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State Grange Deputies for 1877

	Post Office.	Express.
A Helder	.Corvallie	Corvallis
Enoch Skirving N W Randall	.Butte Creek Oregon City	
J W Hayes G M Gardner	.Myrtle Creek ,Drain's Station.	
Plympton Kelly	East Portland	East Portland
P F Castleman G W Hunt	.Butteville Sublimity	Salem
JN T Miller	.Jacksonville	Jacksonville
F A Patterson	· HickLesi	
J J Charlton	.Goose Lake	Jacksonville
Daniel Pleater		
James W Matlock		
R A Irving	.Lebanon	Albany
John End.		
J Sappington	MeMinnvilla Gaston	
D B Rinehart	Canyon City	Canyon City
E W Convers	Tillamook	North Yambill
J S White	Wester	Weston
Goos. J Henry Suroeder		
WASHIN	GTON TERRITORY.	
S W Rrown	.Vagengver	
R P Stein	Dayton	***********
L S Ringer		
M Z Goodale	The state of the s	
S S Markham	Chehalis Point	
L G Abbott E Longuire	.Yelm	**********
Julius Horton		
T M Diagnos	.Claquato	
C P Cook	Ellensburg	abstact to acc
In any county where the most suitable, and properly indicate to m in many instances I is pointments without ki	the Deputy a; i the Granges of the e a choice, I will ave been obliged nowledge as to fit WM	be locality will be pleased, for to make ap- ness.
Master	Oregon State Grai	ige, P. of II.
		and .

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 Sanner. No. 165, in Crawfording, and and 3rd Saturdays, at 2 p. m.
Syraeuse No. 53, at Millers Station, 4th Saturday, at 1 p. m.
Lebanon No. 21, at Lebanon, 2d and 4th Saturday, at 10 s. m.
Grand Prairie No. 10, 4th Saturday.

Knoz Butte No. 22, 1st and 3rd Satur-Santiam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Brownsville No. 19, 1st and 2nd Satur-

days.
Tangent, No. 7, 1st and 3rd Fridays, at 10 Harrisburg, No. 11, 1st and 3rd Satur-

days, 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 Saiurday 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.

Cresswell, No. 64, 4th Saturday, 1 p. m. Eugene, No. 56, in Eugene City, 3rd Sat-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

Siuselaw, No. 51, first Saturday in each month, at 10 s. 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 34 Sa'ur-days in each month, except in August, Sep-tember, 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. dutte Creek, No. 82, 3rd Saturday, at 10

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

Marion County Pomona Grange

Will meet on the first Friday in December at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Grange Hall, Howell Prairie. A full attendance is desired. G. W. HUNT.

Hotes of Travel AMONG THE PATRONS OF LINN AND LANE.

Editor Willamette Farmer: Leaving home on the 10th of November, and taking the Stayton stage for Turner's Station, I arrived in time for the train to Albany. I noticed some fields of flax that were being wintered over without harvesting. We passed through a delightful country, and arrived at Halsey about one o'clock, and sisters McMichael, Kiser, and Taylor were on the platform to welcome me, with the Grange already in session. Bro. Mc-Michael was presiding, and there was a good attendance, notwithstanding the incessant rain. The exercises were quite interesting. Among the speakers, we noted Bros. Kiser, Master of Charity Grange, McClure, Master of Grange No. 10, Porter, Master of Peoria Grange, Dr. Brackens, late of Missouri. The Grange here has a model co-operative store, literally filled with goods, and three clerks busy. After the Grange closed, we went home with Bro. and Sister Kiser, and such

cordial people are pleasant to meet. You may be sure they have a fine farm here .-Next morning. Bro Kiser took me on my journey to Bro. McMichael's. On our way, I observed a fine field of fall wheat literally surrounded with wild geese, but the field itself was "twined" in such a manner that the geese could not alight in it. This was new to me, and perhaps could be adopted by many farmers with profit. While erjoying the hospitality of Bro. and Sister Mc., the question of who Aunt Mehepsabeth is, was discussed. I gave them Sister Mehepsabeth's regards, and told them we would hear from her soon. Bro. Mc. took me to Harrisburg, six miles further. On the way, I saw several machines standing out in the field. This is certainly bad policy, but of course they did not belong to Grangera. We noticed that Bro. Mc. had built a good, substantial machine-house, and his machinery

was all nicely noused. We certainly think

such a one could be built with profit on ev-

ery large farm.

