CLARKE & CRAIG PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETORS.

SALEM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1877."

MISSPERT BYENINGS.

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The boy who spends an hour each evening lounging on the effect corners, wastes in the course of a year force hundred and sixty-five precious bours, which if applied to study, would familiarize him with the rudiments of almost say of the familiar adiences. If, in addition to wasting an hour cach evening, he spends tendents for a view, which is usually the case, the shound lines were than wasted would pay for ten of the least ing periodicals of the country. Boys, think of these things. Think of how much time and money you ast wasting, and for what? The gratification inforced by the lounge on the corner or a cigar is not only temporary, but positively hurtrill. You manner indulationable which will cling to you with each succeeding year. You may in after the shake them off, but the probabilities are that the labits thus formed will remain with you to your dying day. Be warned, then, in the said resolve that as the hour spent in idlences has gone forever, you will improve each passing one, and thereby fit yourself for unclunless and happiness.

A pumphiet by M. Lasarewski, which has

A pamphiet by M. Lasarewaki, which has been issued from the Russian Ministry of the Interior, gives a formidable account of the ravages of wolves, from which it appears that in European Russia alone about 20,000 of these beasts are harbored, a number which shows an increase rather than a diminution during the last decade. In the three years ending in 1851–125 persons were killed by the wolves, and in 1875–161 persons met their death from the same cause. Official reports show that every year about 180,000 head of large animals and 560,000 head of amail fall yietims to these maranders; but these numbers are inadequate, since much destruction large animals and 560,000 head of small fall yieldings to these maranders; but these numbers are insdequate, alone much destruction is wrought which is not officially reported. The female wolves neurish their young on fowl, and in the one government of Kasan they di-pose of some 11,000 gesses annually; bosides this, they kill at least 100 000 dogs in the same time, and altogether cost European Russ a bout 50,000 000 roubles per annum

At last the hatters have something to be At last the hatters have something to be mad about. For ages, in fact ever since bick got that queer hat band we have all heard of, the macness of hatters has been equally provertial and inexplicable. But this year is seens that all the fashionable youth of London, with one accord and without a word of warning, have given up wearing white hats. white hets. Usually, white hats come on in England at Epsem and Ascot, as they do in New York at the Brokers Board in June, and all the swell London hatters, thicking the world to be still revolving on its axis, this year laid in their usual supply. Not one has been sold; and Melion, Andre, Lincoln and Bennet and the rest of them tear their hair in helpiess rage. Nobody can explain the phenomenon, but at least it has become frue, for once in a way, that there is nobody in all London as mad as the batters.

A DAKOTA WHEAT FIELD .- Mr. Oliver Dal-A DAKOTA WHEAT FIELD.—Mr. Oliver Dalrymple, of St. Paul, well known as a great,
wheat grower in idinnesota, has turned
his attention to Dakota, and in connection
with Mesars. George W. Gess, Maw York,
and P. B. Cheney, Boston, have opened a
farm some twenty miles west of Fargo, near
the station of Casselton, comprising sixteen
sections, or 18,240 sores. About 4,000 sores
of this is now in wheat. The force on this
estate includes, for this years' operations,
eighty horses, thirty wagons, forty stirring
plows, twenty all breaking plows. eighty horses, thirty wagons, forty stirring plows, twenty-six breaking plows, seventy parrows, twenty-one seeders, thirty selfmachines. The area under cuttivation will be extended year by year, and it is expected during the next three years that the whole sixteen sections will be brought under suc-

We have learned to just at g-pes by making free use of camphor. We give to a chicken in a very bad case a pill the size of a garden pea. As soon as we see as mptoms of gapes we give the birds water to drink which is atrongly impregnated with camphor, thus giving to the chickens that which was a favorite medicine with our greatgrand-mothers, "camphor julep." The treatment seems to explain itself. The gapes or gaping is caused by the presence of small red worms in the windpipe. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. An hear after the chicken has awallowed the pill, it smells of camphor. Camphor is a very strong vermifuge, and the worms die.

