crowd in chorus.

"This proves to you gentlemen," continued he, putting down a nickel for his own beer, "how little can be depended on first impression. Your anticipations will be blasted, and then you will hate me. Let this be a great moral lesson to you."

They gave him the grand bounce in a hurry, but the moral lesson was there all the same.

French statistics show that woman is six times less criminal against person, four times less criminal against property, and twice less hardened a criminal than man. The recently published record also proves that maternity is a better shield than paternity against bad life. Of 1,000 female criminals 261 are mothers, and of 1,000 male criminals 324 are fathers.

AN OPEN LETTER—GOOD NEWS.
Independent—Republican—Democratic
CANDIDATE
For Representative in the 45th Congress of the U. S.
Also, for one of the Presidential Electors at large for the State of Oregon.
S. W. McDOWELL, M. D.
of the Capital City.

Subject to the will of the good people, and the legal voters of the State, at the ensuing election to be held the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, A. D. 1876. Remember! all votes must be written or printed on plain white paper, without any marks or designation, and all votes received or recorded contrary to this, by the judges or clerks of election, shall be of no effect. So says the election law. Voters, you have the right to make your own ticket, on plain white paper, writing the name of the office and the candidates plainly. Now if you desire to sustain the President Elector, using his name in the proper place or for one only if you desire to do so, and you can scratch or erase the name on either of the party tickets you do not wish to vote for, and write the name of S. W. McDowell in lieu.

You can vote for him for: Representative in Congress, and also for Presidential Elector, using his name in the proper place or for one only if you desire to do so, and you can scratch or erase the name on either of the party tickets you do not wish to vote for, and write the name of S. W. McDowell in lieu. Now, if you wish to know his age: about half a century, one of the best-looking men in the State, fair complexion, gray-eyes, portly, about six feet in height, weight 200 lbs., inclined to baldness, and gray; the son of a carpenter, brought up one, and is now following the same; so was our Savior Jesus; and we are not ashamed to own either; studied medicine, graduated M. D. at the Willamette University, March, 1859; a Douglas Democrat, and a true Republican; no secessionist or corruptionist; honorable, truthful, sober, pure in general habits, a believer in all Christian doctrines; never having indulged in the use of alcoholic liquors, tobacco, cards, swearing, or vicious habits of any kind; a keeper at home. A candidate for the above office, without money, fraud, bribery, corruption, or whisky, etc., but in favor of general reform in the national government, hard money a legal tender for any amount, a good paper currency at par in coin; equal taxation and valorem; revenue tariff; free schools; public improvements of harbors, canals, bridges, railroads, wagon roads, bridges, homesteads to actual settlers of land to citizens; opposed to monopolies, Chinese slave immigration to United States, or servitude of any race or people; to second-rate lawyers filling all the public offices in our government, and drunkards and skin flints for Representatives in Congress. See Henry Warren's letter to David Newsome, and J. W. McDowell's to the *Willamette Mercury*, and public reports, etc.; facts, vox populi, the voice of the people say so, shame, shame on you voters, be free men, and do your duty as citizens at the polls. Pledging myself to Congress to carry out the will of my constituents and the interest of the State at large, or otherwise or resign.

And if elected to the Electoral College of this State, to vote for the person that receives the majority or plurality of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America, and in case it falls to me to decide, then to cast my electoral vote with the popular vote of the United States, for said office.

So help us God. S. W. McD., M. D.

We are opposed to such persons as J. C. Cartwright, E. A. Croila, L. F. Lane and Shippey-Dick Williams, but in favor of honesty and sobriety, etc. Vox populi say amen.

Editors interested please copy
P. S.—Make your election tickets as follows or similar:

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, State of Oregon, 3.
S. W. McDOWELL,
J. W. WATTS,
W. L. LAWELL.

For Representative in the 45th Congress of the United States of America,
SAM. W. McDOWELL.

