

LIBERAL CONVENTION.

The second annual convention of the North Western Liberal Association is hereby called to meet in Good Templars' Hall, Portland, Oregon, on Friday, October 28th, 1877, at 1 o'clock, P. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Liberals and free thinkers of the Northwest Coast are respectfully invited to attend. T. W. DAVENPORT, President. H. B. NICHOLAS, Secretary.

Very Desirable Property for Sale.

Ninety-three acres of land on Salem Prairie, near the Fair Ground, will be sold at a great bargain to a cash purchaser. For terms and other information inquire of S. A. Clarke, at the FARMER office, Salem.

From N. Plummer, M. D., Auburn, N. H.

"Although averse to contemplating patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation—Dr. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more efficacious service than anything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to coughs and pulmonary complaints." Sold by all druggists.

One More Unfortunate.

Almost every day the papers chronicle the suicide of some poor unfortunate whose mind has been enfeebled by dyspepsia, over whose earthly horizon a heavy gloom has gathered from the untold and untellable agonies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflicting humanity. It is cosmopolitan in its nature—no country is exempt from its visitations, no family free from its attacks. There is a balm in Gilead; it comes in the shape of the PERUVIAN SYRUP. For years it has been scattering its blessings abroad. There is, probably, no disease which experience has so simply proved to be remediable by the PERUVIAN SYRUP as Dyspepsia. The most inveterate forms of this disease have been completely cured by this medicine, as ample testimony of many of our first citizens prove. Sold by all druggists.

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.

Dr. H. SMITH,



DENTIST.

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The Italian Prune, And the best varieties of Plum, Prune, Peach, Apple, Cherry, Nut and Shade Trees, IN FULL ASSORTMENT. Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

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BEST FAMILY FLOUR, BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX, SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM, MIDDINGS, BRAN, AND SHORT Constantly on Hand.

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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 annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed for cash. Letters to be addressed to P. SCHULZ, Land Agent O. & C. R., Portland, Oregon.

S. H. CLAUGHTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Real Estate Agent, and Collector of Claims, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. MAKING CONVEYANCES A SPECIALTY. Office at the Post Office, Lebanon, Or.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

JEFFERSON, Sept. 18th, 1877.

It is said there are two sides to every question, and I suppose the State University is no exception. While they are arranging to look after the University funds, that they may be in safe hands, and ready to meet all demands, may we not ask, are these funds being judiciously expended?

We have no objection to the number of teachers, nor do we specially claim that they are receiving too much pay; but it does seem to those who have been long familiar with the usages of our best schools, both in this and other States, that they have displayed but little financial or educational knowledge in the selection of at least one teacher.

Why is it that the Preceptress is incompetent to teach Modern Languages? Why must a teacher be employed to do this in the University, when in other schools it is done by the Preceptress? We know ladies, here in our own State, who are fully competent to teach both the Ancient and Modern Language—ladies of experience, and any one of them would accept the situation at the salary now paid the Preceptress, thus saving to the institution the salary of an additional teacher. It is evident that the funds are not so abundant, and hence it seems to us this economy should be practiced.

Again, a lady who has spent from ten to fifteen years in school, until she mastered the classical course as taught in our best Colleges and Universities, should certainly be preferred before one who has simply passed through the Scientific course.

DEGENERACY OF THE MODERN METHODISTS.

