SALEM, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1877.

"AMERICAN SUNDAY. "

Punctually at the appointed hour, large audience assembled at the Congregational Church yesterday evening to listen to the Rev. P. S. Knight's exposition of "The American Sunday." The Rev'd speaker commenced by stating "that it had often been his fate to appear as an opponent of some popular theory, and the present occasion was one of these and per-chance, like poor 'Mercutio', he might be a victim to the attacks of both 'Montagues, and Capulets; 'some might accuse him of 'Blue Puritanism,' and others of the opposite extreme. He first distinctly enunciated the proposition "That the Mosaic Sabbath and the Christian Sunday differed widely in every respect; the former being devoted to the exercise of the various Jewish rites and ceremonials, whilst the latter was more of the nature of that pre-Mosaic Sabbath, a day of rest. "The Hebrew's Sabbath commenced on the Friday evening and lasted for twenty-four hours, the Sabbath of the Puritans was from Saturday at sunset until the evening of Sunday, derived partly from Mosaic observances and partly regulated by the civil law." by the civil law."

"But the American Sunday was a peculiar institution. This Sunday was truly the Sun-day the day set apart in honor of "the sun of righteousness;" the Christ who, after suffering at Calvary to christ who, after suffering at Calvary to purchase the redemption of mankind, arose again on that day. Whilst the Sabbath has never been observed by the early Christians, the apostle Paul speaks slightingly of it, and its observance, is no where enjoined in the New Testament; the Christian Sunday has ever been observed by Christians through all its various stages. Firstly, as being the first day, and secondly, as being the day fixed for religious observances. Constantine first promulgated a Sunday law, before his time there was only the rule of tradition and custom. The Puritan Pilgrims adopted the idea from the once heathen Emperor, and so that Sundaylaw which still exists in many of our States and which appears everywhere in the common law of America, came into existence. This continent seems to have been chosen as the land where, after the lapse of 300 years, during which it has been buried beneath a mass of ceremonial observances, the Gospel, the good message shall be resuscitated."
"The American Sunday" is revered by

all, whether the descendents of the Puritan, the Hogenot or the Roman Catholic. "It is a day of liberty but not of license, a day on which one can rest and worship as he wills. 'The Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath;' and here in America will, at no distant date, be found the realization of the Christian Sunday, a day of mental and physical rest and spiritual recreation, not over-crowded with religious observances, gloom and fasting, nor closing by preachers discharg ing led-hot evening sermons at the nod-ding heads of full-fed and sleepy congre-gations. 'Laws are but as ropes of sand' but custom is all powerful; let then the American people at large show by their actions what they consider the proper mode of observing their Sundays, and all Foreigners will follow their example. 'Our Gallie and Teutonic citizens are not deficient in education and culture, and they as gentlemen, fully understand that even what they may think the prejudices of the many, are entitled to respect, and that 'liberty' should not degenerate into license. 'Trust to God's power and mercy and not to human laws, and the American Sunday will ever be respected, not only by Christians but by non-Christian gentlemen, and those who belong to neither of these classes would be forced by public opinion to drift along with the tide."

THE COAST REGION.

Mr. J. A. Haines, who lives in Curry county, about 30 miles from Port Orford, and not very distant from the coast, informs us that that section of country possesses less agricultural land than Cooseounty, but has a large section well adapted to grazing purposes. The western slopes and valleys of the coast mountains are perpetually green with the mois-ture from the sea and will in time, probably be the scene of large dairying operations, as is the case with the coast reigon of California. Cattle and sheep do well there in the severest seasons and are the most valuable products of the county. The people there cherish the hope that in time a narrow track rail-way will connect Port Orford and Roseburg, as well for the benefit of the Upper Willamette and Umpqua counties as for the people of Coos and Curry. Such a road will in time be needed for the facilitation of the growing commerce of the coast region. Coos county is already supplying the world with the best of coal and lumber. The difficulty of making hipments will prevent the development of similar resources in Curry county, but Mr. Haines informs us that coal beds are already discovered there, containing an excellent quality of gas coal. The sup-ply of white cedar is almost inexhaustable in the vicinity of Port Orford, and that alone will warrant the outlay of great enterprise, as it is the best fluishing lumber to be had on the west coast, and the supply is chiefly confined to that vicinity. The construction of a break-water at Port Orford is a necessity for the growing commerce of our coast, and when it is finished Port Orford will be an excellent harbor and that fact will tend to make all the resources of that county available. Settlemeats will multiply along the coast, because the whole reigon is made convenient to market by the vicintage of the sea. The time will come when the talked of narrow guage railroad will be in operation and will do the business of a rich and a rich and sign of the condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMENDY POR THE TIMES!

