A Cute Invention. Lieut. Fred Schwatka of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, now stationed somewhere in the Sioux country and son of F. G. Schwaks, of this city, spends his spare time in inventing. His father has received his latest effort, which is a knife for hunting and army use. The knife is easily carried and carries its own sharpener, a spoon and fork, and judging from the cut and explanation sent, it is just the cheese for the object intended. A patent has been applied for, and we should not be surprised to learn that Fred had made

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 in his degree, of every planist. Whoever and other information inquire of S. A plays anything well must first have so worked it into his brain and fingers by Clarke, at the FARMER office, Salem.

From N. Plummer, M. D., Auburn, N. H. "Although averse to countenancing patent "Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Willo Cherry. This preparation I have used in tuy practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual 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 whose every day the papers certonicle 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 agon ies of this cruel complaint. Dyspepsia is one of the most depressing diseases afflict-ing 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 SYRUE. For years it has been scattering in blessings abroad. There is, probably, no disease which experience has so amply 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 citi-zens 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, Oler Water Color.

Dr. H. SMITH,

DENTIST. SALEM, OREGON.

Office moved over BREYMAN BROS, NEW STOR Office hours from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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Nut and Shade Trees, IN FULL ASSORTMENT. Send for Descriptive Catalogue

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BEST FAMILY PLOUR, BAKER'S EXTRA, XXX. SUPERFINE AND GRAHAM. MIDDLINGS, BRAN, AND SHORTL Constantly on Hand.

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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 tent, 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 anna n. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

A discount of tou per cent, will be allowed for cash Letters to be addressed to P. SCHULZE, Lau Agent O. & C. R. R. Portland, Oregon.

S. H. CLAUGHTON. NOTARY PUBLIC, theal Estate Agent, and Collector of Claims, will promptly at tend to ALL business entrusted to his care. MAKING CONVEYANCES A SPECIALITY. Office at the Post Office, Trobarson, Or.

PIANO TEACHERS AND CONCERT PIANISTS.

BY JOHN C. FILLMORE.

Dr. Hans von Bulow is reported to have said: "If I stop practice for one day, I notice it in my playing; if I stop two days, my friends notice it; if I stop three days, the public notices it."

Whether this great master of the pianoforteever said this or not, the principle embodied in the statement is undeniably true, and its truth can be attested by the experience of every planist.

The virtuoso, however great his natural gifts, must become and remain such by dint of uaremitting daily practice ; and what is true of the virtueso is true, numerous correct repetitions that its execution becomes an automatic process, or rather a spontaneous reflex, so that whatever suggests the piece at once sets in motion the process of artistic performance, which then goes on with as much freedom and spontaneity as the warbling of a bir.l.

I suppose there is no earnest; thoughtful piano teacher who does not daily realize, in sad experience, the force of the principles stated above. I say "earnest and thoughtful," because, fortunately, there seem to be some pianists and piano teachers in whom vanity and conceit take the place of earnestness and thoughtfulness, and who cannot get themselves dis-abused of the notion that they are virtuosos even by the most humiliating experiences, which only excite their envy and jealousy of more favored artists and more generous critics than themselves. But the real teacher has the artist spirit. He recognizes the fact that the art he is to serve embodies some of the noblest conceptions of the human mind, works to the study of which he may worthily devote his best powers; and he believes with all his heart that whenever he can succeed in bringing his pupils into such relations to the master-piece of musical composition that they really appreciate them, in form and spirit, are inspired with love and enthusiasm for them, and have learned from their own experience to place the same elevated estimate upon them which he himself does, he has done a noble and a sacred work, one which he would not exchange for any other whatsoever.

But one of the most important, if not indeed wholly indispensable means of accomplishing this work is the giving his pupils opportunity to hear the best compositions, and especially those which they study, played in a way which shall realize their author's conception. In the case of a teach in a small town, isolated from the musical opportunities of a large city, he himself is often the only available resource for this purpose. Even in a city. virtuosos are only rarely to be heard, and if they were to be heard ofteners the needs of a pupil require still more frequent opportunities of hearing. The teacher, therefore, feels the necessity of being able to play for his pupils the composition he gives them to study, as an indispensible means of enabling them to realize the composer's idea. Then, too, he is frequently called upon to play in pub-lic, and desires to do so. Apart from any desire to shine, assisting the public to a desire to shine, assisting the public to a comprehension of good music is a part of his work as an educator, and he would be glad to make his own performances available in this direction also. Teachers find almost the whole of their available strength taken up in the actual work of teaching, so that only the fraction remains for practice, for study, for reading, for general intellectual improvement. By concentrating his desultory practice on a few things, one may be able to play them somewhat satisfactorily, but there is a cast difference between the performance of even simple things by such a player, and the playing of them by one who continually devotes all his time and strength to playing. Other things being equal, the immense practice and experience of a virtuoso to tell on everything he does, and renders all his work superior to that of the man who can only do a little by How great reason of his limitations. these limitations are we learn from the well-known anecdote of Czerny, who was obliged to decline Beethoven's request to play his E-flat major concreto in public, on the ground that his constant teaching had unfitted him for its performance, Czerny was one of the first pianists of his day, but he had been earning his living by teaching twelve hours a day; and un

