1

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Master - John T. Jones, Barton, Phillips, Ark. Operacer - J. J. Woodman, Paw Paw, Van Buren, Mich

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Steward—A. J. Vaughu, Memphis. Teun.
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Officers of Oregon State Grange. Officers of Oregon State Grange.

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Overseer—A. R. Shipley, Oswego.
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Executive Committee—Wm. Cyrus, Scio; R. Clow,
Dallas; E. L. Smith, Hood River.
State Business Agent—S. P. Lee, Portland.

### State Grange Deputies for 1877

Degree Grande		
COMMON COMPANIANT COMP	Post Office.	Express.
A Holder	.Corvallis	Corvall
Enoch Skirving		
N W Randall	Oregon City	******
J W Hayes G M Gardner MULTRONAH. Plympton Kelly	Myrtle Creek Drain's Station.	
Plympton Kelly	East Portland	Rast Portlan
G W Hunt		
JN T Miller		
P A Patterson	Rickreal	
J J Charlton	Goose Lake	Jacksonvill
Daniel Fiester	Kerbyviile	. Jacksonvill
James W Matlock		
R A Irvine		
John End		
D C Durham	McMinnvilla	
D B Rinchart		
E W COLUMBIA.	Columbia City	
H P Holden		
JS WhiteV		
J Henry Shroeder O	UL	
21 A WW		
8 W Rrown		
R P SteinD		
L S RingerCo		
M Z Goodale	lma	
88 MarkhamC		
L G AbbottY	olm	Olympia
Julius Horton8e		
L M Pierson	laquato	
C P COOK	llensburg	
In any county where it the most suitable, and th properly indicate to me a fir many instances I have pointments without know	ne Deputy as po e Granges of the choice, I will be been obliged to riedge as to fitn	inted is not locality will plea ed, for o make ap-
Master Ore	gon State Grang	e, P. of H.

# Meeting of Subordinate Granges

# LINN COUNTY.

Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the 1st and 3 Saturdays of each month, at 10 a.m. Oak Plain, No. 6, in Halsey, 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 11 a.m.
Banner, No. 165, in Crawfordsville, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 2 p.m.
Syracuse No. 53, at Millers Station, 4th Saturday, at 1 p.m.
Lebanon No. 21, at Lebanon, 2d and 4th Saturday, at 10 a.m.
Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday, Knox Butte No. 22, 1st and 3rd Saturdays.

Santiam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Satur-

Tangent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10 Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at 10 a. m. Shedd, No. 6, 1st and 3d Saturdays, at 10

Happy Heme No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays in each month from October to June, and on the 1st Salurday the balance of the year. Harmony No. 23, 3rd Saturday, regularly, except in Nov. Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, when they meet the 1st Friday.

# BENTON COUNTY.

Soap Creek No 14, 1st Saturday at 10 a. m Willamette No. 52, 1st Thursday, at 10 a.m. Philomath, No 12, 4th Saturday, at 10 a.m. LANE COUNTY.

Crasswell, No. 64, 4th Saturday, 1 p. m. Eugene, No. 56, in Eugene City, 3rd Se

day, at 10 a. m. Charity, No. 76, 2d Saturday, Goshen, No. 101, 1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock Junction City, No. 43, 2nd Saturday, at 1 p. m. McKenzie, No. 107, Camp Creek, 2d Satur-

POLK COUNTY. Oak Point, No. 3, 1st and 3rd Saturdays. MARION COUNTY.

Salem Grange, No. 17, 1st and 3d Sa'ur days in each month, except in Augost, September, and October, when it meets only on the 1st Saturday—at their hall in Salem.

Abiqua, No 133, 4th Saturday.

