

The Two Angels.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

God called the nearest angels who dwell with him above: The tenderest one was Pity, the dearest one was Love.

"Arise," he said "my angels! a wall of woe and sin Stands through the gates of heaven and sadens all within.

"My harps take up the mournful strain that from a lost world swells. The smoke of torment clouds the light and blights the saphodols.

"Fly downward to that under world, and on its souls of pain Let Love drop smiles like sunshine, and Pity tears like rain!"

Two faces bowed before the throne veiled in their golden hair; Four white wings lessened swiftly down the dark abyss of air.

The way was strange, the flight was long; At length the angels came Where swung the lost and neither world, red-wrapped in rayless flame.

There Pity, shuddering, wept; but Love, with faith too strong for fear Took heart from God's almightiness and smiled a smile of cheer.

And lo! that tear of Pity quenched the flame whereon it fell, And, with the sunshine of that smile, Hope entered into hell!

Two unveiled faces flushed with joy looked upward to the throne. Four white wings folded at the feet of Him who sat thereon!

And deeper than the sound of seas, more soft than falling flake. Amidst the hush of wing and song the Voice Eternal spake:

"Welcome my angels! ye have brought a holier joy to heaven: Henceforth its sweetest song shall be the song of sin forgiven.

Three New Industries.

Three new industrial enterprises are struggling for existence and awaiting recognition in this country:

1. The flax industry, by which some \$25,000,000 annually could be saved which is now paid to Europe. We have all the fertile soil and our people are waiting to raise the fibre. Who will see to it that this industry has a helping hand?

2. The sugar beet industry, by which we could easily save another \$25,000,000 which is now paid to assist slave-holding Spain. There are successful fields in California and one in Illinois. Our farmers want the employment, and will not come one give this industry a lift?

3. The alpaca industry is apparently more firmly established than either of the others, and is more hopeful of success. The mohair is raised to a considerable extent in Georgia, Kansas and Nebraska, and more largely still in California and Oregon. Three factories are already in existence, one at Jamestown, N. J., one at Chicope Falls, Mass., and one, the oldest and most successful, at Holyoke, Mass. These industries are justly a part of the pursuit of our people and should be encouraged and firmly established. It cannot be said that protection to these industries is encouragement to monopolies. The farmer must first raise the beets, the flax and the mohair, then the machinist must furnish the machinery, the lumberman and brickmaker the building materials, and the work: in the beets there will be food for cattle and fertilizers left from the product of sugar; in the flax there is seed and tow as well as fibre, and in the mohair the goat furnishes meat, enriches poor soil, and the pelts are so valuable that these animals are raised in one section in California for their pelts alone for mats, mittens, etc. Shall we have these three additional sources of wealth established?—St. Louis Journal.

A Thrilling Scene.

An exchange relates the following incident, which occurred during a general review of the Austrian Cavalry, a few months ago: "Not far from 30,000 cavalry were in line. A little child—a girl—of not more than four years, standing in the front row of spectators, either from fright or some other cause, rushed out into the open field just as a squadron of hussars came sweeping around from the main body. They had made the detour for the purpose of saluting the Empress, whose carriage was drawn up in the parade ground. Down came the flying squadron, charging at a mad gallop, directly upon the child. The mother was paralyzed as were others, for there could be no rescue from the line of spectators. The Empress uttered a cry of horror, for the child's destruction seemed inevitable—and such terrible destruction—the trampling to death by a thousand iron hooves! Directly under the feet of the horses was the little one—another instant must seal his doom when a stalwart hussar, who was in the front line, without slacking his speed or loosening his hold, threw himself over by the side of his horse's neck, seized and lifted the child, and placed it in safety upon his saddle-bow; and this he did without changing his pace or breaking the correct alignment of the squadron. Ten thousand voices hailed with rapturous applause the gallant deed, and other thousands applauded when they knew. Two women there were who could only sob forth their gratitude in broken accents—the mother and Empress. And a proud and happy moment must it have been for the hussar when his Emperor, taking from his own breast the richly enamelled Cross of the order of Maria Theresa, hung it upon the breast of his brave and gallant trooper.

"SHE IS ONE OF OUR GIRLS."—Miss Melissa Wilson a young lady 18 years of age, shot and killed a panther a mile and a quarter from her father's house, which is six miles above Sheridan, on Saturday, December 24. The panther had been killing her father's sheep, and his dogs got after the animal and tried it, and the young lady killed it at the second shot. She presents it as a Christmas present to the stock raisers of Yamhill county. The panther weighed one hundred and fifty pounds.—Oregonian.

