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There has been a tendency among men of science to pass from a professiou (so few years ago) of total ignorance as to the mode of origin of all living things, to a claim to almost complete knowledge of the whole progress of the universe, from the first speck of living protoplasm up to the highest development of the human intellect. Yet this is really what we have seen in the last sixteen years. Formerly difficullast sixteen years. Formerly difficul-ties were exaggerated, and it was as-serted that we had not sufficient knowledge to venture on any generalizations on the subjecs. Now difficulties are set aside, and it is held that our theories are so well established and so far reaching, that they explain and comprehend and they explain and comprehend all nature, and at the present day it seems to me that facts which oppose popular views hardly receive due con-sideration. It is a curious circumstance that notwithstanding the attention that has been directed to the subject in ev-ery part of the world, and the numer-ous excavations connected with rail-ways and mines which have offered ways and mines which have offered such facilities for geological discovery, no advance whatever has been made for a considerable number of years, in detecting the time or the mode of man's origin. The Palæolithic flint weapons first discovered in the North of France more than thirty years ago are still the oldest undisputed proofs of man's existence, and avail the country. are still the oldest undisputed proofs of man's existence; and amid the countless relics of a former world that have been brought to light, no evidence of any one of the links that must have connected man with the lower animals has yet appeared. The conclusion which we must arrive at is, that if man has been developed from a common ancestor, with all existing apes, and by no other agencies than such as have affected their development, then he must have existed in something approaching his present form in the tertiary period, will be a fair argument, this is in his mental and moral nature, his capacities and aspirations, so infinitely raised above the brutes, so his origin is due to distinct and higher agencies than such as have affected their development.—A. R. Wallace, at the British Association.

Many

Toot whating it finds moisture, and, once esatonation it improves every year.

Sow the seed broadcast on very clean land as soon as possible, from ten to twelve pounds of seed to the acre. At all events, fit immediately a half acre of an acre of clean land near the barn, and give it a fair test as green food for the seed broadcast on very clean land as soon as possible, from ten to twelve pounds of seed to the acre. At all events, fit immediately a half acre of an acre of clean land near the barn, and give it a fair test as green food for

FEMININE MANAGEMENT.—Many families owe their prosperity fully as much to the fact of feminine manage. ment as to the knowledge and activity of the father. The managing woman is a pearl among women; she is one of the prizes in the great lottery of life, and the man who draws her may rejoice for the rest of his days. Better than riches, she is a fortune in herself—a gold mine never failing in its yield. The woman who is able to sympathize and carry on smoothly the work of an ordinary family, illustrates higher sagacity than is called for by seven-tenths of the tasks done by men. Men take one trade and work at it; a mother's and housekeeper's work requires a touch from all trades. A man has his work hours and his definite tasks; a woman has work at all hours and an ment as to the knowledge and activity work nours and his definite tasks; a woman has work at all hours and an incessant confusion of tasks; his work brings the money, but does not tax the head, heart and hands as woman's work does. Every wife should know her hugband's income. That knowledge should be the guide of her conduct. A clear understanding respecting domestic expenses is necessary to duct. A clear understanding respecting domestic expenses is necessary to the peace of every dwelling. If it be little, better is a plainer meal where love is, than an overloaded stomach and hatred therewith. If it be ample, let it be enjoyed with all thankfulness. When the wife, seeing her duty, has made up her mind to this, she will brighten her home with smiles, which will make it a region of perpetual sunshine. A saving woman at the head of a family is the very best savings bank yet established; one that receives deposits daily and hourly, with no costdeposits daily and hourly, with no costly machinery to manage it in. The idea of saving is a pleasant one, and if the women would imbibe it at once and adhere to it, before they are aware of it they would lay the foundation for a competent security for a stormy time and rainy day, but it is an excess in saving when we deny ourselves of ev-erything that will make us comfortable our surroundings convenient and pleas-

TREATING POOR LAND WITH CLOVER. Turning down clover as a green crop is highly recommended, and no one can deny that it is good. Our experience for more than a score of years has been that the that the control of the co been that the best way is to turn down been that the best way is to turn down the land after a crop of seed has been taken from it. This has been demonstrated also across the water. Our practice has been to pasture the land until June 15, if in large clover: if in June or medium clover, the time was extended a week later—we are in latitude 43 degrees. Plaster is sown immediately, which improves the stalk and seed, and of course the root.

When the crop is removed, there is not apparently much so I or grass visit.