The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of you disposal. As ever, yours. prosperous community.

neer gone to Rest.

m his residence, near South Salem on May 27th, Hugh Harrison, passed from amid relatives and friends to the next stage of life. He was born in Harrison county, Ky., March 12th, 1802, so that at the time of his death he had entered upon his 76th year. A descendent of pioneers—as proven by the fact that the county of Harrison, Ky., was so called after his grand-father, he has filled the measure of his days here in the labors of that useful class of men.

In early days he was an associate and traveling companion of the late Kit Carson during that patriotic pioneer's first trip to New Mexico.

In 1847 Mr. Harrison emigrated to Or-

egon with his family, through whom he leaves a numerous connection, where for 30 years he has lived a laborious, quiet life, watching with a singularly intelli-gent and appreciative interest the devel-opment of the country that was a wil-derness at his birth, to the uses and occupancy of civilized man.

In life Mr. Harrisor was a high-minded, honorable gentleman in the fullest sens e His death was in the restful peace of an humble believer in Christ, laboring only for personal independence. He now rests from his labors. He will be missed only by his family connection and the few who were fortunate enough to rank as his intimate friends amongst whom the writer of this is proud to subscribe himself J. MINTO.

A Curiosity.

SPENCER CREEK, LANE Co., May 4. ED. FARMER: Here is a twig of a peach tree, cut from the orchard of Mr. A. J. Corson (my neighbor), which, as you will percoive, contains from two to five fully-developed peaches from every bloom! The tree from which this was taken is very thrifty, and growing finely, and contains fruit on every branch, in about the same proportion as the one sent as a specimen. Can any of your pomological scientists give a parallel instance, or throw any light on the matter? Is it a more *lussus naturae*, or will the peach mix with the grape? Respectfully, J. F. AMIS.

Percheron Stock.

A very neat and interesting pamphlet bearing the shove title has just been issued from the steam press of Mr. E. M. Waite, of this city. It is the work of Mr. W. C. Myer, of Ashland, who has apparently devoted himself to the task of illustrating all the peculiar characteristics of the Percheron stock. It contains a full narration of the interestion of the instock. It contains a full narration of the introduction, etc., of that breed, and is ornamented with some beautiful and expensive engravings of Mr. Myer's barn near, Ashland, and portraits of Gen. Fleury, White Prince, Pride of Perche, White Rose, and an Indian mare and toal, there is also an interesting account of the Jersey or Alderney cattle, several of which Mr. Myer has imported and of which he has now a small but very select herd. This pamphlet is designed for gratuitous distribution and will be furnished to all those who are interested in the improvement of stock by the introduction of the most valuable species, and to duction of the most valuable species, and to sll others who may desire to assist in developing the resources of this State. The pam-phlet contains some thirty-five pages of letter press and the mechanical execution reflect great credit on the publisher, Mr. E. M. Waite.

A THORN REMOVED.—Death has removed an aggravating thorn from Brigham Young's side. Amasa M. Lyman, one of the apostles and founder of the Mormon settlements in San Bernardino, in south California, is dead. He differed vastly with Young in religious views, and the prophet did his utmost to crush him and destroy his influence with the Mormons. It was to the decessed that the country is indebtedfor the particulars of the Mountain Meadows massacre. During the first steps taken by the Courts to fathom the depths of the great crime, Lyman labored everywhere, encouraging the guilty to unbosom themselves. For this Young ordered him to break up the settlement, then excommunicated him from the church; all his wives but one were forced to desert him, and his own children were made his bitterest enemies. He died a poor man, almost alone, emies. He died a poor man, almost alone in a quiet retreat at Filmore, one hundred and fifty miles south of Salt Lake.

A small item headed "A Polk County Scandal" was inadvertently published in the FARMER three weeks ago, taken from an exchange, and, though no names were mentioned, we are satisfied the matter has no foundation, and should never have appeared in public print. It was evidently intended to reflect on the moral character of a gentle-man in official position, and the statement that a petition asking for his resignation was being circulated was false, and intended to do injury to a public man.

F. A. Smith, Artist,

Salem, Oregon, dealer in Stereoscopes and Stereo-scopic Views, and Scenes of Salem and the surround-ing country. Life, size Photographs, in India Ink, Oil or Water Color.

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, de-pressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of fly-ing to the alcoholis or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural toole elements of the Peruvian Syrup. Sold by all drug-

Unselletted Testimony.

Fairfield, Me., April 28, 1864.