A "Low Church Methodist" bewails in the Independent the growing degeneracy of the sect in these latter days: "Take, for instance," he says, "the seating of the people at church. In the olden time men and women sat in different parts of the house. Hence, young people who came to church in the fear of the Lord and love of flirting were unable to interline the hymn-books and 'muddle up' during sermon time, as is now the case at evening service. Again, there were no rented pews, but rich and poor sat together, and the Lord was the maker of them all; where now the rich man is self-made, and is undoubtedly, a superior piece of workmanship, and as such sits apart. Then how is it in the matter of costly clothes? Are Methodist congregations more plainly clad than others? If so, I have not been able to perceive it, nor has my wife, who, of course, is a much better judge. Again, how is it about the class-meetings? Is this now observed? Very little, I reply. Out of 100 members probably 40 or 50 never attend; a few others go once in a while, about 20 or 25 attend regularly. I wonder what Wesley would have said to such a state of things. Or take the restrictive rule about dancing, theatre-going, card playing, reading Sunday papers, reading novels, etc.—are these observed? They are by some; but breaches of them are not made a matter of discipline. If a city Methodist church contains 200 members, it is safe to presume that there are 50 who sometimes go to the theatre, 20 who play cards, 20 or 30 that dance in private parties. But these points, after all, are not important, except in so far as it is an injury to any man to stand up and say, 'All this I steadfastly believe,' when in his heart he believes no such thing. And it is very evident that all those parts of the restrictive rules relating to dress are completely a dead letter, while those relating to amusements have not the title of the authority they had 50 years ago."

TOOT YOUR OWN HORN.

We find the following in an exchange, and clip it for the benefit of the "modest" portion of the business community, reminding them that there is no better way for them to blow their own horn than through the columns of the SALEM DAILY RECORD:

"Blow your own horn. Yes, give it a good blast, and let modesty blivie if she will. This false delicacy has been the stumbling block of thousands of really good and capable men. Make a noise; it will attract somebody. Let the world know that you are alive and intend to drive things until you get to the top of the hill and make a fortune. To the men of energy and perseverance mountains are but mole hills. 'Tis only the drones that fall. They are always looking on the blackside, predicting disaster, always complaining of hard times, always waiting for something to turn up. Such men will never find good times, nor prosperity. Neither will they ever find friends or admirers among first-class business men. If you would succeed in anything, don't stand still. Go ahead. Don't be afraid. Do something. If you don't blow the horn somebody else will, but not for your benefit except 'in a horn.'"

"Then toot your horn, you great and small. Your right is not disputed, For he that toot his horn The same shall not be tooted."

LEMONS A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

[Nashua Telegraph.] A correspondent of an English medical journal furnished the following recipe as a cure for consumption: Put a dozen of whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted, then sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, and then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better. By the time you have used five or six dozen, you will begin to gain strength and have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need not use so many. Follow these directions, and we know that you will never regret it, if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both of the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the directions we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when to please a friend, she was finally persuaded to use lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—The Tribune's London special says: The artillery of Grand Duke Nicholas still continues to bombard the Ottoman entrenchments around Plevna. In the fighting last week the Turks are said to have lost 35,000, while to total loss of the Russians is placed at 15,000. That the ammunition of Osman Pasha is falling is very probable, for the soldiers have not spared bullets. The first brigade of the imperial guard has arrived at imperial headquarters at Gornystuden.

A correspondent before Plevna says on the 15th the siege proceeds by sap and trench. The Turks must soon be shut in entirely. The spirit of all ranks of the Russian army is admirable. Supplies plentiful, weather splendid.

New York, Sept. 19.—The Times special from London says: A correspondent at the headquarters of the Czarowitch at Biela, telegraphs under date of Monday, that a desperate engagement was fought in the valley of the Lom on that day. Thirty-two battalions and eight batteries, comprising the troops under the command of the Czarowitch, attacked Asaf Pasha's division at Strakeny. The Turks were strangely reinforced at once and the Russians were driven back with great slaughter. The battle was in every respect a decisive one.

Chicago, Sept. 20.—The Tribune's London special says: In casting up the series of struggles in the vicinity of Plevna, English papers admit that the first estimates of the result were incorrect or overestimated. It is now considered here that the contest is still undecided, and that the heaviest and most decisive fighting is still to come. Russians contrary to the general expectation in England that the war would close in a single campaign, are making ready to go into winter quarters, supplies of warm clothing being rapidly forwarded from St. Petersburg. To guard passages across the Danube strong bridge heads are being constructed at Matcha, Nikopolis, Hirsova and Siatova.