When the crop is removed, there is not apparently much sod or grass visible; but the ground, which is more or less bare, is mellow. This has been uniformly the case. To put the plow into such land is like putting it into garden-soil. If the soil be drained, this mellow condition remains in the spring, the land having been ploughed in the fall. An early planting and sowing were therefore available. We need not say that whatever grain was sown here grew well. We had no better ground than this for barley and spring wheat. Oats would grew too rank, and lodge, unless in a drought, in which case no more remunerative in which case no more remunerative crop could be raised; but they left the land in a poorer condition than when barley was raised. For corn it was excellent; and for potatoes it was only surpassed by a thick well rotted sod, with clover roots forming part of the

The advantage gained by using came out as white as usual.

Has Man Been so very Long on the clover and ploughing after the seed crop is removed is, that poor land may crop is removed is, that poor land may be employed, and not only put in condition, but highly remunerative crops may be realized for at least a couple of years—both the texture and the fertilyears—both the texture and the fertility of the land being improved at the end of that time. A single season of clover does all this: there are two crops realized of clover, and one or more of grain, all good, and the land left better at the end of it.

It needs but a "catch," however poor the soil may be, to realize this. Aided by plaster, the ground being dry so that the frost does not lift the plant, you are safe for a fair crop to cut, or for

you are safe for a fair crop to cut, or for pasture, and a crop of seed to follow. We have found it best to plough land in this condition rather late in the fall—the leter the better, if it is dry. In winter we have turned it down and had our best error But avail wet. had our best crop. But avoid wet ploughing, especially of calvey soil or all the good done is neutralized: this, all the good done is neutralized: this, so far as the texture is concerned, and that is the medium of fertility. One wet plowing will effectually do this, even when done in the fall or winter—the old condition or worse will be restored. Where the land is rich, a black, sandy mold, with good drainage less harm seems to result from wet ploughing. But your yellow sand and gravel ridges, sprinkled plentifully with clay, must be treated tenderly. We learned this from a long experience.—G., in exchange. ence.-G., in exchange.

Alfalfa.—This comparatively new ALFALFA.—This comparatively new clover, known as alfalfa, is lucerne, slightly modified by the climate of Chili and California. It is a perennial plant—that is, it continues more than two years—and in the State of New York fields of it can be seen where the York fields of it can be seen where the seed was sown over fifty years ago. The common red clover is biennial, shorter lived, and therefore better suithis present form in the tertiary period, and on the merely existed, but predominated in numbers wherever suitable conditions prevailed. In that case it will be a fair argument, that, just as he is in his mental and moral nature, his conditions and assignments of the moral rature, his conditions and assignments are infinitely lifted to advantage, the long taporous finds and assignments and one established.

and give it a fair test as green food for horses and cattle. There is no risk however, in sowing an hundred or more acres.

Never pasture it or cut it closely the first year, but let it grow enough in the fall to make a good winter protection for the roots. Do not pasture it the first year, when the soil is wet or muddly.

The seed of alfalfa, when fresh and The seed of alfalfa, when fresh and good, is yellow, glossy and heavy. If the seeds are white, it is an indication that they are not ripe. This clover is particularly relished by swine, both in summer and when made into hay, which they greedily eat during the winter. Try half an acre, and you will sow more next year.—Rural World.

Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, R.*L, who died the 29th of last month, was the oldest living graduate of Yale College. He was born at Pomfret, Conn., and graduated in 1800. His life and ministry were full of eccentricities, which are narrated by a correspondent of one of our religious exchanges, and of which the following is a specimen: When he desired to preach changes, and of which the following is a specimen: When he desired to preach particularly well, he was in the habit of taking off his shoes in the pulpit be-fore he began his sermon. His illus-trations were generally more forcible than elegant. He accepted an invita-tion to preach in a small town in Mass-achusetts, one Sunday. In the middle achusetts, one Sunday. In the middle of the discourse he took occasion to compare God's chosen people, casting all manner of wickedness from their knowledge, want the "seed," and, such behearts, to a horse kicking away at whatever gave offense. "I tell you the horse would kick," he repeated, and with that he drew back and let his Journal. brother minister feel the practical effects of his forcible illustration. Tradition does not relate whether Mr. Williams had his shoes on at the time or not.

GAMARRA.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Gamarra is a dainty steed,
Strong, black, and of a noble breed,
Full of fire and full of bone,
With all his line of fathers known;
Fine in nose, his nostrils thin,
But blown abroad by the pride within!
His mane is like a river flowing,
And his eyes like embers glowing
In the darkness of the night,
And his pace as swift as light.

Look how bround his sight.

Look, how 'round his straining throat Grace and shifting beauty float; Sinewy strength is in his reins. And the red blood gallops through his

veins—
Richer, redder never ran
Through the boasting heart of man.
He can trace his lineage higher
Than the Bourbon dare aspire—
Douglas, Guzman, or the Guelph,
Or O'Brien's blood itself!

Or O'Brien's blood itself!