der such circumstances playing was im-Unfortnately, the number of artists of the highest rank now available in America for such service as I have indicated above is very limited. I may say indeed that I really know of but one, Mme Julia Rive-King. If there are others, I have not had the good forture to hear them, and the West, at least, knows nothing o

We need not only teachers, whom the number is already legion, but profes-sional planists, numbers of them, and I believe that thoroughly competent ones would be well supported. Who will supply the lack? Are there not men and women in New York and Boston who are or might be virtuosos? Why must men-like William Mason, for instance, devote themseives to teaching? Is the East be-hind the West in its patronage of artists? Shall we not soon see a division of la-bor in the musical field betwen teachers and pianists, each class supporting and supplementing the other, and working in harmony for the same results? I hope

Reporters Provided For.

Editors and reporters for the Press will b provided with ample facilities for obtaining end transmitting information, by officers o he Society. But no reporter, unless known as such to some member of the Board, or provided with a certificate from the publish er of the paper be claims to represent, shall be entitled to free admission to the grounds. Permits for reporters can be obtained from be Secretary.

Brick Kiln Burned. Mr. Geo. Collins has just completed the barning of a kiln of 200,000 brick at the Pententiary'yard. The most of the work on the kiin had to be done in the rain, yet it has been satisfactory completed and a first-class lot of brick produced, which Mr. Collins has

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Oct. 3.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt, president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, to-night issued a general order to officers and employees, notifying them that an advance of 5 per cent upon the compensa-tion of all employees of the company affected by the July reduction of 10 per cent. and whose pay amounts to less than \$2,000 per year, will be made on and after Novem-

Reading, Va., Oct. 3 -The trial of the riot-Reading, Va., Oct. 3.—The trial of the rioters was resumed this morning. The prosecution catled Jzs. Low, Geo. Alexander and James Bowman, formerly employed as firemen and engineers of the Philadeldhia and Rasding rallroad, who are induced to leave their employment and become morning. their employment and become members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. They testified that a union meeting was held Saturday evening previous to the burning of the Lebanon valley bridge, at which suggestions were made that the bridge could be blown up with a keg of powder. Something

blown up with a keg of powder. Something was also said of a general agreement, but no definite action was taken.

Cheyenne, Oct. 3.—Notwithstanding that the Black Hill stage company offer a reward of \$1,000 for the capture of the notorious outlaws who have infested the northern ends of both the Sidney and Cheyenne routes, the remain at large and continue their depreda remain at large and continue their depreda-tions. They were unmasked and on last night in the vicinity of Buffalo Gap, on the Sidney route, stopped the North bound coach, which, however, contained but one passenger besides Division Agent Cook. Pas-

passenger besides Division Agent Cook. Passengers have become so cautions that very. little currency is carried by them, and the robbers were only rewarded with a seven dollar haul. They were identified as Blackburn, Wall. Laughing Sam and the Kid.

Denver, Oct. 3.—Returns from yesterday's election in this State are very tardy and meagre. Stone for judge of the Supreme Court, nominee of both parties, is elected without opposition. No other nominees on the State ticket. The woman's suffrage amendment is defeated. In Denver the Republicans elect Stiles mayor by 31 majority, and all close except one alderman in the 5th ward and coroner.

and an close except.

Advices from Camp Robinson say (wenty lodges left Spotted Tail last night, and that for every lodge that comes in six go out.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Prof. Henry of the Smithsonian Institute, received the follow-

ing telegram to day:

"A comet was discovered by Temple at Florence, October 2d; right ascension 2F hours, 54 min.; declenation south 10 deg. and 19 min.; daily motion, 90 min. toward the southward. The comet has a small bright

Washington, Oct. 4.—A heavy rain storm did considerable damage to the interior department. The entire north ball, occupied by the patent office was flooded. The celling of the north ball being expected to fall, guards were stationed to warn people of the danger. Business in the land office is entirely suspended and land records suffered con-siderably. It is feared some of them will be destroyed before they can be placed in dry

The damage to the Ninth and G streets wings of the patent office from the beavy rain to day is very great, many records and public papers being thoroughly srturated with water, which flowed into the Ninth street rooms and hall so rapidly this afternoon that it was found necessary to cut a hole through the immense wall of the building to let it out. It is now feared by many that the damage by flood may prove as great

ing to let it out. It is now feared by many that the damage by flood may prove as great as that by the late fire.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—The greenback convention assembled this afternoon. There is a meager showing of delegates. A committee was appointed to confer with working men with the executive committee of the State Grange now in session, and invite them to unite in the deliberations of the convention.

