PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DIRECTORY.

OFFICERS of the NATIONAL GRANGE.

Master—John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark.
Overseer—J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren, Mich.
Lecturer—A. B. Smedley, Cresco, Howard, Ia.
Steward—A. J. Vaughn, Memphis, Tenn.
Ass't Steward—Mortimer Whitehead, Middlebush, Somerset, N. J.
Chaplain—S. H. Ellis, Springborough, Warren, O.
Treasurer—P. M. McDowell, Wayne, Steuben, N. Y.
Secretary—O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ky.
Gate-Keeper—O. Dinwiddie, Orchard Grove, Ind.
Ceres—Mrs. John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark.
Flora—Mrs. Samuel E. Adams, Monticello, Minn.
Pomona—Mrs Harvey Goddard, North Granby, Ct.
Lady Assistant Steward—Miss Caroline A. Hall, Louisville, Ky.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

D. Wyatt Aiken, (Chairman,) Cokesbury, S. C.
E. R. Shank'and, Dubuque, Iowa.
Dudley T. Chase, Claremont, N. H.
Alonzo Golder, Rock Falls, Whiteside, Ill.
W. H. Chambers, Osweechee, Russell, Ala.

Officers of Oregon State Grange.

Master—Wm. Cyrus, Scio.
Secretary—T. L. Davidson, Salem.
Overseer—A. R. Shapley, Oswego.
Lecturer—Mrs. E. N. Hunt, Sublimity.
Steward—W. H. Thomas, Walla Walla, W. T.
Assistant Steward—G. W. Riddle, Canyonville.
Chaplain—W. H. Gray, Astoria.
Treasurer—S. P. Lee, Portland.
Gate-Keeper—W. H. Graham, Fisher's Landing, Clark county, W. T.
Ceres—Mrs. B. A. Miller, Jacksonville.
Pomona—Mrs. S. D. Durham, McMinnville.
Flora—Mrs. E. A. Kelly, East Portland.
Lady Ass't Steward—Mrs. Georgia Smith, Hood River, Wasco county.
Executive Committee—Wm. Cyrus, Scio; R. Clow, Dallas; F. L. Smith, Hood River.
State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.—This important work commenced under auspices of the convocation of Canterbury of the church of England in 1870, in which scholars of various denominations are associated both in England and America, is said to be considerably advanced. The work of the American scholars is said to be very satisfactory to their English brethren, nearly all their suggestions having been adopted. The entire work is considered in a reverent and conservative spirit, only those changes being decided upon which are deemed absolutely necessary and which give a clearer and more accurate equivalent in English of the original Hebrew and Greek. Of the two committees the English is more conservative in clinging to old words and usages, while the American is more radical, or at least, more in sympathy with the changes in words and idioms about to be made in the near future. Of the Old Testament the Pentateuch and one hundred of the Psalms, and of the New Testament the Gospels, the Acts, the Epistles to the Romans and the Pastoral Epistles have been finished.

Says the *Scientific American*: If mosquitoes and other bloodsuckers infest our sleepingrooms at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of penny royal, and these animals leave in great haste, nor will they return so long as the air in the room is loaded with the fumes of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the celiar, a little powdered potash, thrown in their holes or mixed with meal in their runways, never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and storeroom free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwellings, saturate a rag with cayenne in solution, and stuff it into the hole, which can then be repaired with either wood or mortar. No cat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening communication with a depot of supplies.

It is gratifying to be assured that the Eads' jetty system of improving the mouth of the Mississippi river is at last an assured success. The last report is that a channel twenty feet in depth has been secured, over the bar, and the work of deepening and widening this channel to the required extent is progressing favorably. Contrary to general expectations a new bar is not forming at the mouth of the jetties, but the channel deepens beyond, as well as within, barriers. The sum to be paid to Capt. Eads for the whole work of making a channel thirty feet deep, at average flood tide, and 350 feet wide, is $5,250,000, in installments of $500,000 each at successive stages of the work, except that $1,000,000 is to be reserved to be disbursed to the contractor at the rate of $100,000 a year for ten years, after the completion of the contract, if the jetties continue effective.