The little son of Mrs. Sarah E. Ripper, daughter of S. Anderson and sister-in-law of C. L. Jewell, aged two and a half years, was drowned in the Umatilla river a few days ago at the residence of Mr. Anderson.

Notes on the Phylloxera.

The British Trade Journal says: The latest accounts from France say a great deal more about vine disease and bad weather than about wine. There is a great variety of misfortune among the wine growers, but all are unfortunate in some shape. In the department of the Haute Garonne it is the weather which causes the despair. A wet spring, a warm July, and again a wet autumn, are making havoc with the prospects of the vintage. In the Rhine district phylloxera is the bete noire, and the alarm it causes is more intense than at the first outbreak. The learned commission which have at various times sat on phylloxera professed to have stamped it out, and when the wine-growers find themselves deceived they turn round in the worst of humors at the commissioners. In the Gironde the evil is so serious that land has fallen in value at least one-half. The Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux fear that in many of the best vineyards the yield will not be one-tenth the average. A new commission has been appointed, and experiments for the stamping out of phylloxera are being instituted by all the agricultural and learned societies. In order to promote concerted action, monthly and fortnightly reports are to be issued by the commission. There is another trouble on the mind of the French vigneron. It has been discovered that lately he has taken to coloring his wines with substances of questionable salubrity, such as cochineal and rosaniline. A syndicate of wine merchants in Paris have memorialized the Minister of Agriculture to put down the practice.

The Journal of Chemistry says: The damage done in France this year by the phylloxera is set down at \$27,500,000, and this damage will go on increasing unless the French government can succeed better than science and M. Dumas in arresting the progress of this minute scourge. Never has the vine had such an enemy since the time of which Berranger sang:

When Brennus came back here from Rome, These words he is said to have spoken: "We have conquered, my boys; and brought home A sprig of the vine for a token!"

The only wonder is that wine remains as cheap as it is, and that in spite of heavy city dues, really good ordinary wine can be obtained in Paris for a franc a bottle. A reward of \$60,000 is still open to any one who shall discover an effectual means of destroying the phylloxera, with whose manners and customs science is now intimately acquainted.

M. Eyre, Jr., Secretary State viticultural association, writes as follows to the Napa Register: Monsieur Antio Forest, French Consul, in a recent letter, sends me the following extract from the Official Journal of the French Republic, of October 6th, 1876. The simple remedy can do no harm in any case, and I hope some of our Sonoma friends will plant the red field corn as suggested. While such planting will not eradicate the phylloxera, it may save the vines, and by pulling up the cornstalks in the fall, root and all, and burning them, the insect itself will be destroyed. In conjunction with the means lately recommended by Dr. Blake, we may at least hope for a cheap, easy mode for exterminating this pest. I translate to extract: "Mr. Gacher has written a note to Mr. Dumas (meeting of Academy of Sciences) relating to the destruction of the phylloxera by growing red maize between the rows of vines. 'After long and patient researches' says the author, 'I am convinced that the vines between the rows of which I had sown red maize were completely preserved from phylloxera. The insect abandoned the vine and attached itself to the roots of the maize. Last year, even, in the spring, the roots of the vines, since treated by this plan, were covered by phylloxera. This month, notwithstanding the most patient search, I have not been able to find a single individual of the species on them; but the roots of the maize were completely infested. The roots of maize sown in an adjoining field had no trace of phylloxera.'

What Crops to Leave in the Ground.

Many farmers are rather slow to learn that what they take out and off of the soil in the form of a crop must be paid back the soil, or it becomes greatly impoverished. Ignorance or indifference to this great law of nature has caused so many worn out, worthless farms throughout the country, and it is high time that farmers should begin to realize that they must pay back what they get from their soil, or else be condemned as murderers of the life-giving soil bequeathed or falling into their hands in the order of Providence, and transmitted to their children a ruined, worthless inheritance of land. On this point it may be as amiss to publish the experiment made in Germany by Dr. Weiske and several other savans, showing that the stubble and roots left in the earth by crops that have been harvested, add to the soil much more nutritive value than is commonly supposed. Those experiments fully explain the great value of clover as a preparatory crop for wheat, and for all other crops that are not manured with nitrogen potash and phosphates. The clover of a single acre has been found to leave nitrogen enough for 110 bushels of wheat, phosphoric acid enough for 114 bushels, and potash enough for 78 bushels. Moreover, it is found that most of this valuable material is left in the best possible condition for use. Whether the nitrogen of the clover comes wholly or partially from the soil, or from the air, is certainly taken from a condition in which it is of little use to most crops, and is converted into an available one, so that practically the clover is a creator of nitrogen in the soil, as it is also an efficient purveyor of potash and phosphoric acid.—Hural Sun.