The Times' London special says: The Russians have lost all the advantages possessed by them at the commencement of the siege of Biela. They are so weakened that they are unable to carry on operations except as a siege until the arrival of the guards. Prospects look bad for the Russians everywhere in Bulgaria, while the Turks are everywhere victorious. The only ground of mediation is in the name of humanity to break the dead lock, whose only result is unparalleled carnage. Unless this is done a second campaign is inevitable, unless the Russians against all expectations gain a signal victory. It is generally believed that the interview of Bismarck and Andrássy will settle whether the war shall cease now or go over another year, with the probability of creating in all Europe a great excitement.

London, Sept. 20.—A Russian official dispatch dated Gorny Studen yesterday, says affairs are quiet everywhere. The blockade and bombardment of Plevna continues.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 20.—The Golo publishes a telegram from Igdyr, Asia Minor, which shows that on the 15th the Turks were repulsed on General Tergukassoff's positions there.

Adrianople, Sept. 18.—Strong hopes of a speedy victory in Schipka Pass are still entertained here. The Turks, by constant fire night and day, prevent repairs of the Russian works. The Russian are withdrawing part of their forces.

London, Sept. 20.—The Times says the pope grows weaker. He is unable to stand while saying mass, and is difficult to manage in matters conducive to health.

A dispatch from Bucharest says that from the number of officers arriving there from Plevna on short furlough, it would appear that the Russians don't contemplate any important proceedings there during the next week or ten days.

The first division of the Russian Guards having passed through Roumania, the passage of the second division has commenced. A correspondent telegraphing Thursday says it is confessed that the Russian position in Schipka pass is precarious, both because of the force threatening it and of impending trouble to communications.

It is estimated at Russian headquarters that the Turks lost 2,000 men in the late attempt to capture Fort St. Nicholas at Schipka pass.

Constantinople, Sept. 20.—It is stated in well-informed circles that the Porte will not accept mediation while a single Russian soldier remains on Turkish soil; nor will it consent to an armistice unless the basis of subsequent peace proposals are at the same time defined.

Chefket Pasha, commanding the relieving force at Orhanie, has communicated with Osman Pasha; the re-occupying of Plevna is therefore expected very shortly.

London, Sept. 21.—A correspondent who was present at the battle of Plevna, telegraphing from Bucharest September 17th says: The Russo-Roumanian army has abandoned now even a pretense of prosecuting the attempt against Plevna, and fallen back into the position occupied before the commencement of the bombardment. The field artillery remains still in some of the positions of bombardment. It is announced that the third renewal is intended on the arrival of the imperial guard in a fortnight. I have great doubt whether another attempt will be made in all Europe much stronger doubt whether, if made, it can succeed.

Adrianople, Sept. 20.—There has been no fighting in Schipka pass since the Turks withdrew from Fort St. Nicholas.

Constantinople, Sept. 21.—It is reported here that a great battle was fought to-day at Biela, lasting from 9 in the morning till 7 in the evening, and that the Russians were completely defeated.

London, Sept. 21.—A special from Shumla asserts that the Russians lost 4,000 killed, and 3,000 wounded in the battle.

Athens, Sept. 21.—The Greek foreign office announces that on the 19th inst. 2,000 Bashli Buzouks attacked the Greek consulate at Larissa, and were repulsed by the consular guards. Greece has addressed remonstrances to the Porte on the subject.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—The Press says no formal engagements were entered into at Salzburg, but the conference resulted in a complete accord between Bismarck and Andrássy on the eastern policy.

London, Sept. 21.—A correspondent telegraphs from Russian headquarters as follows: The feeling here is not so gloomy as expected. Military men acknowledge that they have been beaten, but as much by their own errors as by the bravery of the Turks. There is not the slightest sign of hesitation or weakening of the determination to fight it out. Everybody feels that it is a death struggle and the final successful issue is not doubted for an instant. Every preparation is being made for a winter campaign.