A NEW USE FOR IRON.—One of the most incomprehensible discoveries—if it be true, which is questionable—that we have ever encountered, is announced in a recent French Journal by M. Massie. He says that the mere introduction of an iron bar, in the box in which barley, rice, bran, biscuit and like farinaceous materials are stored, is sufficient to prevent either the ravages of decay or the attacks of insects. Full details of the experimental investigation are given. An iron bar three pounds in weight is reputed to have protected forty gallons of grain; and certain buiscuits were preserved for seven months in excellent condition, while others, under like circumstances, but without the iron, were totally destroyed by weevils.—*Iron World.*

MAN'S CHARACTER.—We may judge a mans character by what he loves—by what pleases him. If a person manifests delight in low and sordid objects debasing song and vulgar language, in the misfortunes of his fellows, or cruelty to animals, we may at once determine the complexion of his character. On the contrary, if he loves purity, modesty, truth—if virtuous pursuits engage his heart and affections, we are satisfied he is an upright man. A man debased shrinks from association with the good and wise.

America ships fourteen railroad locomotives to Brazil and "Honders" that country her compliments.

How to Raise Hops.

The first thing to be considered in the cultivation of hops is a wise selection of ground upon which to plant them. This should be neither too wet nor too dry. Land upon which corn grows well is generally adapted to hops. Prepare the surface the same as for corn, and mark off in rows seven feet one way by eight the other. Care should be taken not to get the rows crooked. The best plan I have ever tried for marking ground is to furrow the piece one way, sighting by stakes placed seven feet apart, moving them the same as in sowing a piece of grain. Then begin on one side of the piece and draw a line across it the other way, sticking a small stake split from shingles or waste shingle blocks where the line crosses each furrow to designate where each hill will be. Then move your line out eight feet, and continue in this way until the whole piece is staked off.

Planting.—Setting out the yard occurs with us from the middle to the last of May, or just before corn planting. The seedlings, which are called grubs, should be obtained from some trustworthy hop-grower, cut in pieces, bearing two pair of eyes on each; then place them in a basket having a handle by which to carry it, and with your hoe and a dibble, you are ready for setting. Smooth the ground, and with the dibble make the holes at an equal distance from each other, around the stake, slanting the end of the dibble, which you hold in your hand, toward the stake; place one piece of seed in each hole, cover with earth, and press down firmly. Every square of 100 hills should have at least one male hill in the centre of the square.

First Year.—Hops, unlike corn and potatoes, require the second year's growth before we receive any benefit from them. But corn or potatoes may be grown with them the first year, planting one full row between each hop row. Some plant a hill of corn close by each hop hill; but I do not approve of this, as it shades the vine. Cultivate the hops the same as corn, giving to each hill a handful of hen manure and ashes, equal parts, at each hoeing. When the corn is taken off in the Fall, plow the yard both ways, turning the furrows toward the hills, and give each hill a quart of lime. Some use barn manure, but I prefer lime, as it does not fill the hill with noxious weeds, and produce a larger growth of vines. Still if lime cannot be procured, give each hill a couple of forksfull of well-rotted barn manure.

The Poles.—These should be from 2 to 3 inches through at the butt end, and from 14 to 16 feet in length; use no longer pole, as there is more danger of their being blown down, and as many hops, perhaps more, will grow on a pole of this length than on a longer one. The following woods make the most durable poles of any I have tried. I give them in order of their quality, placing the best quality first: Spruce, hemlock, elkwood, or what is commonly known as a whistle-wood, ash, ironwood, black cherry and beech. The poles of course must be sharpened before you can set them. The most convenient way of doing this is to set a crotched stake of suitable length in the ground, in which to set the tip end of the pole which you are sharpening, while the other end should rest on a sharpening block. They should be sharpened back from 10 to 12 inches from the end, and left with a rather blunt point.

Second Year.—As soon as the ground is free of frost, so as to permit of making holes (which should be made to the depth of two feet, with a crowbar or a hopbar made for the purpose), and the poles should be set, sticking one on the north side and one on the south side of each hill. Then plow the yard both ways, turning the furrows from the hills; and if manured with barnyard manure in the Fall, remove it to the upper side of the hill. As soon as the vines are long enough to reach two or three times around the pole they should be tied, winding them around the pole with the sun (from right to left), and tying in a slip knot. In selecting vines es to tie up always choose those having long, slim heads, instead of the large blue vines which have fuzzy heads, and do not yield well. Two or three vines are enough to put upon one pole. Trim off all the other vines, excepting one or two to each hill, to put up in case some of the others should get their heads broken off by wind or other means. Now hoe and cultivate the same as the first year, keeping the yard free from weeds by the frequent use of of plow and cultivator, until the middle of July, when they should be in full bloom, and do not need further attention until picking time, save to put up the poles that the wind may blow down.

