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 SALEM, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

**The Earth Drying Up.**

One of the most curious and we believe well substantiated inferences, drawn by those geologists who have devoted attention to the chemical metamorphoses which the rocks composing the crust of the earth are subjected to, says the *Polytechnic Review*, is the conclusion that the earth is gradually losing its water, or drying up. It is generally assumed that the evaporation of the water from the surfaces of our oceans, lakes, rivers, etc., is practically balanced by the various forms of precipitation, rain, snow, hail, etc., from the clouds, by which it finds its way again to the earth. This is strictly true in the sense that not a particle of water passes beyond the limits of our atmosphere, and all that finds its way into the atmosphere by evaporation sooner or later is returned again. Nevertheless, the water supply of our earth is slowly but steadily diminishing. It is not destroyed, but is so modified as to be no longer available for the sustenance of animal or vegetable life; since it is absorbed and bound up in the rocks. This disappearance of water is to be accounted for partly by mechanical absorption, partly by hydration (or binding of water), which is generally one of the phenomena attending the superficial weathering of the rocks, and partly by the crystallization and recrystallization of the constituents of many of the rocks and the extensive chemical changes going on at unknown depths within the bowels of the earth, as manifested in the phenomena of volcanism. In the course of time, though happily many years from the present, the combined result of these several causes of desiccation must be the complete absorption of all the water, and its disappearance from the surface of the earth.

The estimate has been made that about one-seventeenth of the original quantity of water the earth was provided with has already been bound up in the rocks or absorbed beyond the possible reach of the organisms living upon her surface.

**Expense of the Government.**

A review of the financial operations of the government for nine months, ending on the 31st of March last, shows a falling off in the aggregate receipts for the period named of \$16,714,952, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. This large falling off in revenue was almost entirely in receipts from customs, the actual falling off in receipts from that source for the nine months being \$16,364,714. The internal revenue receipts for nine months, show an increase of over two million dollars. The ordinary expenditures, exclusive of interest on the public debt, for the nine months just ended were in round numbers \$114,600,000 against \$121,000,000 for the corresponding nine months of last year; which shows a reduction in expenditures in favor of the present fiscal year of nearly \$6,500,000. These figures are exclusive of disbursements made on account of interest on the public debt.

Mr. R. A. Riggs of this city, has the journal that records the journeyings of the principal party of emigrants that arrived in Oregon in 1845. This journal is in a perfect state of preservation and gives each day's doings of the long, weary trip from Missouri to Oregon. It is in the hand writing of Mr. James Field, and the last sentence is unfinished, as the writer went "out of his head," with an attack of the mountain fever, at the latter point. It also gives the daily roll call by Mr. John Martin, who now lives on Salem Prairie, who was the "Adjutant" of the company. This journal would doubtless give Gen. Stephen Watts, who is to deliver the address on the emigration of 1845 at the forthcoming Pioneer's Reunion, much valuable information. As there are many of the emigrants of that year living in this vicinity, who will be present at the reunion, Mr. Riggs thinks it would "sound natural" to have Mr. John Martin call the roll upon that occasion. What says Mr. Watts?

From Mr. H. Jayens, the Next-of-Kin of Old Fellow's Rural Cemetery we learn that there were 6 interments in that church yard in May. Three males and three females; 2 of the person interred having died from diptheria.

**Roll of Honor.**

- The following pupils, having attained an average of 90 per cent, and over in scholarship and deportment, their names are inscribed on the "Roll of Honor":
- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| James Cox,       | Anna Romane,      |
| Cordelia Morris, | Edward Schneider, |
| Willie Starr,    | Luzaba Cox,       |
| Stella Newell,   | Lizette Beringer, |
| Lizzie Holt,     | Matilda Gist,     |
| Emma Norris,     | Joseph Holt,      |
| Ambrose Cox,     | Mary A. Starr,    |
| Henry Scott,     | Elyah Starr,      |
| Jacob Starr,     | Eddie Taylor,     |
| Bruce Latare,    | Lola Stout,       |
| Clara Stout,     | Richard Blair,    |
| Emma Starr,      | Edith Gist,       |
| Minnie Blair,    |                   |
- Mouth ending June 4, 1877.  
 BEALE STEELE, Teacher.  
 Mohama, Marlow Co.