Rock Point, No 48, 3d Saturday, at 1 p. m. flutte Crock, No. 82, 3rd Saturday, at 10

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Beaverton No. 100, meets 1st, Saturday, at

# Marion County Pomona Grange

Will meet on the second Friday in Septem-

#### How to Promote Health.

One of my main objects in bringing the above subject is to call the attention of some of our strong-minded sisters who have been giving so much time to "Woman's Rights," 'Novel Reading," and "What girls shall read," &c. Would it not be better if we would do something in the way of doing good to ourselves and fellow creatures, and to design some plan of giving health and happiness to the unfortunates? If the FAR-MER had more lady correspondents as Mrs. C. E. Shipley, of Oswego, who always chooses such good subjects and masters them so well, it would be a great benefit to people generally. The one she wrote on diphtheria I have laid away carefully thinking it may sometime be of great benefit to myself or neighbors, and I think it also proves equally as useful in some fevers. In fact we ought to all study into the nature of diseases more, not be so dependent upon physicians and run the risk of losing the lives of our friends and beloved children. A mother who has raised a family ought to be capable of managing her own children through any ordinary disease. There are many times a case may appear very alarming at first, when if taken in time and properly treated there is no further trouble, but if a doctor is called the first thing after examining his patient is to give the maledy some name containing nearly all the alphabet, or you might think he did not know his business, then he must give strong medicine, and if you have strength and vitality sufficient to overcome the treatment, you may recover, if not, the case is hopeless and could not have been cured. Now the first step to be taken in this direction is to find out the cause of all these maladies peculiar to mankind. It does not seem that God, who is so great and good and has given us so many blessings to enjoy, intended that we should have sickness and trouble to contend with. Then perhaps if we were to study into and conform more to the laws of nature this might be remedled to some extent. There are some of our fair sex who seem determined on doing something to make themselves appear lofty and attain some name with a title attached. Let us begin right here, and begin at once, to perform a work that if we succeed, we will receive praise and approbation, even unto the next generation, more than if we conquered nations-a work that every true mother may seek and profit by that her children may grow up vigorous with strong constitutions, that we may not appear at the last day before our Maker having to answer for that terrible sin that of destroying life. We are certainly deserving of censure and blame on our part. It would make us shudder at the thought of taking our own lives or that of another's, but if we would shrink from doing that outright, we are doing worse, we are slowly poisoning the system, weakening the body, and destroying all the vital power it contains. Our mode of cooking at the present day is doing its portion of this work, but they will persist in serving dishes that are pleasing to their family's taste, they do not relish course and substantial food, they need something more dainty. My remedy for this would be to give them more bodily exercise in the open air, that is one of nature's great restoratives. The mother ignorant of the nature of her children or the causes which preserve or impair their health, may wear herself completely out nursing and watching over her sickly family, she feels very grate ful and regards it as an evidence of the special favor of heaven if by days and nights toil and anxiety she is able to bring them up to maturity, and if they die she endeavors to bow in humble resignation to what she considers the decree of Providence. Although we admire her maternal love we must deplore her ignorance. The works of our Creater are perfect; His laws are fixed; and when we violate one of those laws we must suffer the penalty. We will find nature a kind and indulgent mother to only those who obey her commands. With some she may be liberal and their accounts run a long time without settlement, but with others she cuts them short, and they have to make frequent payments. Children are so stuffed and surfeited their appetites are often begun before they leave their mother's arms; they are fed all hours of the day and perhaps during the night several times. How often the little innocent darlings will look up in its mother's face and ask, who made us? which is generally answered by saying, God made us ail. Does He make us to come into this world full of pain and tainted with all kinds of diseases? or has the mother been brought up in ignorance from her own childhood and perhaps feeble in health by disobeying one of nature's most essential qualities? Again we will see people using and encouraging the use of toe, coffee, and tobacco, everything that will break down rather than build up. These are considered stimulants and conducive to health, but when we have entirely seccumbed to their power we seek for aid when we are advised to take a tonic to tone up the system or perhaps a journey might benefit you, but slas it has done its work. We first must find out the cause before we can cure the effect. What kind of food have we been using, was it rich and highly seasoned? We will hear people preaching against strong drinks and intoxicating liquor, I wish they might be abolished, but there are as many every day who have to yield to that great enemy "giuttony," as there are of the former. Then tet us examine and see where to begin to treat first; if the stomach is eaten up with rich and highly served food or with medicine we will have to change our habits materially in cating and drinking. Why not