A little girl of D. O. Quick in Washington county tipped her chair over while sitting at the table, one day last week, and caught a tea pot in falling and turned the contents upon her person, burning her from cheek to feet. The little sufferer is lying in a critical condition.

CARDS of all kinds—Wedding Cards, Calling Cards, Business Cards, etc.—printed. Address: W. J. CLARKE, Salem, Oregon.

The Philosophy of Dairying.

Dr. E. Lewis Aurtavan, of Wauashakum Farm, South Framingham, Mass., gave an address at the adjourned meeting of the American Dairymen's Association held on the Centennial grounds, Philadelphia, Oct. 17-18, his subject being "The Philosophy of Dairying." The New York Times quotes from this address as follows: "Milk is a complex fluid; it has structural and chemical affinities, and partakes in its reactions, after withdrawal from the udder, of those qualities which its constitution and history have impressed upon it. Its structural element is a morphological one; that is, it has a form. This form-element is mechanically mixed with the milk, and is subject, in its relations to the rest of the milk, to the physical laws attending a mechanical mixture. Its chemical elements are compounds formed from elements in a high combining number, and which are readily changed from alight causes which tend to disturb their equilibrium. One, the sugar of milk, is a chrysalloid, while the nitrogenous materials are colloids; this is to say, that these two classes of bodies are acted on differently by animal membranes. The bulk of milk is composed of water, a substance rather inert in its chemical relations, transudate in its relation to membranes, and influential as a media for the proper distribution and dilution of the more sought for elements."

Somebody said to Robert Hall: "How many discourses do you think, Mr. Hall, may a minister get up each week?" Answered Hall: "If he is a deep thinker and great condenser, he may get up one; if he is an ordinary man, two; but if he is an ass, sir, he will produce half a dozen."

To Ladies.

MRS. DR. CRAIG is now prepared to receive patients at her office, in Salem. During the past year she has had extensive practice at Dr. Adams' popular Medical Institute at Portland, in treating ladies, and feels confident of affording relief in most cases of a chronic character. Special attention paid to female weakness and nervous prostration. In connection with her treatment, she uses the celebrated Medicated Electric Vapor Baths, which aid vastly in effecting cures. Office and residence, s. e. corner of Center and summer streets, Salem.

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

O. A. Waller, Salem, Oregon, says: You ask my opinion of the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT. I applied it personally to my new house, and, aside from its other very superior qualities, I should give it preference over any and all other paints with which I am acquainted, simply for the ease and economical manner with which any person can apply it. I fully endorse any and all recommendations which I heard or read respecting it by the most enthusiastic party, and don't think I shall ever use any other kind of paint.

Montague & McCallay, Lebanon, write: "The AVERILL PAINT" has given great satisfaction wherever used in this vicinity. The beautiful glossy appearance and apparent durability of the finish, have been the admiration of every person who has examined it. Lebanon, Oregon, Oct. 5, 1876.

Rev. T. B. White, Albany, Oregon, writes: I take pleasure in stating I have used the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT on my church, recently erected in this place, and am pleased with it. Two coats will make a good finish if the first one is well put on. I have also used it on my dwellings, just completed, with fine satisfaction, on the outside. It imparts a fine gloss which seems impervious to water. Respectfully, Albany, Oregon, Oct. 21, 1876.

From W. R. Bishop and Geo. C. Thompson, Brownsville, Brownsville, Ogn., May 9, 1876.

T. A. DAVIS & Co., Wholesale Dealers, Portland, Oregon: Gentlemen—I afford me pleasure to inform you that the AVERILL PAINT, used on the Principia Academy in this place last summer, has fully realized all that has been said in its favor. It comes out this summer drier, smoother, and more glossy, with substantial body. I can cheerfully recommend the AVERILL PAINT to any one desiring a neat and permanent finish. W. R. Bishop, Principia Academy, Geo. C. Thompson, Painter.

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

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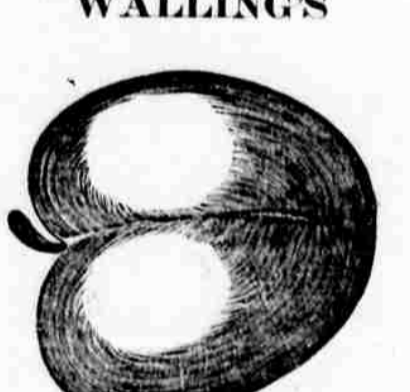
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