Gentlemen—Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Fairmer, endorsing the merits of the Great Lung Remedy. Wistar's Ballsam or Wild Cherry, I am induced and I take pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1856. During the aummer of that year my sou, Henry A. Archer, now postmaster in this place, was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, so much so that our family physician declared him to have a "seated consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which benefited him so much I obtained another, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of bealth. I can safely recommend this remedy to others. Fairfield, Me., April 28, 1864. I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it

ANDREW ARCHER.

[Written for the Willamette Farmer.] DIPHTHERIA.

Few persons know how to successfully contend with this disease, therefore all should labor diligently to place their families in conditions which are unfavorable to the development of it. It is generated in fith, and cleanliness is the preventive. Clean persons, clean clothes, clean beds, clean rooms, pure air, good wholesome food, and clean surroundings generally are the conditions to be sought if we wish to escape this dreadful scourge.

The belief is fast gaining ground among relentific people that many epidemic, as well as contagious diseases, are caused by m'e roscopie parasitic organisms either animal or vegetable; or rather that when the system has been impaired from any cause, these minute organisms can find nutriment there, which they cannot do when the person is in a healthful condition. And it is under such circumstances those organisms which are the secondary cause of diphtheria find lodgement in the throat and sometimes along the whole extent of the mucus membrane. These organisms abound in filthy places, and sometimes cause this disease to become epidemic in towns where the sewerage is imperfect. So far as I have been able to learn it has been confined here this winter mostly to low wet places.

We cannot be too careful about our surroundings. Our helpless children are too precious to be sacrificed to our carelessness or inactivity. Let us look about us. Is there any decaying animal or vegetable matter near the house? Have we a cellar where fruit or vegetables are rotting? Is there a filthy pool where slops are thrown out, sending out noxious vapor to poison the air? Is there a pig pen or other outhouses so near the house that the family are forced to breathe poisonous gases from them? Is there filthy water standing under or near the house? Do we pay particular attention to ventilating our sleeping rooms? The only case of diphtheria we have had in our family was that of a timid child who had contracted the deleterious habit of sleeping with her head under the cover, and so was obliged to breathe the poisonous gases which escaped from her person during the night. She came near paying for this mistake with her

We practice "the water cure" at all times

and under all circumstances, and when properly applied it is as eminently success ful in diphtheria as it is in every other case Those who practice it in this disease seldom lose a patient. To those who do not understand, or wish to try this treatment, I would recommend one which has been used with great success by a friend and neighbor, Mrs. S. L. Hayes. She burns some copperes (green vitriol) the same as alum is burnt, then makes a solution of it and pure water in the following proportions: Burnt copperas, the size of a pea, to one teaspoonful of water; making a small swab, by winding and tying a soft cloth to the end of a stick she examines the throat, if possible, and inserting the swab with a quick twisting motion, endeavors to remove the obstruction, or loosen it so that it may be spit up. This is done three times in quick succession at intervals of half an hour in very severe cases, in light cases once an hour. This is continued as long as necessary. The swab is washed in clean water, or a new one made each time. The patient, if possible, gargles some of the solution occasionally and swal-lows a little. The swelling is kept down by applying a bag containing cool steeped hope, bruised onions, or by wet cloths. Whichever is used, is kept cool by frequent changing. Injections of tepid water are used, or, if preferred, mild purgatives are administer-Cool wet cloths are applied to the head and hot bricks which have been wrapped in wet cloths to the feet. A vigorous effort is made to restore the circulation by rubbing with a dry hand, and frequently sponging the body with topid wat r. The room in kep; well ventilated day and night, and disinfectants such as onions, carbolic scid. &c., are

The Boston Transcript of some time back

The Boston Transcript of some time back published the following: "For the past five months the city board of health have been quietly investigating the causes of diphtheria, pneumonia, croup and typhoid fever."

* Between four and five hundred cases have been thoroughly investigated, and the fact of a connection between filthy conditions and the diseases under inquiry have been proved beyond a doubt. That typhoid fever is a filth disease has long been known, but that diphtheria could be so classed was not so certain. The influence of filth in the production or aggravation of pneumonia and croup though not so easy of proof as in diphtheria or typhoid fever seems to have been established."

