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Meeting of Subordinate Granges

LINN COUNTY.

Hope, No. 24, meets in Albany, on the Ist and 3 Saturdays of each month, at 10 a. m. Oak Piain, No. 6, in Halsey, 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 11 a. m.

Bunner, 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.

days. Santlam No. 37, 2nd and 4th Saturdays, at 10 a.m. 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 34 Saturdays, at 10

Happy Heme No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays Happy He me No. 46, 1st and 3d Saturdays in each mouth from October to June, and on the 1st Saturday 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 Satday, at 10 a. m.
Charity, No. 76, 21 Saturday,
Goshen, No. 101, 1st Saturday, at 10 o'clock
Junction City, No. 43, 2nd Saturday, at 1

p. m. Sinselaw, No. 51, first Saturday in each onth, at 10 a. 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 Satur

days in each month, except in Augus', Sep-tamber, and October, when it meets only on the 1st Saturday—at their hall in Salem. Abiqua, No 133, 4th Saturday. Rock Point, No 48, 34 Saturday, at 1 p. m. Butte 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 January, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at

Grange Hall, Salem. A full attendance is desired. The installation of officers will take place during this meeting. Work in the fifth degree.

G. W. HUNT.

The Red Hills.

process of grubbing by ganges of Chinamen, and I think O, how beautiful will be there rolling hills one day when these grubs are all cleared away and the face of the country all covered with growing grain which will be, too, the way things so be, too, the way things are now progressing. What causes this great change over the past, this desire to clear these lands? Why it is cided change of views upon this subject, the certainty of a market, one dollar and up- and unless these prove to be no discoverwards for wheat, is what puts sincws and les at all, a much more simple and pleasmuscles and bones to work. Then there are ant method of reforming drunkards than other things at work in favor of the hills. It is found that they produce bester than was once thought they could; one reason is food, that with the plows now in use good plow ing can be done, which was not the case formerly, and all farmers know that poor plowing produces poor crops in any land. Then the farmers on these rolling lands can be plowing and seeding all winter, while on the wet prairie lands they must wait till dry weather to work their land; which gives the hills the advantage in this particular. Then again the hills are well known to be the healthiest portion of this garden valley of

In Memoriam.

Whereas, it has pleased the Great Master o take from our Order our worthy Brother, John Igo, by the hand of death, therefore, Resolved, That we tender our sincere sym pathies to the bereaved relatives and numerous friends of the decessed. And as a token of respect we drape our hall in mourning and wear the usual budge for thirty days.

Signed by Mary J. Harris, Wm. Holder, Wm. G. Porter, Committee.

Willamette Grange, Dec. 6, 1877.

Game and Fish Raising.

our forests and streams, suggests a re-form in legislation for the protection of game, based upon the right of land-ting it to make a final terminus on Puget owners to that which is upon their own |Sound premises. What we need, it says, is a law not simply protecting game and have the land on which they are found.—
Then every man who owns a forest or stream would protect his property in game and fish as much as he would in game and nsn as much as he would pro-tect his poultry and sheep. A law pro-tecting fish and game can provide no adequate means to secure the protec-tion. A law making the fish of the State the property of those upon whose estate they are found, would make each land-holder in the State an interested keeper and guardian of his property. keeper and guardian of his property. Then every man will protect his own rights in his trout and grouse, as much as he would in his poultry and flocks. The territory of the State would be constantly under the eyes of the watchful guardians of their own rights. The de-populated streams would be filled either by natural increase of the few trout TAKINA.

In any county where the Deputy a, pointed is not the most suitable, and the Granges of the locality will properly indicate to me a choice, I will be pleased, for im many instances I have been obliged to make appointments without knowledge as to finess.

Master Oregon State Grange, P. of II.

Dy natural increase of the few trout that are left in them or by artificial propagation. Take any other time but bedtime for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighlicitle use so long as no ownership is created anywhere in the fish themselves.