Picking.—The time of picking hops varies in different places and in different seasons. With us it generally occurs from the last week in August to the 15th of September. It may be known when they are ready for picking by their turning from a green to a straw color, and by the seeds turning brown. The picking is done in boxes, by women, generally. The boxes should be made of thin basswood or pine boards; hemlock will do, but is not so good. Make them four and a half in length inside, thirty-seven inches in breadth and two feet i nhight, Then divide each box by a partition through the centre, lengthwise. They should be provided with handles by which to move them about the yard. Two of these boxes, which will accommodate four pickers, are placed with their ends together, and a table, two and a half feet one way by three the other, made of pine or basswood boards, is placed across them, upon which to place the hops while picking. The vines, with their fruit are removed from the poles and placed upon the table by the pole-puller, who is provided with a large knife and a hop-horse, upon which to rest the poles while removing the vines from them. When the boxes are filled with hops, they are emptied into sacks made for the purpose, and carried to the kiln to dry.

THE POTATO BEETLE'S MARCH TO THE SEA.—A Brooklyn paper says: "A feature of Rockaway, a town on the Long Island shore of the Atlantic Ocean, for a week has been the presence of thousands of potato bugs. The continual promenade of the beach by thousands of feet soon kill them, but with every full tide the number is increased. The bug is an excellent swimmer, and can come to the surface from beneath a covering of four inches of sand. Last Tuesday they impeded the progress of the train on the Central Railroad at Grinnell Station. The rails were covered with them for a mile and after a few revolutions of the drivers the wheels lost the friction and slipped as if oiled, so that the locomotive was powerless to draw the train of cars. They had to be swept off and the track sanded before any progress was made."

Thus the beetle is fulfilling the manifest destiny we recently pointed out, and is plunging by myriads in the ocean on its eastward jonrney. How it will fare on the brinp ocean without potatoes remaines to be seen.

HOW EEECTRICITY TRAVELS.—How long does it take to transmit a message through the Atlantic cable? The New York *Journal of Commerce* has been investigating this question, and, simple as it looks at first sight, there are many singular and interesting points in the answer. When the electricity is applied to the cable at one end, two-tenths of a second pass before any effect is felt at the other end, and three seconds are consumed before the full force of the current is in action. The first signal is felt in four-tenths of a second, but the following ones go through more rapidly. As many as seventeen words have been sent over the Atlantic cable in one minute; fifteen can usually be sent under pressure, and twelve words have been sent all the way from New York to London in two minutes. A fact not yet explained by the scientists is, that the electricity does not move as rapidly from New York to London as in the opposite direction.

A Worthy missionary clergyman from the North found his colored brethren and sisters quite forgetful of the moral law, and began to give them a series against lying and stealing. The congregation stood it for a Sunday or two, and then they revolted, one of the deacons being their spokesman, and addressing their preacher thus: "We like you bery much, and want to make it comf'ble for you; but de fac' is, you see we don't like dis preachin' about lyin' an' stealin'—we mus' hab our Sundays for 'ligion."

August 1st, 1876.

A REDUCTION

..OF..

TWENTY PER CENT.

..WILL BE..

MADE

..ON MY..

Entire Stock

..OF..

BOOTS and SHOES

From this Date.

JOHN W. GILBERT,

SALEM, OREGON.

The Farmers' Pump.

IMPROVED

WOOD PUMPS.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING, AT THE MILL of the Capital Lumbering Company, SALEM, a Wooden Pump that is superior to any other ever made in this State, making use of the five years' experience gained in its manufacture here to give the public the **Best Wooden Pump ever made**, with hard-wood compartment for the plunger to work in, the upper stock being cased in with other wood to prevent cracking by the sun.

All persons wishing to purchase a FIRST CLASS PUMP are invited to call and look at my stock.

Pumps delivered and set up, and warranted to work Well.

PRICE—$12 for first twelve feet below the surface; 50c cents per foot after that.

A. PRESCOTT.

Salem, July 14, 1876. 3m

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.

Behind the house will be found a very secure and comfortable enclosure for horses feeding or visit the SODA SPRINGS, a mile distant, three miles from Lebanon, where, for a few days, or weeks, may be pleasantly spent amid the beautiful scenery.

March. S. H. CLAUGHTON.