Harrisburg is well situated on the river, and has some evidences of substantial prosperity. We took dinner with a Brother who knows how to keep a botel. We here took the cars for Eugene City. Passing along, I could not help thinking how strange that any one should be dissatisfied with our lovely Oregon, literally one great wheat-fie d .-On arriving at Eugene, I could not help exclaiming, What a beautiful sight!-located midway between Spencer's and Skinner's Buttes. The State University is certainly well located here; the the students number two hundred or more at present. We here stopped at the hotel, and for the first time in our life heard a song entitled "The Little Brown Jug," sung by some festive parties, and, judging the town by the hotel, Eugene City must be a gay, good-humored, festive city must be a gay, good-humored, festive city. Bro, Marion Wilkins, of the Grange co-operative store here, came for me, and I went home with him. He is surrounded by an interesting lamily, and I became much stached to his excellent wife. On arriving at the Gronge hall, we found the meeting presided over by Bro. Bond; secretary, Bro. Knox. The attendance was good, considering the incessant rain. The business interests of Lane county seem to be in the hands of able, clear-headed men of more than orof able, clear-headed men of more than or-dinary ability, judging by this, my first, visit to their Council, and their co-operative store is a decided success. How could it be otherwise, if managed by competent business men? After the business of the Council was over, we accepted the hospitality of Bro, and Sister Belshaw, and went with them of my own better half in his mania for shade. I shall not soon forget my vssit to Eugene City and Bao. Belshaw's foteresting frmily. Mr. John Simpson is Steward of Lane County Council, and J. W. Cox is

Gatekeeper. On arriving at Salem, on our way home we found no co-operative store, but we did find a free ride to the Chemeketa Hotel. I believe guests are not charged either to or from the hotel, in their omnibus, and we did feel quite at home here, the best kept hotel, perhaps, in all Oregon-the rooms are so high and airy and everything seems so

After resting here awhile, we found our old home in the beautiful Waldo Hills, somewhat wearled with travel, but with the firm conviction that the Grange is a permanent institution, and must go forward to grander results than are yet dreamed of by

its most sanguine supporters. MRS. E. N. HUNT.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY.

Our valley is not the least among the many valleys on the coast. As far as I here visited these valleys. I think Tillamook is the best, taking everything into consideration. Our resources are great-our timber cannot be excelled in the known world, and our water power is unsurpassed; and it will be equal to Coos Bay for coal when men come in with capital to develope the mines. We have as good farming land as there is under the sun, the soil rich and fertile, producing everything that will grow in Oregon, and as much of it. All it wants is men and women who will work for their living, and they can make as good a living here as anywhere in Oregon, and the reason we don't raise more than we do is, we want to make our living easy, without much hard work. This valley can't be heat for dairying opening. can't be beat for dairying purposes. The climate is good, cool in summer and warm in winter—and the temperature is even, notwithstanding we have mists of rain here.

withstanding we have mists of rain here.

We want more machinery here than we have. We have only two threshing machines here, and one of them is a tread endless chain machine, and it is said to take longer to thresh a crop than it does to raise it, and with more expense; the cost of the hands and threshers takes it about all. Our disheries are good; there are two establishments here, one puts up in cans, the other salts in barrels, and I understand that they catch from three to five hundred to the seine a night. Any one wishing to make a home here, either by taking up a homestead or here, either by taking up a homestead or buying improved land, would do well to call on me. I live on Long Prairie, on Trask river.

Jos. GRABEL.

The people of California say this moon is a dry one. Old J. Piuvius must have upset it and all the water fell in Oregon.

Book Farming.