The result of such laws would be, first the enrichment of the people of the will come all too soon when they will law that are left in them or by artificial day's sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bedtime for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighlicity and substing and sobbing in its sleep you could never do this. Seal their closing eyelids with a ki-s and a blessing. The time will law the enrichment of the people of the State. Every farm would become

a breeding ground for the most delicate and luxurious articles of food for proprietor, food enough to equal the product of the poultry yard and sheep-fold. The annual increase of fish and game, under favorable circumstances, is greater than the annual increase of domestic animals. The woods and streams furnish abundant supplies of costless food to their denizens. The proprietors in many cases, if they did not wish to secure their own game, could lease the privilege of shooting or fishing, as is done in other countries, for a sum that would exceed interest and taxes and furnish a handsome rev-

At a recent meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences in San Francisco, Dr. Baer invited attention to a eucalyptus tree standing in bully." Mrs. Cherrybles "give it up," and the proud ather explained "One is Sitting Bull, and the other is sitting bully." Mrs. Cherrybles fainted. tion to a eucalyptus tree standing in the grounds of the old German hospital on Brannan street. The tree had passed through the fire of Aug-ust, 1876, and exhibited the peculiarity of resisting the action of fire—a prop erty well understood in Australia. Dr. Kellogg stated that eucalyptus shingles were in common use in Australia, on account of their being fire-proof. It was impossible to fire a roof made of this material. There were some 132 species of eucalypti, but all semed to possess this non-combustible property to some extent.

Showing the results of scientific farming, while Austria produces on one square mile 3,796 head of stock, Prussia within the same limits, raises 5,537. France 5,970, Great Britain 11,447. In Belgium, where agriculture is most naturally pursued, a square mile pro-duces means of nourishment for 7,845 persons, whereas in Poland the farming produces food for only 2,229 persons per square mile, and, taking the world at large, a far less average than this is ob-

Chehnlpum Grange, No. 68, held their annual election at their Grange Hall in Joffernual election at their Grange field in Jefferson, December 21st, with the following result: M. N. R. Doty; O. Jesse Parrish; L. Louisa Miller; S. R. F. Myers; A. S. S., Fanny Reeves; C. James Anderson; T. Manuel Gunsalus; See, J. B. Looney; Ceres, Mrs. J. B. Looney; P., Mrs. J. Parrish, F., Angle Doty; L. A. S., Mrs. Jesse Looney; G. K. D. C. Shervin, Installation of officers will take place at their ball in Jefferson, the second Saturday in January, at 10 o'clock A. M. Members of the Order from other Granges are invited. N. R. Doty, Secretary.

A NEW THEORY.

of some intermiles between home and the city of Salem, I see large tracts of land in his reason, that the argument was con-

sidered closed up. But recent discoveries have led to a decided change of views upon this subject, and unless these prove to be no discoveries at all, a much more simple and pleasant method of reforming drunkards than anything yet attempted has been found out. It is nothing more nor less than the substitution of vegetable for animal the substitution of vegetable for animal the substitution of vegetable for animal

This theory was presented for the con-sideration of the British Association by a Mr Charles Napier, who produced in behalf of it a number of instances in which it was shown that wherever vege-

healthiest portion of this garden valley of the West, which is another grand advantage.
Yes, the hills are fast coming into favor, and the grubs must git.

L. B. J.

L. B. J. ago stated that many people found that while they could readily indulge their taste for vinous and alcoholic drinks in connection with animal food, they found that when a farinaceous diet was adopted they could not do so. But enough has been demonstrated to make the subject one of the greatest possible interest to the friends of temperance, and to induce experiments on a broad scale, in order to test its correctness.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL ROAD-ASTORIA ROUTE.

We can not deny but that a large num-The Vremont Watchman speaking of the disappearing of choice game from Railroad on the Oregon seacoast within

In pursuance of this idea, petitions have been circulated, signed, and forfish-for such a law is as useless as any warded to Washington asking that one same time can not see any good reason why the bill should not be amended so as to provide for a branch to Astoria. We believe too the company would gladly accept of such a change in the bill pro-viding, of course, that the same propor-

tionate subsidy was given them. The extra amount of road required would only be about fifty miles—viz: from opposite Kalama on the south side of Astoria. We think the road could be very easily built and would be of great

importance to the State.-- Salem Record. PUTTING CHILDREN TO BED.

the enrichment of the people of the their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of the table. In many a stream and forest this involve wild license. The judicious would be raised, without cost to the parent will not so mistake my meaning. which no future sorrow can rob them. whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home Dignity and Severity stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much love not one.

> Mr. Cherrybles propped his months' old boy up in a high chair, and then, looking admiringly at the crowing youngster, asked his wife what was the difference between the Indian chief now in Canada and their youngest offering.

> The free delivery system is in operation in 87 principal cities, and employs 2,205 carriers, who during the last fiscal year, handled 666,500,000 pieces of mail matter. The highest cost was at Patter-son, N. J., four and fifty-nine hundredths mills, per piece. The lowest at Pough-keepsie, one and eighty-seven hundredths.