It is found that the army one be pretty well fixed without the assembling of congress till October. It will be paid to July 1st, and the first regular pay day thereafter will be September 1st. That payment will be pussed, but before the second day prives (November 1st), Congress can make provision for it, and this can be done in advance of the completion of the appropriabill, by young the apecific sum necessary to bill, by voting the specific sum necessary to meet the pay proper for the time.

A man in Witnington filled a sprinkling pot with bensine, and dampened the carpet in his parlor with it, as a protection against moths. Gas generated by the bensine caused a violent explosion, killing two women who were in the spartment.

BRAIN AND MUSCLE - Men who use their muscle imagine that men who use their brains are strangers to hard work. Never was there a greater mistake. Every successful merchant does more real hard work in the first ten years of his business career than a farmer or blacksmith ever dreamed of. Make up your mind to work early and late if necessary, that you may thoroughly master every detail of the business upon which you propose to enter. The habit of persistent, rapid work once formed, you have gained a momentum that will carry you very successfully through many a pinch in business where a less persistent worker would find it vastly easier to lie down and full.

Our homes are like musical instruments; the strings that give music or discord are the members. If each is rightly attuned they will vibrate in harmony, but a single discordant string jars through the instrument and deslroys its sweetness.

"A baby," says a recent French writer, " is an angel whose wings decrease as its legs increase.

The Southern Blacks.

Northers peeple, who judge of the negro race by the few colored specimens of intelligent barbers and waiters they see at home, always have their theories as to the condition and capabilities of the race suddenly unset. He plantations—ignorant, ragged, dirty blacks, with countenances so brutal as to be repulsive, and personn and clothing so disgualingly and adorously unclean, that their presence is insupportable. However enthusianstically one may favor the principle of equal civil rights, he does not want to ride in a railway car with auch prestures as these. Fortunately he is not obliged to, for they go into the car provided for them of their own second, and seem to have no desire for the Company of the state of the part of the principle of the barbers of the principle of equal civil rights, he does not want to ride in a railway car with auch prestures as these. Fortunately he is not obliged to, for they go into the car provided for them of their own second, and seem to have no desire for the company of the state of the part of the pa Bed when they study the pure African types of the plantations—ignorant, ragged, dirty blacks, with countenances so brutal as to be into the car provided for them of their own company of the whites. Occasionally a re-spectably dressed colored man of woman ridge in the aspa day with the white passed, gors, no one objecting. Color prejudice appears to busionly giving way, but the prejudice against close association with such dirty, bad-smelling people as are the major-My of the plantation pegroes may be expected to continue for all time.

The whitee at the South say that all pegroes will steal, but this is an extravegant generalization, for every white man or woman who repeats this common saying will, if questioned, admit to having known colored people who were scrupulously honest. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the blacks as colass are much more given to stealing than the poor ignorant whites. Southern prisons and penitentiaries are full of negross, and in more than one Southern State there is a serious agitation in favor of reviving the whipping post as a punishment for theft, to relieve the community from the beavy burden of so many prisoners. I have found convincing evidence that the heavy preponderance of blacks over whites in counmay cite the Mississippi State prison, which, under Republican administration, had on its rolls about one thousand convicts, only onetenth of whom were whitee, and now has about two thousand (effect of improved administration of justice), but shows no change in the proportion of blacks to whites, and ten to one being still the ratio. In most of the old slave States a large number, not all, of the convicts are hired out to contractors to work on railroads, leves, and plantations. The system is not a good one for correction and discipline, but the States are too poor to

and discipline, but the States are too poor to build prisons large enough to hold all the negroes guilty of grand larceny.