The military railway from Gornystuden to Siatova is to be constructed, which it is hoped will be ready by the end of October. Steam ice boats have been ordered, in view of the freezing of the Danube.

A Bucharest dispatch says Gen. Todleben will immediately proceed to inspect the Plevna position.

A special from Athens says the ports sent four thousand irregular troops into Thessaly, where they are sacking the country and outraging the inhabitants. The Circassians

have also been sent into Macedonia in violation of repeated promises.

The Telegraph's Paris correspondent says a telegram just received at the war office from Mehemet Ali announces that serious fighting began to-day, Friday. The Turks were advancing steadily when the message left Shumla this morning. No other paper has anything touching the reported battle, although several have correspondents both with the Czarowitch and Mehemet Ali.

Gen. Grant's visit to Newcastle-on-Tyne and neighborhood was the occasion of a demonstration this morning. Gen. and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by the mayor of Newcastle, Gen. Balfour, Mr. Fairchild and the U. S. consul at Newcastle and others visited the exchange and other places of interest. There were numerous banners along the route and a large crowd of spectators in the exchange. Gen. Grant received an address from the chamber of commerce, and replying, thanked the large and enthusiastic audience for its kind reception which was highly qualifying to him and the American people, who would accept it as a token of kind friendship between the nations. They were, he could not say two peoples, for they were really one, having a common destiny which would be brilliant in proportion to their friendship. He referred to the honorable settlement of all differences between England and America, and said they ought not only to keep peace with each other but with all the world, and by their example set the wars which are now devastating Europe. The speech was loudly cheered.

Cheyenne, Sept. 19.—The East bound passenger train which passed here at 2 P. M. to-day, was stopped and robbed by 13 masked men at Big Spring, Nebraska, 150 miles East of here to-night. The robbers first took possession of the station at the Spring, destroying the telegraph instruments, and compelled the agent to hang out a red light. When the train stopped the robbers took possession, putting the train and passengers under guard. The express car was broken into and the money robbed of about seventy-five thousand dollars. The passengers were also robbed—of what amount is not yet ascertained. To delay the train in reaching the next station and alarm being given the fire in the locomotive was wet down. A freight train overtaking the express its engine was sent to Ogallala, from where a report of the robbery was made. The robbers are believed to have gone North. The railroad company offers a reward of five thousand dollars for arrest of the thieves.

New York, Sept. 19.—The World says Gen. Grant was bitterly attacked by a correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, who urges leading Catholics to stand aloof from his reception because he publicly insulted the Irish nation by refusing to accept its congratulations, and because he spoke so much about priestly influence and priestcraft in education in his message of 1875, and because he has expressed his anxiety to see and shake hands with Garibaldi.

Williamsport, Sept. 19.—The greenback State Convention met to-day, F. W. Hughes presiding. The following nominations were made by acclamation: Supreme Judge, Benj. S. Bentley; Auditor, Gen. J. E. Emerson; State Treasurer, James L. Wright.

Omaha, Sept. 19.—Trains crossing the Union Pacific bridge to-day, reported that Sheriff Bradley of North Platte, has struck the trail of the express robbers, and found revolvers and the empty coin box, 10 miles from Big Spring.

New York, Sept. 19.—The World's Washington special says: The convening of the convention of the Union and members of Congress, who have been in the city during the past few days engaging quarters for winter and looking after the department business, that the extra session will be confined mainly to the purpose for which it is called: the passage of the bill making appropriations for the army for the present fiscal year and providing for the deficiency in the payment of the navy.

New York, Sept. 20.—The nomination of Gen. McClellan for Governor of New Jersey by the Democrats, is regarded by them as very fortunate. Republican journals ridicule the movement, and think he will be beaten.

Secretary Schurz, judging from recent conversations at Cincinnati, with many of the best informed Republicans of Ohio, is confident they will carry the State at the coming election.