After a very lengthy preamble, embracing all the grievances of the party against the government, the resolutions demand immediate repeol of the resumption act; the issue of greenbacks to be a full legal tender and in sufficient quantity to redeem all the bon is; recommend an amendment to the constitution restrining Congress from granting the public lands to any corporation; demand that all national banks be required to sur-render their circulation for cancellation, and

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The Journal's Denver special says: Complete returns give a satisfactory Republican majority. This county increased to 500. Republican U. S. Senator and Representative for next year are cer-St. Louis, Oct. 4 -To-day is observed as

Fair holiday. Not less than 75,000 persons visited the grounds? In the \$1,000 race Little Fred first, Dictator second.

Elmira, Oct. 4.—At the tenth annual seasion of the Grand Order of the Conductors' Brotherhood of the United States, it was unanimeusly resolved that in care any bro-

unanimeusly resolved that in care any brother shall engage in a strike of railway employees he shall be expelled.

Lewes, Del., Oct. 5.—The storm last night was the most furious and destructive that has visited Delaware in many years. About 120 sail, mostly wood laden and colliers, lay in the harbor. Ten vessels, mostly schooners, foundered at their moorings. At daylight the unfortunate crews were discovered clinging to the rigging of the sunken vessels, and ware rescued at great peril by small boats.

Pottsville, Oct. 5.—An excursion train on the Pickering Valley R. R., when near Phonizville last night, was badly wrecked by the rains washing the track. About 200 persons were on the train. Up to 9:30 this morning, dispatches show 12 killed and

about 59 wounded,
Philadelphia, Oct. 5.—The State central committee of the Greenback and United Labor parties have agreed to unite for the purpose of conducting the present campaign, and will be known as the boited Greenback.

and will be known as the United Greenback and Labor State Central Committee.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Indicator, a Wall street journal, says the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will apply to Congress during the confing winter for an extension of time, original time limit having expired, and if granted will proceed at once to extend their lines from Bismarck into Monusastern Washington and Idaho.

Boston, Oct. 6.—The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, in apputal conven-

of Wool Manufacturers, in annual conven-tion, expressed the opinion generally that it was impossible at present for our manufac-curers to contend in the markets of the world with the cheap labor and low rates of inter

with the case place and the far of Europe,
Washington, Oct. 5.—The water damaged the land records less than at first believed.
None will be totally destroyed.
New Orleans, Oct. 5.—The colored Odd Fellows' Grand United Order of Odd Fellows' Awaring have been in session here.

lows of America have been in session here during the week, with representatives pres-gramma to day, 1,500 were in line, with sev-eral bands of music.

If you want a good, round, smooth, swee! toned Organ-one that is made of the best of material, and will last a lifetime-get the Whitney & Holmes, ot J. H. Hobbins, Port-

FOREIGN.

London, Oct. 3 -The insction of the Rossian armies in Asia is explained by an effi-cial dispatch from St. Petersburg announcing that an insurrection started in the central districts of Daghestan about the 12th of September, gradually apread until central and Southern Daghestan, including the coast districts, were involved. On the 23d and 24th the Russians attacked the main body of

24th the Russians attacked the main body of the insurgents, 6,000 strong, and defeated and dispersed them. It is now believed the insurrection will not give further trouble. Regusa, Oct. 3—Two thousand Bashi Ba-zouks and 2,000 cavalry have arrived at Mostar, Herzegovina, where a force of 10,000 is concentrating to recover the territory con-

guered by the Montenegrins.
Essen, Oct 3.—Russia has ordered 306
Krupp cannon.

Constantinople, Oct. 3 -An imperial tirade Constantinople, Oct. 3—An imperial traces is published appeinting Reous Pasha to the command of the army of the Balkans at Schipka, and Sucliman Pasha to the command of the army of the Danube, vice Mehemet Ali, recalled.

Cettinje, Oct. 3.—Some strong detatchments of Bashi Bazouks who attempted to enter Montenegro near Suttorien, were repulsed on Monday, after several hours sanguinary

fighting.