It may well be doubted, as I said before, it on the whole, the negroes are making any substantial progress. They are in the best condition in sections where the whites predominate, while in regions where the black population is proportionately heaviest they are barely one remove from African barbarism. They speak the Envisis in proportional are barely one remove from African barbarism. They speak the English isoguage and
profess a religion that is nominally Christian, but in their ways of fiving they are essentially barbarians still. To give them political ascendancy over the whites was the
most horribly grotesque experiment ever
tried in the escace of governmens. The only hope of their getting forward in the path
of civilization, with anything like rapidity,
lies in the prospect that the tide of emigration will soon be deflected from the West to
the South, and the whites, thus reinforced the South, and the whites, thus reinforced by large numbers of settlers from the Northern States and Europe, will become as dom-inant in numbers as they are now in intelligence. The negro appears capable of origi-nating and developing no fruits of civiliza-tion from his own nature—the white man

Few people know that there are hardly wenty genuine Newfoundland dogs in the United States. The name and breed are so popular and familiar that to all but an extremely small minority the assertion will appear abourd. Nevertheless it is strictly correct. The thoroughbred Newfoundland dog has been gradually losing his identity through miscegenation. The secret of his fast approaching extinction not being more easily observed, lies in the fact that after a mixture of breed between a Newfoundland and any other species, more of the form and characteristics of the former descend to the offspring than occurs in any other instance of interbreeding among dogs. On this account animals that have hardly two-thirds of the genuine breed in them, and which are really fine specimens, are frequently boasted of as eplendid Newfoundland dogs. If he be still living, an old man known as "Batty" Sullivan in the island from which the dog derives its name is the last surviving proserver of the unmixed breed of Newfoundland dogs. Several years ago the writer last saw bim, and then the old man was master of the last genuine specimens of the noble dogs. Old "Batty" had then about fifteen fuit grown pets-looking as big as Sheiland ponies—perfectly web-footed, with massive paws over three lockes in dismeter, and heavy, glossy, coal black curls all over. Year was \$307 25, leaving a balance in the Very few men have such frank and honest faces as these splendid brutes possessed. If ydrophobia is naknown among the pure breed. "Buty" made a living by selling his dogs at a high price almost exclusively to Spanish and Portuguese sex captains. He strangely nurtured the prejudice of never selling a male and female to one purchaser.

Disagreeable news for agriculturists and cabite cenerally has been received by the British Commissioners of Customs. The Colorado potato beetle has been discovered in a living state at Bremen upon goods brought from New York, and specimens of the beatle have been seen at other places in Garmany. The commissioners have issued n circular to the collectors of custom at the various ports to the United Kingdom, directing that instructions stready given for detecting the brette be at once applied to pota-tres imported from Bremen or any other place in the German Empire.

Traveling on raticods will so n be as pleasant on steemboating. In addition to their electing cars, the Pullman Palace Car their eleeping cars, the Pullman Palace Car Company have recently placed upon several of our leading railways their hotel cars. In these cars one can take his means as pleas-antly as at a hotel. The sorings of these cars are so finely adjusted as to entirety ob-viate all danger from the overflow of liquids from the dishes, even when the train is run-ning at forty miles an hour.

PROBABLE PATAL ACCIDENT.

The Black Veil.

The Catholic Sentinel says; On Sunday morning int the chapet statched to St. Mary's modern int the chapet statched to St. Mary's modern in this play was filled to overhead to with a communitor membed to witness the reception of the black veil by two young ladies in the Novitlate of the Order of the Most Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. Very Rev. J. F. Flerens, V. G. celebrated Mass on the occasion, assisted by Rev. G. Thebau. After the gospel the Very Rev. esledengt preached a very instructive sermion on the duties and responsibilities of a religions life, explaining the nature of the vows taken and the duties imposed in their observance. The discourse was listened to with marked attention and was one of the Vicar General's happy discourses. The young Vicar General's happy discourses. The young ladies who took the final vows were Miss Alica Dunn, formerly of Salem, and who will hereafter be known in religion as Sister Mary Flavia, and Miss Margaret Connor, of St. Paul, whose name in religion is Sister Mary Matthew.