Mr. D. D. Orton has just returned from a visit to the silver mines; he left Prineville on Thursday last, and came down by the Lebanon route. He has brought down specimens of gold and silver bearing quartz from the "Monarch" and "Coronado" lodes which contain the precious metals in considerable quantities. Some other rich discoveries have been made in the vicinity of the springs, and in the adjacent ranges. The "Camp Creek Mining Company's" machinery will arrive to day on their ground, and contracts for the erection of buildings and supply of fuel have been taken. Full particulars will be given in our next issue.

Arrangements are being made to have a big time on the coming Fourth of July at Mohama, (Stable) near the big mine in one of the delightful groves on the bank of the swift rolling Neah, will be one of the features of the day, and E. H. Hall of this city, one of our most popular speakers will be the Orator of the occasion.

**The Sister's School.**

(From Daily Record.)  
 One of the most striking objects which is presented to the view of a stranger in Salem is the Sister's school.

As it is usually called, the aspect of the lofty building surrounded with a copula and snow-white crowd, and the calm repose which seems to pervade the grounds which surround it, point it out as being devoted to Religion and Education.

Having had the privilege of visiting this academy your correspondent will endeavor to give a brief description of its internal economy. The door was opened by one of the Sisters, and in that peculiar garb which through the whole world is ever to be seen fitting round amidst the haunts of sickness and poverty, in prison cells, and hospital wards, bringing comfort and aid to the suffering. The visitor conducted by the Lady Superior and another Sister, proceeded to view the various apartments, and their occupants. The rooms are all remarkable for their excessive neatness and the care with which provision has been made for ventilation and for ensuring as much as possible the comfort and health of the inmates.

Passing along a lofty corridor on the first floor the Superior tapped at a door; a voice replied "Come in" and so we entered.

**THE PRIMARY SCHOOL.**  
 In which were some thirty girls under the charge of one of the Sisters. There was no giggling or whispering at the entrance of a stranger; but like little ladies they all stood up and bowed politely; this was the case in all the other rooms showing that good manners and politeness are taught as well as the other necessary branches of education. The course of instruction is similar to that in the public schools of the State but in this Academy it is thorough, and there is no crowding pupils along from Reader to Reader of the authorized series. The teachers are ladies of varied and extensive attainments, specially trained for the task they have undertaken, and they are not obliged to trundle to the prejudices of either school directors or patrons as is too often the case with other teachers in the State. Close to this classroom is a neat chapel fitted up for the use of the Sisters, adorned as is usual with bright paintings and fresh flowers. And thence according to the nearest floor were the Junior and Senior classes. They are composed of girls who are engaged in studying some of the more advanced branches and they also receive thorough instruction and are very proficient in what they have studied.

There are at present twenty-two pupils taking music lessons and for their use six splendid pianos have been made on which they are required to practice regularly every day. These were provided to the studio devoted to drawing and painting the walls of which are ornamented with Sepia landscapes by some of the pupils. There were only two young ladies engaged in drawing at that time; one of whom was copying a line engraving from one of the old masters, and it was surprising to see the freedom and rapidity with which she copied from the picture before her. This young lady is a born artist, for the Superior stated she had only been receiving drawing lessons for one year, and yet in general finish, light and shadow, her copy excelled the original. Then we passed through rooms in which embroidery and fancy work of various kinds are taught, and other apartments for the use of both teachers and pupils.

**THE DORMITORY.**  
 Was next visited a long, lofty, well ventilated room, with its rows of neat beds, with one of larger size for the Sister in charge, as is usual in all convent schools. Close to this are bath rooms and lavatories, fitted up in the handsomest style and abundantly provided with water, and a ward-robe room where the pupils deposit their trunks and hang up their dresses, etc. The room and the room in which they are placed, the pupils are obliged to keep in good order. Then there is a neat apartment fitted up for use as an hospital in case any of the inmates might be attacked with sickness. In short every provision that care and science can make to guard the health of the inmates, has been made here.

There is also a good library, though it is not as yet very extensive, and a cabinet with various specimens of minerals and objects of Natural History, whilst the play grounds and garden afford space and opportunity for the active outdoor exercise which is essential to health.