the day than all our prayers. Only those bodies that are pure and clean and in a proper condition can receive the Holy Spirit, for when we are sorely tried with all the aches and pains of an invalid or horrors of a dyspeptic, we are not in a frame of mind to think of our neighbor with kindness, love, charity, and forgiveness as we are command to do, but owing to our own suffering we are too apt to take things as we feel. All I have said I have learned through experience and from this fact I feel more forcibly the necessity of beginning work in this cause. When sity of beginning work in this cause. When I look around and behold the many groanng invalids tortured by a thousand different diseases making life almost a burden, I is required in plowing, sowing and tilling handward of no subject which would excite our soils. Summer-fallowing is considered the best, in all respects, to insure a heavy crop of grain here. One-half of the present one, but I will say no more now the land, well Summer-fallowed, will but trust that other and abler pens than mine will take it up and not give it over un-iil the attention of all are aroused to a de-In the Summer-fallowing, sheep and iil the attention of all are aroused to a degree its importance demands.

East Portland.

#### Letter From the East.

ALEXANDRIA, LICKING Co., Ohio, August 18th, 1877.

After an absence of more than 25 years I am here where I commenced and spent the early days of my life.

Left Portland, Or., on the morning of July the 20th. At San Francisco I bought a through ticket to Boston (the morning after the "strike" commenced at Pittsburg) by the way of Pittsburg, the Pennsylvania line to Oregonian that passed through Pittsburg so soon after the scenes of the "riot" were transacted, I pause to say a little in reference to it. Though it must be seen to realize fully the magnitude of the ruin caused by the riot. I had opportunity to look around some. The work of repair had commenced in good earnest. The debris was being removed and the track so far repaired that trains were passed through and scores of men to worksome planking the floors again and some with teams hauling off the brick and other rubbish; stacks of rod iron used to support the depot building bent in every conceivable shape were piled up like great brush heaps; car wheels or trucks off of which all that was combustible had been burned. To lock at almost untold numbers stretching along over the space of more than two miles where empty and loaded freight cars were burnt together, nothing remained to show what the freight trains were loaded with except

those that were loaded with lime. Besides the freight and passenger cars there were said to be over ninety first class class engines standing in the roundhouses all ruined by the fire. Along this line were still stationed the soldiers,—on duty musket in hand-their presence here after the ruin was effected, is in principle like locking the

stable door after the horse is stolen. The strike, so far as overt acts are concerned ,is over, but the elements of which it was composed still exists, a few were victims of their folly and a few more will likely have time to reflect upon their conduct after they have passed upon them the sentence of the law they have violated. This so called "labor question" is being discussed both in lengthy and I must close. In a future public and private. Of course you get what the papers say. What will be done I don't pretend to foretell, but it is desirous that we have no more such work as the few weeks past have witnessed. None that I have met directly justify the conduct of the mob, but some indrectly do-that class have a brogue on their tongue. Now I own the sentiment that our land is and ever shall be the "Asylum for the oppressed." But I hope that it will never become the rendezvous of the lawless, and that liberty will never be construed to mean a right to disregard of rent, the cherished partne., or the darling other rights or the loss of the land. Will child are still with us, separated only by our government strike out on some new principle for the management of our poor (as it is said that we have them always with us) some plan not known in the history of the world or shall we have these complaints of toil insufficiently rewarded and made an fain believe that those sweet innocents excuse for the disregard of law and order

continued. I commenced to write more particularly of little. About San Francisco and through California generally, the hills were bare as an elephant's back and about the same color: whatever had been raised on the ground had been secured. Along on Salt Lake. probably for the distance of 20 or 30 miles Ogden, there appeared to be a good wheat crop judging from the number of shocks on the ground and the color of the straw; corn 'small potatoes." Now over to South Platte. here we commenced to see stock, theu ands if not tens of thousands of head, doubless more than were raised here, but brought here to be shipped to Chicago and other Eastern the Platte. After crossing the North Platte, the crops, corn, wheat, and potatoes appeared good, the wheat being generally harvest-

But the Missouri bottom from Omsha to Kansas City takes the lead in fine corn of any thing that I have seen from the Pacific to the Atlantie.

From your Oregon correspondent,
WM. CORNELL.

Fighting Pire.

A fire was set about about 10 o'clock this morning to burn out a fence row near Smith

# GRAIN SOWING.

Spring Sowing-Fall Sowing.