He, who hath no peer, was born Here, upon a red March morn; But his famous fathers dead Were Arabs all, and Arab bred; And the last of that great line! Trod like one of a race divine! And vet—he was but friend to one Who fed him at the set of sun, By some lone fountain fringed with green; With hiru, a roving Bedouin, He lived (none else would he obey Through all the hot Arabian day), And died, u utamed, upon the sands Where Balkh amidst the desert stands!

Mrs. Hardy's paratine mould trick has again been exposed in Boston. An investigator slyly put coloring matter into the pail-ful of parafine from which the spirits were supposed to make the mold, yet the mould came out as white as usual. the greatest facility, can thread the finest needle, embroi ter, knit, do chrochet work, mark lines, &c., with marvellous regularity, and can even with her mouth tie a sailor's knot.

In these days a really valuable addition to the stock of the plants that are worthy of general attention is rare. Many so-called new grains, vegetables, trees, &c., are regu larly advertised every year, and pushed into unmerited prominence, to be replaced in due course by others of a like kind. In consequence of this, a great many farmers have become distrustful of everything, whether good or bad, and resolutely abstain from countenancing or touching anything that is not established and known. The middleground here, as elsewhere, is best-the man who buys on the recommendation of a peddler, or agent will often be duped; and the individual who is destitute of all disposition to investigate and experiment will surely find himself, or be considered, far behind, The interest in the Chufs plant has been on the increase for at least a couple of years, and a good point in its favor is that even now the interest increases rather than abates. The demand for the "seed"-as the little tubers formed at the roots, and which constitute the valuable part of the plant, are called-will next season be ahead of the supply, and this in spite of the fact that Chufas have been grown very extensively and in all parts of the country this year.

The Chufa is generally regarded by those who have seen it as a grass, though correctly speeking it is a sedge, and not a true grass, Mr. Henry T. Duncan, Jr., has been growing the chufa in his garden at Lexing. ton, Kentucky, and he has sent us a speci-men, "root and all," lately taken up very carefully, which is hanging up in our office, so to remain for the edification of our friends who may call. The foliage is about two feet long, and the "nuts," or, more correctly, tubers, are in a cluster among the fibrous roots. The Chufa is evidently, as Mr. Duncan says, very prolific, and it is said to be excellent for feeding almost every kind of domestic animal, and is not such bad fare for even man himself. Thus far we have not seen anything in the public prints about the herbage. It would be quite important to know whether cattle, borses, &c., like or dislike it. Can it be made into hay?

Our subject is a native of the south of Europe, and also grows wild in some parts of Africa. It is cultivated in various parts of the Old World-Egypt, I'aly, Spain, Portugal, France, &c. It is not native in North America. It bears a variety of titles-Chufa, Earth Almond, or, as the French have it, Pomme de terre. In several European countries chufas are used as an article of human food, and have become a considerable item in commerce. They possess restorative and stimulant, as well as nutritive properties, and contain about 16 per cent. of oil. The botanists call this plant Cyperus esculentus.

The cultivation of the Chufa is very simple-all that is necessary is to plant in rows, after the ground is prepared, as for any ordinary crop, and keep the surface stirred, at regular intervals, and free from weeds, until a fair start has been obtained; after which the Chuias are well able to take care of themselves. Some of those who grow this plant for hogs, instead of harvesting after the regular and approved methods, let these champion rooters loose, with liberty to help themselves.

It is only necessary, so those who have tested the matter say, to plant chufas onceindeed, their "staying" qualities are such that they are reported very difficult to eradicate. The little tuber, or "seed"-the part, we repeat, used as food-is slightly larger than a good sized pea. In the South the chufa may be planted in shallow furrows, two feet apart and one foot from tuber to tuber, and time from December to April.

There are many good points about this plant to reccommend it to the consideration of the pregressive farmer-also, there are thousands of farmers who, to our certain

How she Learned the Method .-- A paper published in Sacramento, Cal., gives the following: "Yesterday, a young lady called at the counter of the registry department of the postomos, and saked for the privilege of re-opening a letter which she claimed to have dropped in the box that morning. The postmaster, after fluding the address and taking particular description of the missive sought, obligingly searched among the letters in the drop,' and, finding the letter, ! proceeded to open it in the presence of the writer. Ju doing this the official used a common lead pencil, but the lappel of the envelope was stuck to 'stay stuck,' and a general mutilation imminent. Observing the unprofessional method the lady said, decidedly, 'give it to me; let me show you.' The letter was handed over, when the fair manipulator deftly ran the thumb-nail under the edges of the lappel, raising it neatly. Following this up, with delicate touches in kind, it soon became apparent that the opening, without leaving a trace of the manipulation, was only a question of time. The postmaster and his deputy looked on in charming and innocent interest The performance was a high art-a deft facility, eloquent of patient practice. Neatly the work was done, and so the careful opening was completed the lady;remarked - by way of explanation merely, and lest some inference unfavorable to the legitimacy of this skill might be drawn—'I used to be in a postoffice myself, you see; I learned how it's done, as you know.""