The institution commenced fourteen years since, in the buildings now occupied by the Day Mate School; after a considerable time the lot on which the present building stands was purchased for \$3,350, and the Academy erected four years ago at a cost of \$13,000. The whole of these amounts have been collected by subscription, the cost of furniture, etc., defrayed in a similar manner. The entire domestic affairs are managed by five Lay Sisters, whilst six Sisters attend to the educational department, the whole being under the supervision of the Superior. The average number of pupils is about 150, though at present there are only 63 day pupils and 12 boarders, all of whom appear to be contented, happy and sincerely attached to the gentle Sisters who rule over them with watchful yet loving hearts.

**Anecdote of a Miser.**

When the government desired to borrow a large sum of money from the immensely wealthy miser, Focuse, he refused the loan on the plea of poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the government, he applied his ingenuity to discover some effective way of hiding his gold should they institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea. With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and to the trap door he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made; the house searched; words explored; and the ponds were dragged but no Focuse could they find; the gossip began to conclude that the miser had fled with his gold to some part where, by living incognito, he could be free from the hands of the government. Some time passed on; the house in which he had lived was sold, and workmen were busily engaged in its repair. In the progress of their work they came to the door of the secret cave, with the key in lock outside. They back the door and descended with a light. The first object on which the lamp reflected was the ghastly body of Focuse, the miser, and scattered about him were heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of bank-note treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. The workmen, who had gone into his cave to pay his debts to his golden god, and became a sacrifice to his devotion.

Mr. Hugh Owen of South Salem, sends us over a small bundle of Timothy and orchard grass, cut of haphazard from a meadow near his place. The grass is from six to seven feet in length, and is of a fine, healthy green. A quick examination shows it to be a mixture of the two.

**MARQUE.**

Mohomet in his early life was an idolater. He was the son of a merchant in Mecca, who traded with the caravans, and who died, leaving him an orphan at twelve years of age. He was reared and cared for by his grandfather, and afterwards by an uncle. He had the advantage of going occasionally to Syria with the caravans and thus gained a knowledge of the men and military affairs. After he was forty years of age he received the doctrine of one God, Creator of heaven and earth, and to whom all were to render an account of their conduct. He learned this on his travels with the caravans, where he met learned Israelites, Christian monks and priests, from whom he obtained considerable knowledge of the Old and New Testaments. Particularly he conversed much with a relation of his wife, who understood Hebrew, and read familiarly the books of the Old Testament. He probably was sincere in his belief in God—but he afterwards lent himself to imposture, and set himself up as a prophet, pretending that in a quiet garb near Mecca the angel Gabriel appeared to him, and gave him a communication from God, named him a divine envoy, and dictated a portion of the Koran. When a man begins such a career he must support his false pretensions by false words, and more unscrupulous deeds. His first converts were his own family and a few in-laws and friends. His progress in convincing the people was slow. After a time he pretended to have been taken up into the seventh heaven, before the throne of the Most High, and to converse with Him. After thirteen years of preaching he had gained many followers. Tumults arose and the magistrates were preparing to arrest him and put him to death. He fled to Medina, where he was received in triumph and where he soon began his career of imposture. After brilliant successes in the field, he died precisely what religious impostors generally do, he fled to his native Mecca, and was laid down by himself. Mohomet limited his followers to four wives, but he married twelve himself and wrote a special chapter in the Koran to justify his conduct. The great success in arms of his followers and the rapid power he gained, were due, in a great measure, to his teaching that every one who fell in battle would go straight to a sensual paradise. The cry was "Fight, fight, paradise, paradise." Previous to his reign, women were known to be educated, but his teachings closed up all avenues for their improvements, till they became possessed with the idea that it was a disgrace for them to learn from books. It is a bitter and unthinking calumny to describe him as a hypocrite. If he believed as he was at first founded upon the true theory of the existence of one God. Ought such a religion to "command our interest and respect," as stated lately by a distinguished divine.

**HOW HE ESCAPED.**

Sequel to the Indian Battle.