A reading farmer, a book farmer, is simply he who avails himself of facts already demonstrated by men of thought and practice, thus giving him greater strength and capacity in life's work, and saving to him the chagrin of failure, the loss of valuable time in laboring to solve problems by himself alone. And how shall this best be done? Plainly by reading standard books and well-conducted agricultural journals, as well as by meeting together and discussing methods of culture and practice. The accumulated knowledge of the world should be utilized as far as possible by each individual. Man is superior to the lower animal mainly from the fact that he can avail himself of the recorded experience of others, who have preceded him, for his guidance, and hence does not need to commence at the bottom round of the ladder each time. The man who does to the contraction of the ladder each time. The man who does not need to commence at the bottom round of the ladder each time. The man who does not thus avail himself of such opportunities, signifies I is willingness to be a child of knowledge, to be a slave to ignorance, to spend his life and strength in vain battling with nature's forces, which wiser heads have learned to conquer in a far easier manner. The onward march of thought and progress has cheapened every other manufacture. Why not admit the invigorating life of investigation and advance into agriculture?

Fences in the United States

Fences in the United States.

The latest and most reliable statistics fur nished by the U.S. Agricultural Bureau show that in the United States there are 250,-502,614 acres of land enclosed by fences. The total length of fences standing on this land is 1,519,200,000 rods. This fence costs, excepting near the great pineries of the country, from \$1 25 to \$2 per rod. Taking the lowest figure of \$1 25, the total cost for fences now standing in this country, amounts to \$2,024, oco 000 000; just about the amount of the national debt. This enormously costly property is wearing out, rotting out, and burning out at the rate of over \$200,000,000 per annum. This, too, is only one item of the burthens the farmers of the United States have to bear. Is it to be wonpered at that so many farmers are suffering under the baneful depression of heavy mortgages?

Good Cows.

James Lawrence, of Groton, Mess., gives the following as the yield of his four cows all full Guernseys: For the first twelve weeks after calving, 3,314, 3.998, 4,488 and 2,766 pounds. Total from calving 35 weeks, 6,633 pounds; 47 weeks, 8,977 pounds; 31 weeks, 7,652 pounds; 45 weeks, 7,692 pounds; making a total for the four cows of 39,354 pounds, or 7,588 pounds, equal to 3,528 quarts per cow. Those of our readers who are in-terested in sending milk to city markets can readily place a value upon the yield of such cows. The third in the list above, gave, during the first twelve weeks after calving, an average of 21 pounds of but or per week His whole herd numbers fourteen cows and heifers. Their average yield last year was very nearly 5,000 quarts per cow.

What Rum Costs.

Judge Groo, of Orange County, speaking before the American Temperauce union, in Cooper Institute, said that Dr. Young, of the bureau of statistics, estimated that \$60,000,000 was spent annually in the production and consumption of letexicating liquor, while Dr. Hengman, a careful writer, puts it at \$375,000,000 in 1872. There is destroyed san,000,000 in 1872. There is desiroyed annually in this country forty million bushels of grain, or a bushel for every man, woman and child in the land. In addition to this lors, the people were called on to support the paupers and criminals created by the consumption of liquor. If the liquor traffic could be stopped, in one year enough money might be saved to pay the national debt. The costly government of New York is owing to the liquor traffic. There would is owing to the liquor traffic. There would be no need of five police justices and fifteen hundred police officers, he said, if it were not for the rum shops and the criminals made by

IRISH FARMERS IN NEW ENGLAND -The change in the character of mill operatives in New England during the east quarter of a and he grinned around for a week, but contary is well known. Until within that now I want to see him when he comes Meeting of Subordinate Granges

Bro. and Sister Belshaw, and went with them to their fine farm, where Bro. Belshaw has literally surrounded his home with beautiful shade trees. Bro. Belshaw reminds me of my own better half in his mania for of my own be places are tilled with Irish and French Canadians. The last State consus shows that a similar process of change has been in process in Massachusetts farming. The reports published do not give these details, and as yet it is impossible to state the magnitude of the change, but a very large number of Massachusetts farms are now owned by our Irish and Canadian fellow-citizens, who have bought out the "natives," and are settling down to sturdy agricultural life. It is a matter for regret that the average Yankee is losing the patience in toil which is needed for agricultural pursuits, but it is offset by the gratification at finding the foreign citi-zens acquiring the habits of economy and thrift which the fact we have mentioned shows. A stake in the ground is the best guaranty of good citizenship. Ownership of real estate makes men conservative, and improves the quality of their citizenship.—Bos-ton Commercial Bulletin.

