

CULTURE OF THE MEMORY.

The student lamenting his lack of ability to remember his lessons, and, jealous of another who spends only half the time which he employs in their preparation, sees that his rival's memory always serves him in the recitation room, may take encouragement from the following, condensed from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

"It is a common idea that a good memory is a ready-made gift, which Nature whimsically confers upon some and withholds from others. Now, the truth is, that the memory is a faculty, which, as much as any other, needs development.

Like all other powers, the memory is strengthened and developed by exercise, and weakened by disease. In whatever direction we make constant demands upon it, it responds obediently. The same attention which we bestow on our daily business, and which enables us to recall its details with so much ease, will be equally effective if exercised in other matters.

To strengthen the memory on any given point, the first requisite is to bring all our mental energy to bear upon it. We are charged with some message or commission, perhaps, which we promise in all good faith to convey or execute; but not being in the line of our thoughts, it passes out of our minds and is unfulfilled.

We commonly excuse ourselves for such dereliction, on the ground that we are unable, by any effort of the will, to command the power of memory. Yet had we, by a strong self-control, fixed our attention wholly upon the matter when presented to us, had we dismissed all wandering thoughts and concentrated our mental energies for the time upon that one thing, the impression would have been so strong that, in all probability, it would have been remembered and accomplished. The mental concentration is the first and most important means of improving the memory. It is largely within our own powers of will to enforce this, and he who is conscious of neglect in this respect cannot claim to be excused for forgetfulness.

Another valuable method of training the memory is through the laws of association. Our knowledge must be arranged and classified if we would recall it with facility. We must base rules upon principles, and effects upon causes, if we would imprint them firmly on our minds. That this is not done with sufficient thoroughness is the chief cause why so much of the knowledge which we acquire passes from us.

There is one great encouragement to the cultivation of the memory in the fact that the work will grow easier with every effort. If we patiently and steadily fix our attention on every subject we wish to recall, the power of concentration will become habitual. If we constantly arrange and classify our knowledge, it will grow more and more available.

INVEST IN REAL ESTATE.

Although an investment in real estate may at not once prove lucrative and yield an immediate income to the purchaser, we have found, from many years experience, that all judicious investments made, either in farming lands or suburban property adjoining a growing and prosperous city, invariably result in a fine speculation, or at all events in one that is doubly sure for a good paying investment.

In the products of the soil all wealth has its origin. The industrious farmer must always have a market for his wares. What he has to sell is the absolute necessities of life, and he that does not produce must obtain them of him who does.

Whatever may be a man's business, however much money he may control, he must look to the tiller of the soil for that which will sustain life. There may be local derangements, but on the whole there is of necessity a market for every important product, and the producer must always be sure of his living, so long, at least, as he is owner of the land he cultivates. In every department of life sunshine and shadow alternate, but if the foundation falls, the ruin of the superstructure is inevitable.

The possession of real estate is a substantial capital. If one's title is good, no thief can steal it; it needs no insurance policy to make it safe; nothing short of an earthquake can swallow it. A good farm or suburban garden, with rich soil, judiciously managed, whether its commercial gold value goes up or down, is still the source of good and comfortable living. Whatever else a man may possess he cannot afford to do without a real estate sufficient to make himself and family, if he has one, a good home.

BISMARCK'S INDUSTRY.

Thiers is eighty years old, and is in excellent health. He is full of anecdotes, and when some one expressed his surprise at the old man's treasury of stories, he remarked, "If youth is romance, age is history." Towards the close of the French and German War, Thiers was engaged alone with Bismarck at Versailles in a badly-warmed room, in discussing the condition of peace.

At the end of a sharp discussion of three hours, worn out with fatigue, Thiers resumed his arguments in a voice quite exhausted: "You cannot go on," said M. de Bismarck. "You would do well to rest yourself a little; here is a sofa; stretch yourself on it and sleep a couple of hours, after which we will resume our negotiations." "And you," said M. Thiers. "Oh, I have no time to rest," said the Chancellor. "While you sleep, I shall finish some dispatches and look over my papers."

M. Thiers was nearly asleep when M. de Bismarck, perceiving that his legs were not covered, and fearful lest he should be cold, gently stretched a fur cloak over him. Two hours later, negotiations were recommenced.—New York Tribune.

A Boston boy: Hub-bub.

BLUSHING.

Nothing can be more absurd than the idea that "looking guilty" proves guilty. An honest man charged with crime is much more likely to blush at the accusation than the real offender, who is generally prepared for the event, and has his face "ready made." The very thought of being suspected of anything criminal will bring the blood to an innocent man's cheek nine times out ten.

EXTRA HEADED.—We are shown some heads of wheat, evidently of the Little Ch. variety, that have made remarkable growth. Some of the grains are well filled, and others in the same head have not filled, but have burst out in a sort of bloom, as if they were trying to throw separate heads of their own. This freak of Nature does not amount to much in the way of wheat production.

When a man reaches the top of a stair and attempts to make one more step higher, the sensation is as perplexing as if he had attempted to kick a dog that wasn't there.