I lo not know as copperas is more effective

I lo not know as copperas is more effective as an antiseptic, than chlorate of petash, nitrate of silver, &c., but Mrs. Hayes, who has, in former years, suffered fearfully her-self and lost children by diphtheria as treathas, in former years, suffered fearfully herself and lost children by diphtheria as treated by physicians, has so much faith in her
treatment that she says if taken in time
diphtheria is no more to be dreaded than a
severe cold. She has treated many cases
and not lost one. Almost anything which
has a strong pungent oder seems to act as a
preventive against such diseases. Thus a
small sack filled with camphor and asafoctida and tied about the neck is said to
keep off contagious and epidemic diseases.
Sliced onions placed in a sick room and fraquently changed, keep fevers from spreading. Carbolic acid frequently sprinkled
about is good. The reason is that strong
odors drive off, or destroy the organisms
which produce or aggravate the disease.
This is probably the reason why a mixture
of carbolic acid and glycerine is good for
crysipelass. The glycerine destroys those
which have already found a lodgement, and
carbolic acid drives the rest away. Ointments which are always composed of grease
and semething which has a strong smell,
are good for old sores for the same reason,
The microscope is opening a vast field for
research in regard to the cause and prevention of disease.

Mrs. C. E. Shiplex.

Oswego, May 20, 1877.

Capt. W. P. Thomson, of Upper Elk creek, Douglas county, killed a deer a short time since, that had but one born. The horn grew from the top of the head, and had fourteen prongs.

The Imported Percheron Stallions,

WHITE PRINCE AND GEN. FLEURY. WILL stand the ensuing season, commencing April. 3d. and continuing to the 16th of July, at the stable of Mr. A. H. MARSHALL, A. I. S. S. S. On TUESDAY, P. M., and WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, A. M., of each week. At the stable of BEAN & DAVIDSON, S. I. S. O. FRIDAY, P. M., and SAT-URDAY and MONDAY, A. M. of each week.

TOTAL BOY IN U. S. GOLD COIN, THE SEASON—Due at the end of the season.

I have some very Fine JERSEY CATTLE for Sale.

Every family that keeps a cow should have a JERSEY, or at least a half-blood. Families that have seed them will not do without them, if they are to be had.

I have already issued a circular with fine engravings of my Horses and Mares, a view of my Stable; with a history of the Percherons, and why they are preferred to other large horses; some hints on breeding; the demandfor large horses in Europe and America, etc. They will be sent on application. W.C. MYER,

WHEAT AND OATS Chopped into Feed, For One-Tenth Toll.

.... ALSO.... Sash, Doors, Blinds,
Mouldings,
Turning, Stair work, Bedsteads,
Bureaus, Stands, Tables,

FANNING MILLS. And all kinds of Furniture. At BED-ROCK PRICES, Shop at Agricultural Worksbuilding, Salem. [rety] O F. DENNIS.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Liberal Terms! LOW PRICES!

LONG TIME! LOW INTEREST! The Oregon and California and Oregon

Central Railroad Companies OF FER 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.

JOHN MINTO. MERINO SHEEP.

TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-Growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBRED MKRINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other Sheep offered in the market are cordially invited.

Address JOHN MINTO.

N. B.—The Rams and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.— The Ewes 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.

THE FINE

Thoroughbred Stallion DELAWARE

WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON NEAR

The Farm of H. E. Ankeny, 10 miles south of Salem, Lower Santiam Bottom, under the charge of, and at the residence of, Mr. J. T. BECKWITH. Season commencing April 1st and ending July 1st,

Service by the Season. \$15; Insurance \$20. Payable in gold coin, at the time of service, or when mare proves to be in foal Mares from a distance pastured and cared for at \$1 per week, but no risks taken.

Delaware

The Celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion



WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON AT SALEM.

From March 16th to July 16th. Marcs can be taken to the Livery Stable of Bean & Davidson, or sent to mb9 JAMES F. BYBEE Salem.

Season of 1877.

THE IMPORTED CLYDESDALE STALLION

YOUNG MARQUIS,

TROTTING STALLION AUTOCRAT.

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1871, FROM April 1st to July 1st, as follows:

Wm. Acker's Union Stable.

Taylor street, Portland, MONDAYS, after 10 o'clock; TUESDAYS, WED-NESDAYS, and THURSDAYS, at 1 p. m.; and

At the Owner's Farm, Reedville, Washington county, on FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS, and SUNDAYS. After July 1st, at REEDVILLE. Washington county.

TERM. AUTOCRAT, to insure, \$50. YOUNG MARQUIS, to insure \$40. Settlement to be made when mares are known to be in feal. Pasturage at REENVILLE limited to a few mares brought from a distance. Address,

s. G. REED, Portland, or ALECK LOTHIAN, Beedville. THE IMPORTED

Trotting and Draft Stallion,

WILL STAND. THE PRESENT SEASON, AT the farm of J. W. Neamith, Dixle, Polk county, and at DURBIN & CO.'S Stable, in SALEM, on Fridays and Saturdays of each week, after the 10th

county, and at PURINA & CO.'S Stable. In SALEM.
on Fridaye and Saturdays of each week, after the 10th
of April

TERMS—For the Sesson, \$25 at the end of the
Scason. INSURANCE, \$35, payable when the
Mare is known to be with foal, or when the owner
bas parted with her. All bills payable in gold coin.
Mares from a distance pastured and cared for at \$1
per week, but ne risks taken.