> IN-AND IN BREEDING .- As a good deal on this subject has occurred in the Agricultural Gazette of late, I beg to state a point of breeding which came under my notice the other week, i. e., one of our small flock masters was delivering some four shear wethers from was delivering some four shear wethers from
> the Moor flock. All parties who saw them
> admired them greatly, and, of course, the
> master was questioned as to how he got such
> astounding sheep, and the answer was that
> they were never pampered or indulged, but
> when they had a good ram for getting, they
> did not part with him as a deal of people de,
> changing every two years or so. The last
> ram, which they were using now, they had
> in service for six years, and the ram before
> was his sire, and they had used him eight
> years. Those welhers were of the North Yorkshire Moor, and will weigh, when fit for the shire Moor, and will weigh, when fit for the butcher, 18 to 20 pounds per quarter.

A curious detail from the Shipka Pass is reported by a Russian eye-witness: "The first detachment of pioneers which had reached the crest of the pass had erected there a wooden post, surmounted by the Russian eagle, and had buried beneath it about fifteen roubles' worth of Russian coins. 'Now, your Honor,' said to me one of the soldiers, 'we have got Russian property in this soil. We have a right not to return it.' "Those words sounded like a prediction; it is around that post and the "Russian property" beneath it that for ten days and as many nights one of the most terrific and stubborn battles recorded in unodern warfare has been raging. A curious detail from the Shipka Pass is

The Kentucky Live Stock Record baving The Kentucky Live Stock Record having asserted, that whenever it was stated that a pound of butter was made from less than seven pounds of milk, there was either a mistake or a folsehood. Judge Hayes, of Clinton, Iowa, comes to the front with the assertion that he would not keep a Jersey cow on his farm that, during the Winter months, would not do better than that. He further says, that six pounds of milk from his cow Hager, H. R. 1893, in Winter, will make a pound of butter.

The Growth of Rome.

Since the removal of the capital to Rome, the population has increased nearly 100,000. It is now over 285,000, and, although, owing to the scarcity of houses, rents and the general expenses of living are higher than in other cities of Italy, it continues to grow. The first line of a street railway from the Porta del Popolo to the Ponte Molle, about two and a half miles, has been opened to facilitate the movement, and others are in contemplation. Senator Rossi, in order to supply the want of houses, has entered into a contract with the municipality for the construction of a new quarter on the Esquiline, chiefly for the working classes. He asks no privileges or compensation except the conprivileges or compensation except the con-cession of the site, some seven acres, and he promises to divide with the local authorities

Small Things.

Every farmer should have a small room, tight and warm, which he can lock and where he can keep his small tools. Then he wants a good, solid work beach, with an iron vise on one side, and a wooden one on the other.—For iron working he wants a solid piece of iron for an anvil, a seven-pound steel-face hammer, a riveting ham-mer, one large and one small cold chisel, two or three punches from one-fourth to three-eights inch, a rimmer and counter-sink, to be used with bit stock, a screw plate that will cut a screw from one-fourth to three eighths inch; then, just round iron of the various sizes, and ready-made nuts, he can make any bolt he wishes. For carpenter work, he wants a square, a shaving horse, drawing knife, a set of files, auger from one-half to two inches, a fine hand-saw, with coarse cross cut and rip saw, large cross cut saw for logs, and a grindstone.

DAD'S FINANCIEBING.

A farmer's wagon, in which were seated a family of eight, yesterday drove up to a house on Beaubien street and leaving his team at the curbstone, the farmer knocked on the door, drummed on the windows, and seemed determined to get in at every hazard. When all efforts had failed he returned to the wagon, hitched his horses, and the family sat down on the grass to wait. A lad who had watched the performance passed around the corner and suddenly discovered the boy whose parents lived in the house.

"Here-you-there's a whole family trying to get into your house!" he shouted.