Bucharest, Oct. 3.—Greater activity is observable before Plevna since Monday. The reserves and reinforcements have strived. It is thought operations will commence early next week. A Russian official dispatch, dated from be-

fore Pleyns, states that on Monday and Tues-day Grand Duke Nicholas, Prince Charles, of Roumanis, and Gen. Todieben inspected the Russian and Roumanian positions. All the Russian and Roumanian works are well advanced.

advanced.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—This afternoon the night gang of Chinese, who work in the smelting works, were resting in their house on the 11th and D, when a gang of tramps broke in and attacked them. The Chinese about equaled the tramps in number it is believed, for they showed fight and a serious conflict ensued. Six of the Chinamen are badly bruised and cut. Two of the tramps have been caught. They say they arrived from the East, having beaten their way on the trains.

on the trains.

Russia has offered to clear obstructions from the mouth of the Danube if neutral powers will guarantee to prevent the entrance of Turkish men-of-war during the

trance of Turkish men-of-war during the present war.

Karajal, Oct. 3.—A general attack was made on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line this morning. Gen. Mellkoff was in command. Under orders of Grand Duke Michael, the key of Mukhtar's fosition, which was defended by only a single battalion, was attacked on three sides and captured. The battalion was annihitated. The Turks tried to recapture this point, but were repulsed. Further progress of the Russians was insignificant, but hopes are entertained of cutting off Mukhtar from Kars. The Russians bivouscked on the couquered positions. Fighting is sure to recommence early tomorrow. About 1,500 Russians were killed and wounded. The Turks were misled by their spies, and only expected to be attacked on their flanks.

Loudon, Oct. 4.—A Belgrade dispatch re-ports active interchange of communications between Servis and Greece, the dispatch of cannon to the frontier, and other warlike

Vienna, O. t. 4—A dispatch says a number of Poles have been arrested for connection with the recent conspiracy. The fact that arms have been seized at various railway stations in Austria has produced a great sensation, as it seems to indicate that some at-tempt was intended in the direction of Po

tempt was intended in the direction of Poland as well as Roumania.

Constantinople, Oct. 4.—Mukhtar, Pasha telegraphs a long account of Wednesday's battle, which appears to have been indecisive. He says' his outposts withdrew from Great Camiar, which is probably the position the capture of which by Gen. Melikoff was described in the dispatch from Karaja yesterday. The Russian attacks on Little Camiar and Kizlepah were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks being threatened by six Cambar and Kulepah were unsuccessful. On the right the Turks being threatened by six battalions, assumed the off-nsive. They stormed Gladidagh and after five hours' fixiting pursued the Russians to Aspackal. Night stopped the conflict and both sides maintained their position. Mukhtar Pasha estimates the Russian loss at 500; Turkish oss unknown. Fasel Pasha is wounded. There was no fighting on Thursday except at Karajalete, of which he gives no details. The rumor that two Russian generals were killed is unfounded. The porte in a dispatch to its representatives claims that Mukhtar

gained an overwhelming victory.

London, Oct. 4—A Rusichuck special of Oct. 3d says the renewal of the bombardment by the Russian batteries at Giurgevo efficied enormous damage upon the town of Rustchuck. A great proportion of the houses are in ruins. Only a few remain entire. The

are in ruins. Only a few remain entire. The entrenchments, however, are infact. The health of the garrison and inhabitants is good, and casualties are few.

A Beigrade special says the militia has been ordered to assemble by the 8th inst.

It is announced from Constantinople that Suleiman Passia has arrived at Rasgrad.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Rasgrad.

Vienna, Ost. 4.—Trusty reports from Berlin state that by Emperor William's special order a note has been sent to Constantinople very earnestly urging that the principles of humanity should be no longer violated. He don't exactly threaten the Turks, but leaves no doubt of the high indignation felt, and that the German government don't intend silently and indifferently to look on.

London, Oct. 5.—Further particulars of the battle before Kars make it evident that the Russians assaulted the Turkish positions along the whole line, and were repulsed

the Russians assaulted the Turkish positions along the whole line, and were repulsed with heavy loss. The main action was fought Tuesday. The Turkish line extended from Great and Little Yagui, two fortified hills in the Kuniskada plain, as far as Ani, on Aractai river, with the center advanced lowards Vere and resting on Kiziliepe. Russians reinforced by new troops and those lately employed against the Caucasian insurgents began the battle at daybreak Tuesday by an assault on the Great Yagni, the extreme outwork of Mukhtar Pasha's fortifications, twelve miles due east of Kars. The cations, twelve miles due east of Kars. The Turks seem to have been taken by surprise. Turks seem to have been taken by surprise. A single Turkish battalion defending Great Yagoi was cut to pieces or captured with the post after two hours' obstinate defense, which gave the Turks opportunity to prepare for the next assault. Up to this point all accounts agree, but regarding it subsequent events they are very conflicting.