Description and Pedfigree.—Black Stranorn is 16 hands 3 inches high, 9 years old, and weighs
over 1 300 lbs. Was bred by Vose Reynolds, Esq.
Winslow, Maine. His dam was Homan's Messenger,
by Stone Messenger, by Winthrop Messenger, by Imported Messenger. The Reynold's Mare, dam of
Black STRANGER, weighed 1.250 pounds, and
was a fine sample of the Messenger stock.

Black STRANGER was sired by the Wyer's
horse, a bay stallion weighing 1.250 pounds, and getter of an extra line of trotting coits. Capable of
trotting himself in 220 for a mile, and has repeatedby made his half mile in 1:10. He was sired by Gep.
Knox, out of a Messenger mare, weighing 1.350
pounds. Black STRANGER has a very powerful
set of limbs, very straight, with gambrel and knee
joints low down, the bone processes and muscles
perfect samples of his grand sire, Gen, Knox.

MILTON.

Half Brother to Caledonia Chief, the fastest Trotting Stallion in Canada,

Sired by Howe's Royal George, Dam by old Harka-way, the celebrated Irish Blood Horse, will stand for Mares in

East Portland,

At the Stables of JOHN SHAVER, from April 15th to July 1st, 1877. \$40 to insure, payable when the Mare is known to be in 'oai. \$25 for the Season, payable at the time of service.

JOHN REDMOND.

Kentucky - Bred Stallion.

The Fine Mambrino Trotting Stallion.

LUSBY.

Awarded First Premium at the Oregon State Fair, 1876.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.—Lusby is a dark brown, 16 hands high, and was sired by Ericson. Ist dam by Hootin; 2d by Gray Eagle; 3d by Aratas. Ericson by Clay's Mambrino Chief, out of the trotting mare Mrs. Caudle. Clay's Mambrino Chief, out of the trotting mare Mrs. Caudle. Clay's Mambrino Chief was got by Mambrino Paymaster, who was by Mambrino, out of a mare by Paymaster, who was by Mambrino, out of a mare by Paymaster, Mambrino was a son of imp. Messenger, he was the cite of Abdellah, and the grand sire of Hysdick's Hambletonian, as well as Mambrino Chief; the dam of the latter was a brown mare, a celebrated roadster and famous breeder, sired by agray horse, a son of imp. Messenger, who stood in Duchess co., N. Y. Ericson has a record of 2:30%, 3d beat, of four years old, and is the sire of Eric, with a record of 2:28%, at four years old, and 2:26, at six yrs. old. W. Combs, with record. 2:30%, at three yearsold; and is the sire of many other good ones.

TERMS—The Season, \$25s.

TERMS-The Season, \$25. WILL STAND IN SALEM, at Durbin's Stable, Thursday, Frieny, and Satulday. AT ALBANY, Monday and Thursday.

JOHN YOUNG,

Adventure. The Half-Bred Clydesdale.



ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZE FARM TEAM, also the first prize three-years-old Draft Stallion at Oregon State Fair, 1876, and property of WM. CHALMERS, Cornelia, by Cornelius. Washington co, has been sent, by special request, to stand at J. W. THORNBURY'S, Gervais,

Where he will stand the first three days in each week, and the last three at the farm of

J. SAPPINGFIELD, Howell Prairie. TERMS—820 to insure, payable ist of Jan. 1878, or whonever mares are known to be in foal.

\$55 2 877 Week to Agents. \$10 Outle Free

REAL ESTATE LOANS. OREGON AND WASHINGTON Trust Investment Company OF SCOTLAND.

THIS Company is prepared to negotiate loans in sums from \$200 to \$20,000 secure i over improved CITY PROPARTY and FARM LANDS, for fixed periods of years, or repayable by half-yearly installments. For terms, apply to William REID, Manager, novier 9 First Street Portland.

STAYTON Saw · Mill.

THIS MILL HAS BEEN REPAIRED. WITH New Machinery, and but one of Drake's New Planers, and we are no a prepared to supply fast class LUMBER, rough or dressed, at short notice. Prices range

From \$9 to \$18.50 per M. QUEENER & STATTON BROS. Stayton, Or., May 15, 1877.