"Hush-shut up!" whispered the other. "But they're visitors," continued the

Don't I know all about it!" growled the hiding boy-"didn't mam and see 'em drive up, and didn't we scoot out of the back door as the fellar came through the gate? I'm here and mam's over in that house, and we feel like some one ought to boot dad all over the

"Why! What did your father do!"
"What did he do? Why, he was out in the country buying poultry and rags, and he stopped at a farm house, made 'em believe he was a distant relashun and got his dinner for nothing. He came home and toll it as a big joke,

they show any signs of leaving?"
"Nary sign," replied the other, as he climbed the fence.

"Well, let 'em stick. Mam' won't come home, I'll be gone, and if this turns out a Black Friday for dad it'll

serve him right. Let's get where we can see his knees wabble as he turns the corner and sees his distant relashuns covering half an acre of ground."

Wonders of Art.

"What's this, mister?" said a curious countryman, who was wandering through a Washington street jeweler' store; as he spoke he rang a statue of Mercury with his horny knuckles. "That," said the attendant, "is Mer-

cury," and he passed on to wait upon a enstomer.

The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the messenger of the gods, and then beckoned to a companion at the other end of the store, to whom he said:

"Jim, what do you suppose that ere figger is?"

"I dunno;" responded Jim, in turn giving it a rap, "bronze, hain't it?"
"No," said the other, "taint; its quicksilver." "Wha-at! the stuff they put in ther-

mometers? Wa-al, I am durned. What'll they do next?" And after another long look the couple moved on impressed with the won-

ders of art.

Ice can be kept by simply covering it with sawdust pretty deep. The best bottom for ice is straw, about 12 to 18 inches in depth. Take care that there is no circulation of air at the bottom. The question of ventilation is a dispu-

ted one. A daily paper, to be called "Above the Clouds," is to be published the present season, on Mt. Washington. The first copy was issued July 16,

Little things should not be despised. The little toe is the smallest on the foot, but it always has the largest corn.

To what length may the widow go when she desires a new parent for her children? She may go one step father.

The city election in Salem takes place the first Monday in December. Bricklayers and their helpers-masons and hodfellows.

A crusty old bachelor says that Ad-am's wife was called Eve because when she appeared, man's day of happiness

was drawing to a close. A lazy boy complaining that his bed was too short, his father sternly replied: "That is because you are always too long in it, sir."

Peruvian Syrup.

Brooks, Me., Sept. 7, 1870.

Dear Sir—From early youth I was in feeble health, troubled with humor in my blood, weakness and debility of the system generally; was unable to labor much, and only at come light husiness, and then only with ally; was unable to labor much, and only at some light business, ond then only with great caution. Seven years ago, the past spring, I had a severe attack of Diphtheria which left my limbs paralized and useless, so I was unable to walk or even at up. Noticing the advertisement of Peruvian Syrur, I concluded to give it a trial, and to my great joy soon found my health improving, I continued the use of the Syrur until three bottles had been used, and was restoring, I continued the use of the Syrup until three bottles had been used, and was restored to complete health, and have remained so to this day. I attribute my present health entirely to the use of Peruvian Syrup, and hold ft in high estimation. I cannot speak too highly in its praise. I have in several cases recommended it in cases very similar to my own with the same Yours truly, CHARLES E. PEARCY.

From S. Thatcher, M. D., of Hermon, N. Y.

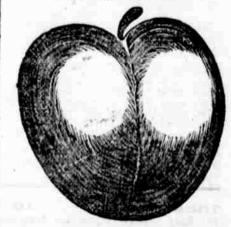
"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam the best cough medicine with which I am acquainted." Sold by all druggists. gists.

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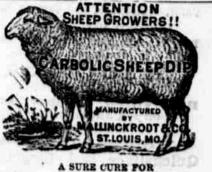
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Constantly on Hand. Highest Price in CASH

Paid for Wheat ATALL TIMES.

R. C. KINNEY. Sept 18tf Agent S. F. M. Co



THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Scab.

Screw Worm. Foot Rot. AND ALL

Parasites that infest Sheep. T IS SAFER. BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAP-THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR

Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL

One gallon is enough for one hundred to two un tred Sheep, according to their age, strength, and It is put up in PIVE-GALLON CANS-Price, \$18 per can. Send for circular, to

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