Let Dr. J. W. Watts represent the north and western part of the State, Let W. B. Lawwell represent the east and south part of the State, Let S. W. McDowell, M. D., represent the State at large.

Ague Mixture

Chills and Fever are permanently

cured by **Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture.** With a little care on the part of the patient to avoid exposure, and the occasional use of JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, this remedy will be found to be certain in its operation, and radical in its effects. In many sections of the country subject to Ague and other malarial diseases, it has an established character as a popular specific for these harassing complaints, and the number of testimonials received show that its reputation is constantly increasing.

Intermittent and Remittent Fevers

are effectually cured by **Dr. Jayne's Ague Mixture.** In these complaints care should be taken to follow the directions closely, and especial attention given to the liver, which should be assisted in performing its functions by **DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS.**

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4,000 ACRES,
In Quantities to Suit Purchasers

230 ACRES, one south and adjoining the Ball Road Depot at Salem, all under cultivation, and suitable for grain or vegetables.

240 ACRES, four miles southeast of Salem, on the railroad, with Mill Creek running through it. This is the choicest farming land in Marion county, with fine springs, consisting in part of the old Hector donation claim, on which I raised the present year fifty bushels of wheat and three tons of timothy per acre. The first crop of oats ever raised on part of this land measured ninety-four bushels per acre, grain weighed and ground claimed by Mr. Alfred Stanton, of Salem.

2700 ACRES of prairie and light brush land, with timber for farming purposes, bounded by the Willamette river for four miles, beautiful lake on the east, boat landings all along the river, commencing four miles north of Salem—**all choice grain land**—the largest and most suitable body of land to be found in the Willamette valley to be purchased by a colony. To be sold from \$15 to \$25 per acre. This land will all be immediately surveyed, and can be sold in larger or smaller parcels, to suit purchasers. It can be subdivided to the best possible advantage, and I can offer any person or persons, or colony of persons, desiring to purchase homes in the best part of the Willamette valley, near the city of Salem and within reach of the best social advantages, as well as most favorably located with respect to markets, greater advantages, on more favorable terms, than they can ever expect to realize again.

THOMAS CROSS.

Salem, Nov. 9, 1875.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

600,000 ACRES

EASTERN OREGON,

—FOR—
Farming and Grazing Purposes.

These lands are situated in

Wasco, Grant, and Baker

Counties, and are offered for sale in such sized tracts, not less than 160 acres, as purchasers may desire. Here is afforded a most favorable opportunity to immigrants and settlers seeking homes and low-priced land, to acquire both on the most reasonable terms. These lands are excellent for farming and grazing. On most of the tracts no grubbing or other preparation of the land for plowing is requisite. A growth of nutritious grass covers the uplands, affording the best of pasturage, while in the valleys and bottom lands the grass can be mowed and made into hay.

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Water the lands in various directions. The uplands, or rolling lands, can be put into crops with the most satisfactory results.

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Particularly PEACHES, PLUMS, GRAPES, APPLES, PEARS, and CHERRIES, as well as the SMALLER FRUITS, can be grown in great abundance.

The Climate of Eastern Oregon is very Healthful.

Flourishing towns are located at convenient points for trade; the mails are regularly conveyed throughout that section, and a prosperous population is already established, occupied in farming, stock-growing, mining, and various other pursuits.

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Calculated for the City and Country Trade. Bought as low, and will be sold at as small a profit, as those who SELL AT COST. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Nov 19

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

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Parlor & Chamber Sets,
**BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES,
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By the set or single piece.
Repairing and Jobbing
DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

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Salem, July 12, 1875.

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—FRANK PILLS, *Sgt. Allen Fruit Factory, Oregon City.*

"It will pit 2,000 pounds of cherries in ten hours, and do it better than it can possibly be done by hand."
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The flock can be seen at the same place, or at the HILL FARM four and a half miles south of the city. Salem, September 10, 1875.

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