A Successful Journl. "The West Shore" for July has been is sued and is a most excellent number. It contains thirty-two pages, and over forty illustrations, among which are engravings of Carey Castle, the Postoffice, the Custom preponderance of blacks over whites in county jails and State prison is not the result of any unfairness on the part of judges and juries in the trial of the former. In addition to proofs of this given in former letters, I may cite the Minimum May cite the Mount Ranier, Mt. Baker, Tumwater Falls, Table Rock of Southern Oregon, etc.

The profile of wheat prices at 'Frisco during the last ten years is something noticeable, and a cite the former of the cite the former. In addition the last ten years is something noticeable, and cite the cite the cite the cite the cite that the cite than the cite that and seclected reading matter, and if the publisher, Mr. Samuel, meets with half the financial success his journalistic enterprise deserves, his will be a bountiful harvest indeed. Such a publication is truly an honor

Camp Creek Mining Company. The annual meeting of the Camp Creek Gold and Silver Mining Company was held in Salem on the evening of July 31st. The in Salem on the evening of July 31st. The Directors elected to serve for the ensuing

year are—John Kelley, R. P. Esrbart, B. G. Whitehouse, George A. Edes, A. Gesner, William Waldo, and H. M. Thatcher. Wm. Waldo was elected President and Geo. A Edes, Secretary and Treasurer. The place of business is located in Salem. The company of the company pany is well organized, and owns two mud claims, and claims on four different quartz lodes, all of which prospect well. The company, for the present decline to put any stock on the market.

Prospecting.

Mr. J. H. Elward, of St. Paul, Minnesota, proprietor of the Elward Harvester and "Minnesota Chief" Separator, is visiting the State for the purpose of looking the country over, with a new of establishing an agency in the Northwest, Bext season. The principal agency will be established either at Salem or Portland, as the two points have sdapted to reach the farming community of the valley. Mr. E. left by the down mail train this P. M., and will visit Walla Walla before returning home.

Come to Stay. From the fact that the new steamship line between Portland and San Francisco, has leased, for a term of years, the Holladay company will make the new line a fixture. As an inducement for them to do so, our merobants and shippers should see that they get a fair share of the carrying trade of the valley, to and from San Francisco. Any information as to rates and proposed dates of salling can be obtained of J. McCraken & Co., Portland

Severe Accident.

On Monday last, a man by the name of Beaty, at work for Mr. Lewis Savage, on Salem Prairie, in hauling hay, met with a severe accident, that will lay him up for some time. In getting off from a load of hay he slipped on to one of the wooden pins in the wagen rack, tearing and lacerating the fleshy parts of his lega in a shocking manner, tearing the flesh in some places, clear from the bones. His wounds were dressed by Dr. C. H. Hall, and with proper care he will get well in the course of time.

We are indebted to Mrs. Frank Cooper for a piece of delate maple sugar, made in the Western Rerserve of Obio. It was indeed a taste that took us way back to the "good old days of yore," when moonlight nights, with a crowd of joily boys and girls we have drove out of town to a "maple bush," and helped "sugar off." A rural festivity that we in Oregon know nothing about.

At the meeting of Capital Fire Engine Co. ted his report, from which it ancears that the receipts from all a proceduring the year was year was \$307 25, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$253 84. The amount on band at the beginning of the year was \$319.66. It

THE TURKISH' SOFTAS."

We have heard a great deal, during the past year, of the "Softas" of Constanti-Suffas who, about a, year ago, succeeded in deposing the Sultan, Abdul Asiz, from the throne, and soon after, his nephew and successor, Murad V. It was they who insisted that Midhat Pasha should be Grand Vizier, and who again threatened the throne of Abdul Hamid, when that statesman was dismissed.

Who are the Softas, and how is it that they have so much power at the Turkish Capital ?