Howell Prairie, Sept. 4, 1877.
Farming has been done for forty years past in the Willametic Valley. Persons have had, in that time, ample opportunities of testing the best time and modes of sowing grain here. When the lands were new and clean from sorrel and wild outs, less skill was needed in successful ed here, as well as elsewhere. It is is certain that our soll is inexhaustible in the elements which produce grain. But skill yield of clean grain, nearly twice as much

cattle may be turned upon such lands to eat all weedy plants on the surface. Tramping the lands in the Summer months, together with the droppings of the stock upon them, is a positive benefit to them. Lands, however, can be successfully cropped every year, if the proper course is pursued in the case. And here, I may differ with some of my brother farmers.

In every case, the first plowing in of the stubble or sward should be at least twelve inches deep with a plow that will turn under the litter on the surface. Afterwards, the plowing need not be over eight inches deep. This gives time for rotting the stubble or sward. If the land to be sown in grain, has been cropped the New York. As I was probably the only preceding year, it should be plowed as soon as possible after harvest. As soon as foul plants appear, let the stock upon the fields thus plowed. In November, December or even January, plow such fields again about seven or eight inches deep. In every case, deep middle furrows yet I will try to describe it as it looked to me on the morning of Aug. the 3d. And having to wait about 5 hours for the eastward train I had opportunity to look around some. The or gully so as to give free vent to all surplus water in our wet or "misty" season. As early in Spring as the ground will pul-verize well, let the lands be plowed about six or seven inches deep, and let remain several days; and then well harrowed and drilled in with good clean wheat-100 pounds to the acre. In no case should stock be allowed to run on such lands in the wet season. In Fall sowing on Summer-fallow, the lands should be plowed very deeply and the middle furrows and drains made as for Spring grain. Ninety pounds of Spring wheat to the acre is enough, if drilled ir. I would recommend drilling in every

case. The advantages of Fall sowing are obvious to every discerning person. No fears need be had of a failute of our Fall sowing, if the plan I have suggested be pursued. There is ample time for put-ting in the Fall grain in good order. And the great advantage is, in having it cut and threshed early, and bringing their wheat to the first market, when the old supplies are well exhausted, and the grain demands good prices. Such was the case this harvest, and such is generally the "Comme."

The Spring sowing, if done early, comes in soon after the Fall grain is threshed. But when sown late, its cutting and threshing are run into September when there is danger of showery weather; and paper I will speak of Summer fallowing our lands in sundry vegetables, to the great benefit of our lands, and profits to the owners. UNCLE D. N.

# GUARDIAN ANGELS.

There are those who believe that it is the especial privilege of "the loved and lost" to be thereafter the guardian watchers of the living who are left behind. Such a persuasion has dried many a mourner's tears. In the overwhelming grief which death brings, it is a relief unspeakable to think that the lamented paa division as thin as air, sympathizing and watching over us, silently persuading us to holy actions. Often has such a con-viction checked the rising thought of evil, and turned the tempted and erring back to the paths of virtue. We would who are given their parents for awhile, and who are then taken away just as they have begun to weave themselves about farm matters, but I have room to write but wear us from earthly things, and revive

belief has sometimes come with peculiar probably for the distance of 20 or 30 miles beauty. Oh! what inexpressible joy to taken together before and after reaching think that guardian angels attend the wanderer in the watches of the night, in the storm at sea, on the wide prairie, on the blank sierra. Grown men, separated rather small; potatoes all I saw emphatically often feel if some invisible presence was with them--a presence as though a celestial spirit, won by a mother's petitions constantly protected their footsteps. There is a German legend which says that each of us. at birth, has a guardian markets, more here doubtless than would until death unless driven away by our angel appointed, who remains with us have been had they not been kept in check remorseless wickedness. Alas! for those by the strike. Grass fine and green all along who have banished their invisible attend What a dissolution theirs must be as they go out into the dark eternity to come, lonely wanderers whom no mes-senger from Paradise takes by the hand!

ANGER. Anger is, at first, an offense taken at an ill behavior, an emotion of mind raised at the sense of injuries done to us or others. The use of anger is to stir us up to self-preservation, and to put us upon our guard against injuries. When it has done this, it has performed all that belongs to it; for what measures we may take to ber, 1877, at ten o'clock a. m., at Salem. It study ourselves and see what our stomach and nerves can take care of, and then properly possible, as the business of this meeting will possible, as the business of this meeting will be of importance.