BEFORE PAINTING YOUR HOUSES,

Send for Sample Card and Circular, and carefully Examine the

AVERILL

CHEMICAL

PAINT,

MIXED READY FOR USE.

This Paint is prepared in THE BRUSH. It requires no It is composed of the best trade—Pure Linseed Oil, Pure Zinc, and the finest of It is the BEST, CHEAPEST, TIFYING PAINT IN THE wanted by every farmer, who has a house, fence, Requires no skilled labor, can handle a brush. It is quired size, from a quart to BY THE GALLON. It gives elastic glossy finish, and wash off, like most paint in against rainstorms and all Buildings painted with this fresh and like new to-day, for years. Of no other paint can this be said and proved.

liquid form, READY FOR addition of oil or spirits.—materials known to the Strictly Pure White Lead, coloring matter for tinting. MOST DURABLE, AND BEAUWORLD. Is just what is mechanic, and everybody barn, or wagon to paint.—as any one can apply it who put up in cans of any relive gallons, and is SOLD a firm, elastic, and brilliant will neither crack, peel, nor common use, but is proof action of the elements.—paint five years ago look and will need no more paint

The Averill Chemical Paint Company supply a long-felt want. They not only furnish a paint more lasting, handsomer, and at the same time cheaper than the best of others, but it is in a liquid form—white and all the fashionable and most exquisite shades—ready for the brush. So that farmers, in fact everybody, can be their own painter, if necessary. Indeed, all the buildings upon which the Averill Chemical Paint has been applied, are marvels of beauty.—*Christian Union.*

We know of no subject of such importance to householders as that of a good, handsome, durable paint for their dwellings. Within the past few years we have watched the progress of the Averill Chemical Paint, and have had frequent opportunities to test it fully. We think it just the article to supply the need, and give it our hearty endorsement.—*N. Y. Independent.*

☞ From the Thousands of Testimonials sent us, we select the following, which we present for your careful consideration:

A PAINT FOR FARMERS.—Prof. J. B. Turner, *Jacksonville, Ill.*, is a man of great practical knowledge and experience; hence, we attach a great deal of value to the following, from his pen, which we find in the *Prairie Farmer*:

"Some two years ago I sent for and got from a barrel to a barrel and a half of AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT of light dun color, which I thought would suit we well enough for all work—houses, doors, blinds, fences, bee-hives, wagons, tools, and all. I put two coats upon my residence here, and run over three or four of my smaller farm houses on my farms. With what was left I painted my bee-hives, wagons, wheelbarrows, rollers, harrows, fences, etc., etc., and so on all these buildings, implements, tools, gates, etc., the paint is as hard and glossy to-day, so far as I can see, as it was a month after it was put on, and bids fair to hold its own at least for five years to come (if not ten of them), better than ordinary white lead and oil does for even two years.

"I have watched it now for about two years with interest and care, and have never found a single spot where it peeled, cracked, or chalked off, as our other paints do. Others who have used this paint like it equally as well. But the point is, I can take one and the same keg and brush, and go over all my buildings, wagons, and tools, with no needless waste of paint, brushes, or time. It is quite as good for inside finish, as it leaves a coat that shines and washes like glass."—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

THE AVERILL PAINTS.—In reply to some inquiries of our readers, we would state that we have given these paints, prepared by the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY, a full trial, and they appear to possess all that is claimed for them; spreading easily, adhering well, drying soon, and imparting handsome shades of color to the surface covered. Farmers and others who do their own painting, may avail themselves of the convenience of purchasing these paints, of any desired shade, already mixed for use, at a very reasonable price.—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

PLACERVILLE, October 9, 1876.

TO THE CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: *Gentlemen*—In reply to your letter I have to state that for more than six years I have dealt in and used your paint. I have, during that time, carefully observed its application and use and from practical knowledge can certify to its unrivaled excellence. During my six years' acquaintance with it there has not come to my knowledge a single instance of failure in any case where it has been used. All to whom I have supplied it unite in commending it for its superior claims over all other paints now in use. The AVERILL PAINT, externally used, or, in other words, exposed to the action of the weather, neither rubs off nor changes color, as do other paints, and will retain its freshness and adhesive property for years. Pure lead and oil will in a short time become dry, and are easily rubbed off; the loss of oil leaves the lead in a dry, oxidized state. As a matter of economy, the claims of the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT to popular appreciation and general use are beyond question. A house properly painted with it once will be better preserved, and present a neater appearance at the expiration of seven years, than it would if twice coated with lead and oil paints now in use. There can be no question, then, that to use it is both labor-saving and economical. So well assured and convinced am I of its established right to this distinction over all kinds, that had I fifty houses of my own to be painted, the "AVERILL" alone should be my choice and used.