President Hayes and party had a grand reception at Nashville, and the next day proceeded to Chattanooga, where, notwithstanding the rain storm, a vast crowd greeted them at the depot. The party go from here to Knoxville, thence to Atlanta.

Richmond, Ky., Sept. 20.—A year since Jasper Maupin shot John Bremen at Kingston, Madison county, wounding him. Maupin was indicted and the trial was set for to-day, but the case was not reached. This evening the parties met in the street in Richmond, each accompanied by friends, when firing began. Jasper Maupin, John Bremen, Chris. Balkard and Wm. A. Cornell were killed. The survivors were arrested.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 19.—It is estimated the damage by the late cyclone around Galveston on government works in Bolivar channel, including a portion of the fleet, is \$75,000; Galveston, Houston & Henderson R. R. loss of track and bay bridge, \$20,000; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railroad, loss of track and bridge \$20,000; cotton presses \$18,000.

St. Louis, Sept. 20.—U. S. Senator Boggs died at his residence here at 11 o'clock this morning.

New York, Sept. 20.—The directors of the elevated railway have resolved to commence constructing on the eastside to all ferries, the Grand Central depot and Harlem river, and lay double tracks to the westside.

Jacksonville, Sept. 20.—Seven yellow fever deaths to-day at Fernandina—15 new cases. A large increase in the number of cases of yellow fever at Fernandina, and the increasing mortality, render contributions in money badly needed. It is hoped the north will respond to the appeal for help.

Chattanooga, Sept. 21.—The entire abundant crops of cotton, corn and fodder in the valley of the Black Warrior, Alabama, were swept away by the river's sudden rise of 63 feet, which is within two feet of the terrible freshet of June, 1872. Planters had just commenced picking cotton, and had not hauled their corn and fodder from the fields. The cotton crop destroyed is estimated at 30,000 bales. Most planters are ruined. It is doubtful if enough for actual necessities can now be secured. Tuscaloosa is about the head of the devastated section. Merchants had advanced heavily on these growing crops.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 21.—The 3d U. S. Infantry has gone to-day to join other troops at Pittsburg, preparing to proceed to Montana.

Knoxville, Sept. 21.—The Presidential committee arrived at 11.30, and were driven through crowds to the Lamar House under military escort. The President occupied an open phaeton drawn by four white horses. The march was a perfect ovation. The eager multitudes continually pressed forward to view the President at the platform in front of the hotel. Rev. Thomas Haines made the welcoming address, to which the President happily responded.

A reception was held in the hotel until 2 o'clock, when the President visited the Opera House and had a brief talk with the children of the public schools there

assembled. After dinner and another reception, the party started for Atlanta.

CANADA.

New York, Sept. 18.—The World's Fort Walsh, British territory correspondent says: "Major Walsh has just returned from a visit to Sitting Bull, with whom he held a long interview. The Sioux Chief's force now numbering about 1,100 souls, is still camped at Horse Butte, 30 miles this side of Wood Mountain. Sitting Bull rode 50 miles with Walsh and was more than ordinarily communicative. He declares he is sick and tired of fighting, but Walsh says the old man appeared to be weakening in his desire to make terms with the American Commission and to the States. Had the Commissioners come here a month ago—no doubt Sitting Bull would have cheerfully returned with them on any reasonable terms. Delay, Walsh fears will render their mission abortive. Sitting Bull bears all the news from Fort Benton, and his runners thence have carried back alarming stories to the effect that if the Sioux are induced to cross the frontier by the Commissioners, General Miles with a large force will ambush them on the face of the earth. The gathering of American troops in northern Montana, has in a manner confirmed these stories, and Sitting Bull fears or professes to fear treachery. Sitting Bull has said if the Commissioners did not meet him before the first snowfall, he would remain on British soil during the Winter. He has plenty of ammunition.

The New Grist Mill.