G. W. Hurt, Master.

Terislly in cating and drinking. Why not attudy ourselves and see what our stomach and nerves can take care of, and then properly protect them? We may profess to be granges in adjoining counties be present, if religious but our diet has more to do with our constitution our christian feeling and behavior through the depot, which soon got beyond the congruence who offend us—these are the points congruence with the depot, which soon got beyond the congruence who offend us—these are the points congruence with the depot, which soon got beyond the congruence

BOTTLES 1,000,000

# CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

have been sold the last year, and not one complaint has reached us that they have not done all that is claimed for them. Indeed, scientific skill cannot go beyond the result reached in these wonderful preparations. Added to Carbolic, Arnica, Mentha, Bene-ca-Oil and Witch Hazel, are other ingredients, which makes a family liniment that defice rivalry. Rheumatic and bed ridden cripples have by it been enabled to throw away their crutches, and many who for years have been afflicted with Neuralgia, Sciatica, Caked Breasts, Weak Backs, &c., have found perma nent relief.

Mr. Josiah Westlake, of Marysville, O., writes: "For years my Rheumatism has been so bad that I have been unable to stir from the house. I have tried every remedy I could hear of. Finally, I learned of the Centarr Liniment. The first three hotties enabled me to walk without my crutches. I am mending rapidly. I think your Liniment simply a marvel." This Liniment cures Burns and Scalds without a

scar, extracts the noison from bites and stings. Oures Chillblains and Prosted-feet, and is very efficaclous for Ear-sche, Tooth-sche, Itch and Cutaneous Eruptions. The Centaur Liniment, Yellow Wrapper, is intended for the tough fibres, cords and

READ! READ! Rev. Geo. W. Ferris, Manorkill, Schoharie Co., N.

nuscles of horses, mules, and animals.

Y. eays: "My horse was lame for a year with a fetlock wrench. All remedies utterly failed to cure and I considered him worthless until I commenced to use Centaur Liniment, which rapidly cured him. I heart-ily recommend it.

It makes very little difference whether the case be 'wrench," sprain, spavin or lameness of any kind, the effects are the same. The great power of the Liniment is, however, shown in Poll-evil, Big-head, Sweeny, Spavin, Ring-bone, Galls and Scratche This Liniment is worth millions of dollars yearly to the Stockgrowers, Livery-men, Parmers, and those having valuable animals to care for. We warrant its effects and refer to any Farrier who has ever used it.

Laboratory of J. B. Rosz & Co., 46 DRY ST., NEW YORK.

# CHILDREN.

A complete substitute for Castor Oil, without its unpleasant taste or recoil in the throat. The result of 30 years' practice by Dr. Sam'l Pitcher, of Massa.

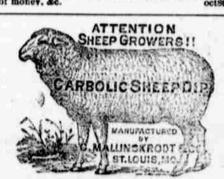
Pitcher's Castoria is particularly recommended for children. It dostroys worms, assimilates the food, and allows natural sleep. Very efficacious in Croup and for children Teething. For Colds, Feverishness, Disorders of the Bowels, and Stomach Complaints, nothing is so effective. It is as pleasant to take as honey, costs but 26 cents, and can be had of

This is one of many testimonials: "Commwall, Lebranon Co., Pa., March 17, 1874.
"Dear Sir.—I have used your Casteria in my practice for some time. I take great pleasure in recommending it to the profession as a safe, reliable, and agreeable medicine, It is particularly adapted to children where the repugnant taste of Castor Oil renders it so difficult to administer,

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Mothers who try Castoria will find that they can eleep nights and that their babies will be healthy. J. B. Ross & Co., New York.

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A SURE CURE FOR Bcab.

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Parasites that infest Shoep. TT IS SAFER, BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAP-THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

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The Charles of the country of the hundred to two It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS-Price, \$12 Soud for circular, to

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Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Meales, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures. Sold by druggists generality. Propared only by JOHN L. MURPHY, Monmouth, Or., To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

J. A. STRATTON, Attorney at Law. BALEM, OREGON.