In order to understand this, we must in addition to ligion and civil grovernment in Turkey. Iman Palace Carchinan Palace Carchin first see what the relation is between reknown under the general insme of

known under the general name of "Ulema" The "Ilema" are all under the control of the "Shiek-ul-Islam," who is the high priest of the Mohamedan faith. The priests are distinguished from the professors by name; the former being called "Mollahs," and the latter "Muftis." Now the "Bottas" are simply students, who are preparing, in the public colleges of Constantinople, to be either Mollahs or Muftis. Both of these classes are educated in the same colleges, and go through very similar courses of study. Thus, the Bodas become either priests or lawyers or teachers of the law.

The "Ulema" have great privileges, and are a sort of caste, or aristocracy. They do not have to pay taxes; their

They do not have to pay taxes; their property is hereditary in their families, and cannot be selzed by the State; their persons are sacred, and their blood cannot be shed, and they are exempt from military and they are exempt from

not be shed, and they are exempt from military service.

The colleges where the Softas are educated are called "Madressha!" and are attached to the various Moslem monasteries in and near Constantinople; and as the students are lodged and fed free, in houses founded by pious Mohammedans, and are destined to become so powerful, very large numbers of young Turks enter themselves as Softas.

There used to be in Turkey a class of military men called Janissaries, who were wont to revolt against the Sultan, and

wont to revolt against the Sultan, and sometimes deposed and executed him. These were put down early in this centu-ry, and the part they played in overthrow-ing Sultans, and forcing changes of government, seems to have passed into the hands of this half-religious, half-legal

body of the Softas.

The first article of their creed, and the first motives of their actions, is unalterable devotion to the religion of Moham-med. The second, is their resolve to maintain the Turkish Empire without the loss of a foot of territory. They de-posed Abdul Asiz because they suspected him of being too much influenced by the advice of foreigners; and Murad, because they deemed him mentally incapable of defending the State; and, above all, the religion to which they are fanatically devoted. They are fanatical, flerce, and domineering, and their possible influence upon the Mohammedan population of Turkey is so much feared, that neither the Turkish Parliament nor the Sultan think it wise to oppose their demands.

NOTICE.

I will pay \$75, in gold, premium for the best "Black Stranger" coll exhibited at the State Fair this fall.

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

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

ANNING MILLS, And all kinds of Furniture, At BED-ROCK PRICES Shop at Agricul neal Works building, Salem. [co.] O F DKNNES.

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TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-Growers of Corgon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBRED Marinos, and assuring parties interested that they cab, 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

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 haif miles south of the city. Salem, September 10, 1875.

Farms and Land for Sale. Farms and Land for Sale.

Toffer for 8 LE ONE FARM, 320 ACRES, 100 acres in collivation, good orehand, situated on the Pleasant Hill rose, about 14 miles from Rugene City. Also, about 1400 acres of MIXED LAND, ome of the best valley and beaver dam Land in the county, set rounded by hill and brash and. Three or four very good farms can be made out of it. Good place for a colony. Want threal the whole lot together. This Land is situated in Long county, about 12 miles from Eugene City, and six from Creswell.

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Alterative. It acts directly on the blood, stimulating the absorbents, overcoming the obstinate state of the pores of the skin, and imparting a healthy glow to the Complexion. Pimples, Pustules, Tetter, and Skin Diseases of all kinds, Mercurial Affections, Tumors, and all varieties of complaints arising from depraved or disordered blood, are effectually eradicated by this remedy.

Scrofula in all its Forms is cured by the persistent use of Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It destroys the poisonoss principle which originates Scrofile, and ultimately drives it from the system. It will remove enlargements of the Glands or Bones, and is a safe remedy in cases of Ulcers.

Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings are effectually cured by Dr. Jayne's Alterative. By stimulating the action. of the absorbents, all watery or calcareous depositions are gradually

or Sores of all kinds.

carried off, toning up the patient at the same time, by strengthening the digestive organs and exciting the Liver, Kidneys, &c. to perform their functions. For Dyspepsia and Live: Complaint it has proven a remedy, and it has established cures in cases of Epilepsy. It may be safely rolled on by any one needing a medicino to build up the system, cleanse the blood, or to restore the normal action of the Secretive Organs.

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