There are men who by long consulting only their own inclination, have forgotten that others have a claim to the same deference.

Wyatt's Life Balm.

As a conqueror of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and cure for Scrofula and all diseases arising from impurity of blood, the old and reliable Family Medicine, Wyatt's Life Balm, stands unequalled, as proven by over 300,000 great cures during the past 30 years. It is a radical vegetable Compound of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Guaiacum, &c., and a permanent cure. Sold by all druggists and country grocers. Take nothing else, and if they haven't it send by express, boxed, everywhere, at \$1 and \$1.25 per bottle; \$5.00 and \$5.50 half doz. H. WYATT & H. WYATT, 245 Grand St., New York.

The Wheat Market.

Little new wheat is coming to market as yet, though parties here are contracting to purchase at a dollar a bushel and make half cash advances, as heretofore. Mr. Herren informs us that he has contracted for 14,000 bushels on these terms. It is not possible to forecast the wheat market. We give the recent quotations from Mark Lane Express, San Francisco Commercial Herald, and from commercial report of the Oregonian, and the remarks of the latter very nearly cover the Oregon situation.

Exporters both here and at San Francisco are giving more attention to this market and the movement promises to be quite active in the course of a few weeks. At the present freight rates by steamer to San Francisco it will be seen the Oregon shippers can do better by shipping to Europe than by chartering vessels to load here. Ships are chartered at \$3.50 hence to English ports, and it is reported they can be chartered to load at San Francisco at \$2.40, a difference of \$1.10, or \$2.20 in favor of the latter port. It will be readily seen that with summer freights at \$2 per ton, a very considerable gain is made by shipping via San Francisco. The direct export trade of the country will therefore be somewhat checked as the result of the low rates by steamer to San Francisco, unless there is a change in the proportional prices of charters from the two ports.

The present quotable rates for wheat here are \$2 per bushel, and at San Francisco \$2.25 to \$2.37 1/2, a difference of 25c per bushel, or 15 cents per bushel, while the freight per steamer is only six cents per bushel. This is a fact which the farmers are already noticing, desiring, as they assert, that \$2.50 per bushel is too much for the expenses of middlemen for commissions, &c. The indications are that heavy shipments will be made to San Francisco, unless shippers shall reduce the difference on charters for direct freights, or higher rates be charged per steamer when the harvest is over.

California Markets.

The San Francisco Commercial Herald of August 24 has the following:

Wheat is beginning to move a little more freely toward tide water, yet the deliveries are nothing like what they should be, considering the low prices ruling there. The low rates of freight obtainable to Great Britain. One would suppose that, after all the past hue and cry of the Grangers respecting wheat rings, freight rings, &c., that the farmers would be inclined to charter ships at current low freights of \$2 and thereabout, load and clear them for Cork and market, and thus save interest and storage and be prepared to avail themselves at any moment of a European export in the market.

But no, the farmers seem to be resting on their oars waiting for a breeze of some kind, preferring to warehouse their wheat in the country and borrow money thereupon at the rate of one per cent. per month. They do not seem to realize the usual expense incurred for the season's storage and accumulation of interest. The rise must be great to cover all these extra expenses.

During July only four ships were cleared at with wheat for the United Kingdom against twenty a year ago, and eleven for the corresponding month of 1875. This shows a very marked falling off in the export movement, but there are many reasons for this light shipment other than the drought and short crop. The very great abundance of coin and the ease with which money advances can be obtained upon grain in store both in city and country warehouses, and the disturbing war elements of Europe, causing frequent and violent market changes in the markets of the world, added to this the great advance in price of bread-stuff in April and May when some of our farmers actually refused to sell their wheat at 35c, and the equally rapid decline in June and July to 25c, have evidently served as a deterrent to the farmers, and they think best to warehouse their wheat until they see what market prices in April there is just as much likelihood for a reaction of the same kind this summer and fall season. We wish it may be so, but present indications that we and abroad do not now point that way.

The present wheat crop in the West is quite an important bearing upon the world's market. Wheat at St. Louis and Chicago is now being moved in great quantities at \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.10 per bushel currency for August delivery; and when we compare these figures with 25c here, and accounting for the difference in freight charges, and the time required for the voyage, &c., we find that the farmers of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, &c., have the advantage of us, and that California and Oregon no longer hold control of the markets.

The barley market shows unmistakable signs of weakness, particularly for new crop. Wheat and Flour also stands in price. Corn and Oats are without change. Hay is lower. Hops of the new crop have appeared, but it is yet too early to speak with certainty of the crop yield. It behoves growers on this coast to see well to the picking and curing of their Hops if they hope or expect to build up a market for them in England or Germany. The many last year grown in Washington Territory, &c., were improperly baled and cured and thus spoiled, and entailed a heavy loss upon holders.

European Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—A leading grain circle says the weather is variable, with occasional rain; nights particularly cold, so that progress of crops toward maturity is slow, giving prospect of a September harvest in many parts of the kingdom. Notwithstanding the influence of abundant supply continually arriving, and from various sources, the wheat trade remains depressed, almost all the markets. The wheat reporting decline in value on the spot. There has also been very little doing since Tuesday, with prices in a weak favor. For the past three days a fair amount of wheat and maize, and moderate quantity of flour which is exceeded by the exports. The market-to-day began very dull, but later more tone was observable, and upon a moderately fair demand prices of wheat were better than in the interval from Tuesday, closing about 1d per cental under that day's quotations. Flour with slow trade, unchanged. Corn was in fair request, sellers accepting 6d per quarter reduction.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Mark Lane Express, in a weekly review of the British corn trade, says wheat may now be considered to have reached maturity, and in some southern districts harvesting has commenced. Crops of wheat, barley and oats are heavy, but badly laid by rain, and almost everywhere fields have a more or less dingy appearance; but as harvest is now so near, nothing short of a disastrous change of weather can influence to any extent the yield of English wheat, which most probably will be short of average, though not so short as last year's. After a lengthened period of healthy activity, our market for wheat the past week has shown signs of depression consequent upon drier weather and the temporary quietude which pervades the political situation as far as this country is concerned. With a prospect of a speedy increase in supplies of English wheat, millers have bought foreign very sparingly. Imports into London continue liberal, the quantity reported up to Friday being 87,000 quarters. An increased export movement has been going on from America, and unless reports of new crops are exaggerated, both India and Russia will find a formidable rival for the supply of this country's requirements. Supplies which are pushed forward in autumn are likely to be heavy this year, especially as our range of prices are not sufficiently low to exercise any restraining influence, and there is not much chance of the continent relieving us, according to all accounts France will have sufficient for her own wants, though bids to spare for ours, while the wheat crops of Germany and Russia promise abundantly. The tone of our local trade has been depressed, and prices have receded one shilling on both English and foreign wheat.

Portland Produce Market.

We copy the following from the Oregonian of the 9th:

Wheat—Offerings scarce; quotable firm at \$2 per cental.

Flour—Best brands \$7.00 per bbl; outside and country brands, \$6.50; fine and superfine, \$1.75 to \$2.00.

Hay—Choice timothy, baled, \$12.15; loose \$11.15.

Oats—Best, 60c common, 57c.

Barley—Oregon made, fresh, in 100 lbs. tins, 14c; in kegs, 13 1/4c.

Butter—18 1/2c; Cheese, 16c; Eggs, 25c; Hops, 15c; Potatoes, \$1.25; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c.

Wheat—Shipping, \$2.00; milling, \$2.10; Oats—\$1.75; Potatoes—\$1.25; Apples—10c; Peaches—15c; Plums—10c; Pears—10c.

SALEM MARKET.

LEGAL TENDERS, buying, 80c; selling, 90c.

FLOUR, GRAIN &c.

Wheat, best white, \$1.00; Oats, 50c; Corn Meal, 40c; Flour, best, 10c; Buckwheat Flour, 10c; Bran, 5c; Shorts, 5c; All Cake Meal, 5c; Potatoes, 10c; Hay, 10c; Hops, 10c.

GROCERIES.

Sugar, San Francisco refined, 15c; Island, 14c; crushed, 14c; powdered, 14c; granulated, 14c; Syrup, 5c; Tea, 5c; Coffee, 5c; Java, 5c; Rice, 5c; Beans, 5c; Lentils, 5c; Peas, 5c; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, &c.

Apples, dried, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c; Apples, 10c; Peaches, 15c; Plums, 10c; Pears, 10c.

BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

Butter, fresh rolls, 18c; packed, 18c; Eggs, 25c; Cheese, Oregon prime, 16c; Land, 16c.

OILS, &c.

Linseed Oil, boiled, 1.25; raw, 1.25; Coal Oil, 75c; Tallow, 10c.

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The Old Immigrant Route Across the Cascade Mountains, NOW OPENED BY THE Cascade Road & C. B. 10c & Company, Running via Sandy, Mt. Hood, and Barlow's Gate. IS NOW OPEN, and travel of all kinds has been resumed. The road is in good repair, extensive improvements are being made every year. The LAUREL HILLS are all graded. Sharp bridges are on all the streams. This road is over the mountains, 44 miles from Portland over the mountains, 74 miles from Salem, 100 miles from Astoria, 120 miles from Saddle, 150 miles from Tillamook, 180 miles from Clatsop, 210 miles from Tillamook, 240 miles from Clatsop, 270 miles from Tillamook, 300 miles from Clatsop.

KELLY & UNDERWOOD, Carriage & Wagon Makers, Salem, Oregon. HAVE ON HAND A CHOICE LOT OF FOUR Spring Wagons, Carriages, & Buggies, of their own make. Manufactured of the BEST quality of Jersey Hacks, also as a call, and examine our work, and judge for yourselves. All kinds of Repairing and General Jobbing done at short notice.

NORTH SALEM STORE. W. L. WADE. AT THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIVED a full assortment of General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Clothing.

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