Yours, very truly, S. J. ALDEN, Druggist.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, August 16, 1875.

TO THE CALIFORNIA CHEMICAL PAINT CO.: *Gentlemen*—In reply to your note of the 13th inst., I willingly state that the work done by you in painting the exterior of the North Hall or College of Letters is in every way satisfactory, and the appearance of the building since it was painted excites the favorable comment of all who have seen it. As I have had occasion to use the AVERILL PAINT before, my experience has been such that I prefer it to any and all others when properly applied. I am very truly yours, ROBT. E. C. STEARNS.

Sample Card of Colors sent Free, on application. Be sure and write for one, and Examine for Yourself, before buying any other.

T. A. DAVIS & CO., Portland,

au25eowtf General Agents for Oregon.

For Sale:

100 RAMS.

....Consisting of....

THOROUGHBRED FRENCH AND SPANISH Merinoes, American Merinoes, Cotswolds, New Oxfordshires. Also, HIGH-GRADE BUCKS, and

300 Ewes.

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOW FIGures. Terms made easy to suit the times.

Sheep sold can be delivered at nearest point on river or railroad, free of charge.

My FRENCH MERINOES are of the stock brought to Oregon by J. D. Patterson, of California, that have never been enrolled.

Address me at DALLAS, POLK CO., or come to my farm, four miles south of DALLAS.

au25m3 D. M. GUTHRIE.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Liberal Terms!

LOW PRICES!

LONG TIME!

LOW INTEREST!

THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. offer their Lands for sale upon the following liberal terms: One tenth of the price in cash; interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent. one year after sale; and each following year one-tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

A discount of ten per cent. will be allowed for cash. ☞ Letters to be addressed to P. SCHULZE, Land Agent O. & C. R. R., Portland, Oregon.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!

For Old and Young.

Far-Sighted and Near-Sighted.

Shooting-Glasses for Sportsmen,

STEEL, SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

I AM prepared to supply Spectacles to fit all eyes, at prices to suit. W. W. MARTIN,

Jeweler & Optician, Bank Block, state st.

Salem, May 19, 1876. 6m

DEWEY & CO.,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Patent Agents,

No. 224 Sansome St.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Patents Obtained Promptly.
Caveats Filed Expeditiously.
Patent Reissues Taken Out.
Patents Secured in Foreign Lands.
Assignments Made and Recorded in Legal Form.
Copies of Patents and assignments procured.
Examinations of Patents made here and at Washington.
Examinations made of Assignments Recorded in Washington.
Examinations Ordered and Reported by TELEGRAPH.
Interferences Prosecuted.
Opinions Rendered regarding the Validity of Patents and Assignments.
Rejected Cases Taken up and Patents Obtained.
Every Legitimate Branch of Patent Agency Business promptly and thoroughly conducted.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

DEWEY & CO.,

☞ *Mining and Scientific Press and Pacific Rural Press* Office, 224 Sansome street, San Francisco.

Pacific University,

FOREST GROVE, OR.

FACULTY:

REV. S. H. MARSH, D. D., President, and Professor of Intellectual Philosophy.
REV. HORACE LYMAN, A. M., Professor of Rhetoric and History.
CAPTAIN R. H. LAMSON, Professor of Mathematics.
JOS. W. MARSH, A. M., Professor of Latin and Greek.
J. D. ROBB, A. M., Principal of Academy.
Miss MARY E. MACK, Preceptress.
J. W. MARSH, A. M., Librarian.
Miss SARAH BOWLBY, Teacher of Music.

There are three terms in the Collegiate year. The FALL TERM begins on the first Wednesday in Sept'r. The tuition is, in the Academic department, $30, and in the College $45, per year, payable per term in advance.

A circular, and any desired information, will be furnished upon application, to the President. ap15

(Successor to A. N. Gilbert & Co.)

C. UZAFOVAGE,

..Dealer in..

BOOTS & SHOES,

Holman's Block, Commercial St., three doors north of the Post Office, SALEM, Or. ap19

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Patients can remain at home. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Ogden, 106 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.