A Turkish official dispatch says a great battle ensued, lasting 13 hours. The repeated Russian attacks were repulsed with heavy loss.

A telegram from Mukhtar Pasha, dated Thursday evening, announces that the Rus-sians were defeated on all sides with a loss of 5 counciled. They have fallen back on Karejal, pursued by the Turks.

London, Oct., 5 — A telegram from Moscow states that forelligence is received there that the Russians repulsed two alraeks by Mokhtar Pasha Thursday, with heavy loss A correspondent with Gen. Melikoff-army, telegraphing from Roserecheno, under date of Thursday, says: At 3 o'clock this fernoon the Russians were surroundin, Kizhilepe, when Mukhtar Pasha, deeperatat seeing his communication with Karsthreatened, advanced against our center with

twenty battalions. The Turks were received with a crushing artillery fire. The Russian tirallicurs grove them back, pursuing them to Soubatan till nightfall. The Turks were utterly demoralized, and everywhere took to dight. To morrow (Friday) a great battle is expected along the whole front, when we hope to cut Mukhtar's communications and render his position hopeless. Our loss is un-known, but over 2,000 are reported missing.

A Russian buttetin from totalia Michael's headquarters at Karajak dated the 4th, says: After the capture of Great Yegui it was found that Little Yagui was so strongly fortified that the attempt to assault it was considered premature. After 13 battalions cent from the Turks to reinforce Mukhiar Pasha had been repulsed, our troops fortifi-

ed themselves in the positions they occupied.
Our loss Tuesday was 3.009 killed and wounded. The enemy's losses are not less.
Bucharest, Oct. 5—Considerable discussion is going on relative to the means of keeping communication across the Danube open during the winter. One plan suggest-ed, is constructing a bridge upon floating iron cylinders. Another plan is for a fleet of steamers to be kept constantly crossing. Supporters of the latter plad point to the fact that the Hudson river ferries are kept going during the winter under far more disadvan-tageous circumstances relative to the ice and current than would have to be encountered

on the Danube.

Vienns, Oct. 5.—A correspondent says Mehemet Ali's removal is due to the intrigues of jealous Turkish arrivals, who accused him of surrounding himself with German and other foreign officers who revealed his plans to the Russians. The Egyptian prince, Hassen, is prominent amongst Mehemet's detractors. It is notable that Mehemet Ali's last setion failed in a great measure because the Egyptian troops did not support him.

London, Oct. 5.—According to unofficial accounts the Russians under Grand Duke Michael, have been defeated between Ani and Katio. Two Russian generals were killed.

A Beflin dispatch says the Russians offi-

A Berlin dispatch says the Russians offi-cially acknowledge the loss of 52,000 men up to Sept. 27th.

Bound Over.

Richard Osborn was before Recorder C. W. Bowie this morning charged with making an assault with a dangerous weapon upon George W. Belt last Saturday evening. He was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury in the sum of \$200. Not being cble to give the required bail he languishes in the county iall.

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 circusting reports that Mr. Plummer in 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 minutte 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 suse 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 de-termined 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 sucess of his machines:

WHEATLAND Feb. 1, 1877.
Mr. Plummer, Deir Sir: With the Family Dryer I boughto you at the State Fair my two little boys with some help from their mother have dried Eight hundred doliars worth of fruit worth 12½ cents per pound, said by good judges to equal the samples at State Fair. A. P. Robberson.

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 falled to bring the very highest market price of any fruit sold in this city. Yours, etc.

W. K. LEVERIDGE & CO.

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchauts.
318 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, cave the best of satisfaction and were particularly admired by visitors from the old 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. DUFUR, Commissioner from Oregon.

Portland, May 28, '77

From Yamkill Reporter, Feb 18th 1877: "I wish to give the farmers of our county "I wish to give the larmers of our county some of my experies a in trait raising. For everal 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 arm 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 dry my fruit, and after about one-half the crop had perished, I got a Plummer. half the crop had perished, I got a Plummer beyor. I dried \$500 worth, and my dryer including a building 20:33 feet, cost me \$700. 5x hands, using one half cord of wood, can dry sixty bushels of apples in ten hours. I propose to plant 2 000 prone 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,"