After the party had escaped under the cover of the forest and darkness, the man who remained cast about him for the best manner of procedure. There were several repeating carbines left with him, and with these he succeeded in keeping up so rapid a fire that the Indians were totally deceived, and believed that the entire party were yet in the canyon. The Indians of course would soon learn that but one of the party remained, as the day was fast approaching; and also another terrible danger threatened. The grass in the canyon was thick, dry pine grass, and the Indians set this on fire. The wind blew in the direction where the man was. The Indians, concealed now from view by the darkness and smoke, approached. However, the besieged party discovered this, and resolved to use the movement in making an attempt to escape. A large sage cocking his gun, and raised his head. In an instant only he saw a bullet crashing through his brain. Seeing his death carbines he fired with greater rapidity than ever, and the Indians supposing that the entire party were retreating upon them fled with precipitation. During the confusion that ensued, and before the Indians could recover from the effects of the shot, one brave fellow glided away, and hastily climbed a tall fir tree. He had scarcely done this when the Indians came up again with a terrible war-whoop that almost froze the blood in his veins. Emboldened by not receiving any shots from the whites, the Indians made a charge up through the canyon. No words can describe their disappointment when they discovered that the whites had made their escape. The Indians scoured the country in all directions, but no trace of the party did they find. They could see the light almost under the tree in which the white man had climbed. On the next day the Indians were eating some corn for their breakfast when a shout started them to their feet. A volley was soon fired which sent the Indians flying in every direction, pursued by the volunteers who had come to rescue their brave comrade.—*Oregon Semi Monthly Argus.*

**F. A. Smith, Artist.**  
 Salem, Oregon, dealer in Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, and Scenes of Salem and the surrounding Country. Life-size Photographs, in India Ink, Oil or Water Color. call.

**Tonic.**  
 Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one instead of flying to the alcoholics or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SNAKE. Sold by all druggists.

**Unsolicited Testimony.**

Fairfield, Me., April 25, 1864.  
 Gentlemen—Seeing numerous certificates in the Maine Farmer, endorsing the merits of the Great Lung Remedy, WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced and I take pleasure in giving publicity to the great cure it accomplished in my family in the year 1836. During the summer of that year my son, 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 "wasted 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 health. I can safely recommend this remedy to others in the same condition, for in my opinion, all it purports to be—THE GREAT LUNG REMEDY FOR THE TIMES.

**Attention, Horsemen.**



**The Imported Percheron Stallions, WHITE PRINCE AND GEN. FLEURY.**

Will stand the ensuing season, commencing April 30, and continuing to the 15th of July, at the stable of Mr. A. H. MARSHALL, Albany, on TUESDAY, P. M., and WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, A. M., of each week. At the stable of BEAN & DAVIDSON, Salem, on FRIDAY, P. M., and SATURDAY and MONDAY, A. M., of each week.  
 Terms—\$25 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-breed. Families that have need 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 demand for 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 RED-ROCK PRICES Shop at Agricultural Works, 101 1/2 S. Salem. [69] O. P. DENNIS.

**RAILROAD LANDS.**

**Liberal Terms!**  
**LOW PRICES!**  
**LONG TIME!**  
**LOW INTEREST!**  
 The Oregon and California and Oregon Central Railroad Companies  
 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 ann. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.  
 A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed for cash.  
 Letters to be addressed to P. SCHULZE, Land Agent O. & C. R. R., Portland, Oregon.

**JOHN MINTO,**

BREEDER OF  
**MERINO SHEEP,**  
 TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBRED MERINOS, 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, Salem, Oregon.  
 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 Sautiam Bottom under the charge of, and at the residence of, Mr. J. T. BECKWITH.  
 Season commencing April 1st and ending July 1st, 1877.  
 Service by the Season, \$15; Insurance \$20.  
 Payable in gold coin at the time of service, or when mare proves to be in foal. The same price will be made for a mare from a distance pastured and cared for at \$1 per week, but no ticks taken.

**Delaware**

Is a blood bay; 1 1/4 hands high, and weighs 1,125 lbs. may fail.

**The Celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion**

**DR. LINDSLEY**  
 WILL STAND THE ENSUING SEASON AT SALEM.  
 From March 10th to July 10th. Mares can be taken to the Livery Stable of Bean & Davidson, or sent to Mrs. JAMES F. BYBEE, Salem.

**Season of 1877.**

THE IMPORTED  
**CLYDESDALE STALLION**

**YOUNG MARQUIS,**

—AND THE—  
**TROTTER STALLION**

**AUTOCRAT,**

WILL MAKE THE SEASON OF 1877, FROM April 1st to July 1st, as follows:  
 At Wm. Acker's Union Stable, Taylor street, Portland.  
 MONDAYS, after 10 o'clock; TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, 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.

TERMS—AUTOCRAT, to insure \$50, YOUNG MARQUIS, to insure \$40. Settlements to be made in cash or by note payable to the order of the owner, limited to a few days brought from a distance.  
 C. REED, Portland.  
 W. C. MYER, Portland.