Waldo & Welles are nearly ready to commence grinding for the public. One run of burrs will be used for chopping feed. This mill, no doubt, will fill a much needed want in this community—that of doing custom work at fair rates. At the next meeting of the County Court of this county, measures will be adopted to have a substantial public bridge built across the creek, above high water mark at the mill, on a new county road passing from Front street, Northward. This will be a great convenience to persons coming to the mill and thence to Salem from the North and East.

MARSHFIELD, Coos County, Ogn.

Please insert the following:

HOLTON.—At Marshfield, Coos county, Oregon, September, 14th, 1877, to the wife of G. Holton—THREE DAUGHTERS.

The "three graces" weighed respectively 8 7/8, and 6 1/2 pounds. "Crops never fail in Oregon." All honor to Coos county and three cheers and a tiger for mother, father and the twins. K. O. M.

The Plummer Fruit Dryers.

Mr. Plummer is meeting with great and deserved success in the sale of his fruit dryers, having already sold sixty, with more orders on hand. This success is based on the fact that his fruit ranks with the very best put upon the market and sells to the very best advantage. It can be shipped to any part of the world and claim to be a first rate article. Ten of these dryers have been sold in Walla Walla; fourteen have been put into operation in the vicinity of Butteville. The fruit crop seems to be good through the State and the scarcity of fruit in California, where very little has ripened, will cause a demand for what we can manufacture and is a reason why fruit growers should make the most of their orchards the present year.

Some parties are very industriously circulating reports that Mr. Plummer is infringing some other patent and has no patent of his own for his machines. On the contrary Mr. Plummer has three different patents on his machines that cover every part and minute of his process and it is hardly possible that the commissioner of Patents has granted these patents in conflict with the rights of any other patentee. If he has, the proper way is for those interested to commence suit to show the fact. That they do not do so is a sure indication that Mr. Plummer is right, and as he has the Patent office on his side those who want fruit dryers need have no fear in purchasing. He is a very energetic and enterprising man and has certainly a genius for invention.

As will be seen from his card published elsewhere, he offers special premiums of \$75 for the best displays of dried fruits made by his machines. He informs us that he is determined to show at the coming State Fair the finest collection and display of dried fruits made by his machines, that ever was seen in this State, and he is the man to do what he undertakes.

The following testimonials show the success of his machines:

WHEATLAND, Feb. 1, 1877. Mr. Plummer, Dear Sir: With the Family Dryer I bought of you at the State Fair my two little boys with some help from their mother have dried eight hundred dollars worth of fruit worth 12 1/2 cents per pound, said by good judges to equal the samples at State Fair. A. P. ROBERTSON.

Mr. W. S. Plummer, Dear Sir: In reply to yours of Feb. 10th, I would say that I have handled a large amount of Plummer Dried Fruits and in no instance has it failed to bring the very highest market price of any fruit sold in this city. Yours, etc. W. K. LEVERING & Co. Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants. 315 Front Street, San Francisco.

W. S. Plummer Esq., Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to inform you that the fruits in my care at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876, prepared by you dryer process and placed by me on exhibition, gave the best of satisfaction and were particularly admired by visitors from the old States and especially by the Commissioners from Germany, France and Italy who pronounced them superior to the same kind imported from their own country. Yours &c. A. J. DUPON, Commissioner from Oregon. Portland, May 28, 77.

From Yamhill Reporter, Feb 18th 1877: "I wish to give the farmers of our county some of my experience in fruit raising. For several years I have had a large amount of fruit but it was of very little value, so that I had about decided to dig up the trees and start from the land. One year ago I would have given any man the use of the land, (40 acres) for one year, to clear it of fruit trees. No one offered to do this, and last year I concluded to dry my fruit, and after about one-half the crop had perished, I got a Plummer Dryer. I dried \$800 worth, and my dryer including a building 20x25 feet, cost me \$700. Six loads, using one-half cord of wood, can dry sixty bushels of apples in ten hours. I propose to plant 2,000 prune trees in the Spring. I believe we can do better than to let our fruit waste. I like my dryer very much, and am now glad I did not dig up my orchard. A. L. ALDERMAN."