A young girl, now living in the Rue Voltaire, in Bordeaux, France, who was born without arms, uses her mouth in the most extraordinary manner. She can write with

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Greatest Variety of FRUIT TREES

In Oregon, Consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Prune, Cherry, Grape, Cherry Currant, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry and Strawberry Sets, California Walnut, Black Walnut, Butteraut,&

Filbert, WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW, FOR CASH.

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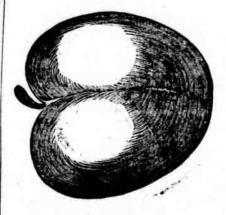
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Nut and Shade Trees, IN PULL ASSORTMENT.

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B. STRANG.



Improved Ranges, COOK. PARLOR, AND BOX STOVES,

Tin, Sheet-Iron & Copper WARE,

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RESPECTFULLY INFORM ALL MY OLD friends and csutomers that I have resumed business, and invite the public generally to call and examine my stock and learn my prices. Nov:1 1876if

Notice of Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wm P. Pugh, Administrator of the cetate of Jas. E. Hall. late of Marion county, deceased, has this day filed his final account, and Saturday the 9th day of December, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day has been set for hearing the same. All persons interested in said cetate are therefore required to appear in the County Court of the State of Oregon for Marion county on or before said day, and file their objections if any they have to said account.

JNO. C. PEKILES.

co. Judge of Marion County.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that C. C. Lyon, Administrator of the Estate o' Alexander McCorkle, deceased, has filed in the County court of Marion county, tate of Oregon, his accounts as Administrator of said Estate, and a petition for final settlement thereof, and the Court has set Saturday the 9th day of Dec. 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m. tor hearing objections thereto, if any exist.

By Order of the court.

Salem, Nov. 6, 1876—w4.

J. S. BEARDSLEY.

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Salem, April 20, 1878.

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JOS. W. MARSH, A. M., Professor of Latin and JOS. W. MARSH, A. M., Princ'pal of Academy.
J. D. ROBB, A. M., Princ'pal 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 Collegiats 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, by the President.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO STORE Grain on the most favorable terms, either in our fire-proof Store, or in our frame Warehouse on the wharf, Rats or mice have not troubled grain or, flour in ei-ther.

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Arbor Vitæ, Italian Cypress, Golden Cypress, very fine, Pines, and Cedar Deodar, Paricanthus, Japonica or Fire Tree, forty varieties of Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds, English Haw seeds for hedging, also English Privet Plants, for fancy Hedges.

Now I call special attention to the

Amsden June Peach.

Fifteen days earlier than any other Peach known. I have only about 200 yearling trees of this Peach. Price, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. 2,500 dormant buds of this Peach; price 25c each, \$25 per hundred, \$200 per thousand. I also have a few trees of the

Mount Vernon Pear. This Pear is one of the most valuable new Fall Pears in cultivation. Price of

Oregon Champion Gooseberry. This berry is worth all other Goosebeories for profit, as it is a fine large berry, and the most sprolific bearer ever known. Price of plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per hundred.

Red Warrington Gooseberry. This is the largest of all Gooseberries, and is a blood red, very ornamental, and an excellent berry.— Price of plants, 50 cents each, 26 per dozen.

Poach Scodlings,
Per hundred, \$4; per thousand, \$30. Price Lists
ent free to any address. Plum and Prune Trees on Peach Roots.

I claim that the Peach root is fir superior to Plum roots for grafting prines and plums-on, for these reasons: 1. You never have any sprouts to destroy the life of your trees. 2. The prune and plum succeed better on peach than on plum. 3. The prune and plum bear younger on peach roots and the fruit is of better quality. My brother has a Prune orchard of 400 trees on peach roots five years old that had forty pounds to the tree this season. His trees are very thrifty and fine. I can show any man peach roots that are twenty-five years old, perfectly sound and healthy.

Testimony in favor-of the Peach Poot.

Testimony in favor of the Peach Root.

McMinnville, Oct. 28, 1876.

H. W. Prettynan, - Dear Sir. Your note in regard to Pium trees on Peach roots, is at hand. Thave a number of large, healthy Pium trees wently years old, called on peach roots. They have never sprouted, and bear extremely well. I would not have a plum or prune tree unless it was on peach root.

Yours, respectfully, W. T. NEWEY. Agents for my Nursery.

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novious Proprietor of Railroad Nursery, Dr. Devilous EAST PORTLAND, Or.

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cffer 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 cach following year one-tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per anna w. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

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