**THE IMPORTED Trotting and Draft Stallion,**

**BLACK STRANGER!**

WILL STAND THE PRESENT SEASON, AT THE FARM OF J. W. NEUMITH, DIST. Polk county, and at HURBIN & CO.'S Stable, in SALEM, on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week, after the 10th of April.  
 TERMS—For the Season, \$25 at the end of the Season. INSURANCE \$25, payable when the Mare is known to be with foal, or when the owner has parted with her. All bills payable in gold or in Mares from a distance pastured and cared for at \$1 per week, but no ticks taken.  
 Description and Pedigree.—BLACK STRANGER is 15 hands 3 inches high, 1 year old, and weighs over 1500 lbs. Was bred by Geo. Reynolds, Esq., Winslow, Maine. His dam was Homan's Messenger, by Stone Messenger, by Winthrop Messenger, by Importer Messenger, by The Reynolds's Mare, dam of BLACK STRANGER, weighed 1,200 pounds, and was a fine sample of the Messenger stock.  
 BLACK STRANGER was sired by the Wyr's horse, a bay stallion weighing 1,200 pounds, and getting of an extra line of trotting coils. Capable of trotting himself in 2:30 for a mile, and has repeatedly made his half mile in 1:10. He was sired by Gen. Mack, out of a Messenger mare, weighing 1,300 pounds. BLACK STRANGER has a very powerful set of limbs, very straight, with gamby 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,  
 East Portland,  
 At the Stables of JOHN SHAYLER, from April 15th to July 1st, 1877. \$40 to insure, payable when the Mare is known to be in cal. \$25 for the Season, payable at the time of service.  
 JOHN REDMOND.  
 March 30, 1877.

**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, sired by George's Mambrino, sired by Gray Eagle, sired by Arator, sired by Gray's Mambrino, sired by the first of the trotting mare Mrs. Child. Gray's Mambrino, sired by Mambrino Paymaster, who was by Mambrino, out of a mare by Paymaster. Mambrino was a son of long Messenger, he was the sire of Ashleigh, and the grand sire of Rysdick's Hambletonian, as well as Mambrino Chief, the dam of the latter was a brown mare, a celebrated roaster and famous breeder, sired by a gray horse, a son of long Messenger, who stood in Dutchess Co., N. Y. Ericson has a record of 2:30 1/2 in heat, of four years old, and is the sire of Eric, with a record of 2:54, at four years old, and Doble, with a record of 2:45, at two years old, and 2:28, at six years old. W. Combs, with record 2:30 1/2, at three years old; and is the sire of many other good ones.  
 TERMS—The Season, \$25.  
 WILL STAND IN SALEM, at Durbin's Stable, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, AT ALBANY, Monday and Thursday.  
 JOHN YOUNG, Proprietor.

**Adventure,**

The Half-Bred Clydesdale,  
 ONE OF THE FIRST PRIZE FARM TEAM, also the first prize three-year-old Draft Stallion at Oregon State Fair, 1876, and property of WM. CHALMERS, Corvallis, by Corvallis, Washington co, has been sent, by special request, to stand at  
 J. W. THORNBURY'S, Corvallis,  
 Where he will stand the first three days in each week, and the last three at the farm of  
 J. SAPPINGFIELD, Howell Prairie.  
 TERMS—\$20 to insure, payable 1st of Jan. 1878, or whenever mare are known to be in foal.  
 \$55 & \$77 a Week to Agents, \$10 Outfit Free  
 P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**REAL ESTATE LOANS.**

OREGON AND WASHINGTON  
 Trust Investment Company  
 OF SCOTLAND.

THIS Company is prepared to negotiate loans in sums from \$250 to \$20,000 secured over IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY and FARM LANDS, for fixed periods of years, or repayable by half-yearly installments. For terms, apply to  
 WILLIAM REID, Manager,  
 9 First Street, Portland.

**STAYTON Saw-Mill.**

THIS MILL HAS BEEN REPAIRED, WITH New Machinery, and has on hand a large quantity of sawed lumber, and is prepared to supply first-class SUGAR PINE, SPRUCE, and other lumber, at short notice. Prices reasonable.  
 From \$2 to \$2.50 per M. Lumber delivered.  
 STAYTON, OR., MAY 15, 1877.