A splendid item about a man being A sp,endid item about a man being kicked all to pieces by a horse yesterday was utterly spoiled by the cars-lessness of the man himself, who climbed into the hay-mow and stayed there until the horse quit kicking. And yet a cold world may blame the reporter for this. There is no excuse for this country having so many tramps. If our able-bodied young women would marry and then take in washing to support them, there would be no necessity for the poor

fellows going about stealing. Spite creeps like a snake out of the hedge of deceit or the sandbed of hypoc-risy, and having fermented its venom by basking in the sun of prosperity, aims the most deadly wound at the fairest

It cast a gloom over an entire church fair the other night when the minister's son walked up to the grab-bag and prize cake table and demanded that the game be explained to him before he bought his

It is one thing to love truth, and to treatment. seek it for its own sake; and quite arother

Ladies will do well to give me a cal'. Residence
to welcome so much of it as tallies with
our impressions and prejudices.

Salem. RES. D. W. GRAIG, M. D.

JUSTICE.

That a Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may not perish from the face of the Earth."—ABRAHAM LIN-

Are the American people sovereigns in na ture and fact, or are we only aubjects, serfs, or slaves to the Government? Do we elect Congressmen and Senators and President, to be our representatives, or to be our rulers? Is government the creature of the people, or are we only the creatures of the Government? Do the people employ and pay those officers? Are they or us the Government "Congress has the power to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and of foreign the merciless, savage and unrelenting

SAW-TEETH JAWS OF MONEY SHARKS !! Our Government, which is the people, all the people, high and low, rich and poor, should bless and benefit all. But how is it now? Government only loans money and credit to brokers and bankers, some in table food was exclusively used, the appetite for alcoholic drinks was not only destroyed, but a positive distaste for stimulants established. Confirmed drunkards, whose attempts at reformation had all resulted in failures, were completely reclaimed by a resort to vegetable diet.

While it is not claimed by Mr. Napier that the experiments made by him are Government, and in the shape of boads, is put upon interest for 20 or 30 years. By the French system the government gets one per cent. from the banks of France, and taxes, for the privilege of issuing notes. Our government pays 5 or 6 per cent. to retire her notes, and leaves the people without half money enough to move their industries. France, in her great German war, loaned her artisans, mechanics, merchants, and all producers of commodities, all the money they needed te carry on their business and send their productions to the markets of the world, thus bringing back the gold and silworld, thus bringing back the gold and silver of other countries. Such a help was that government to her people that in two years and four months they paid off the war line of \$1,100,000,000, which Bismarck supposed when he levied it, would cripple that

THE PRODUCTS OF A NATION,

And not the gold in her coffers or in her banks, bear taxation and produce income banks, bear taxation and produce income wherewith to pay her debts. France, acting on this great truth, favored her producers, and not her brokers, bankers, and Shylocks; and thus labor was befriended, families were raised, and plenty abounded, whilst our miserable apology for a government in her great struggle, by taking the other course, has impoverished her producers, discouraged her artisans, mechanics, and laborers, reduced wayes to annea utterly inadeers, reduced wages to sums utterly inade quate to raise families, has caused strikes in all branches of labor and depression in all industries. She has reduced a circulation of over \$2,000,000,000 down to some \$800,000,000, all of which she has put into the hands of brokers and bankers, who ask and obtain interest on it averaging 17 per cent. a

NO INDUSTRY CAN PAY THIS.

And thus the rich are made richer and the por poorer. A few years continuence of this perverse system, and the shylocks will own everything. Banks, railroads, ateam sup lines, farms and all public isods, and the masses will have to be like the poor in England—belpics, clods in the hands of a shoddy codfish aristocracy of mere money! millionared, by the criminal weakness or culpable ignorance of our Congress that has suffered the clamors of the money grabbers to prevail over honest patriotism and ability which they were supposed to possess when elected. And thus the rich are made richer and the

MUST THIS THING BE POREVER? Or will the people raise in their might and reverse the Engine of Finance that is driving us on ward to d. struction. We need at least \$2,000,000,000 of money among the people to freely move our property valuation of \$16, 000,000 000 in all its available industries and productions. Supposing our great railroad thoroughfarss were turned into toll roads, that like canals, rivers, lakes and oceans could be navigated by individual enterprise; for instance; take the Great Central, make i four track from New York to San Francisco two tracks each way so as never to meet or collide; one set for burthen trains and one for passengers. Not less than a million of men could find profitable business and em-

ployment in freight and transportation across this continent. BRAINS ARE UNEQUAL

Says one. Some men have heads for getting rich; yes, then the less need that they should have the laws made so as to help them. It seems to me criminal for a man or class of men who have finance heads born on their shoulders, to overreach their less fortunate brothers in humanity who have only farming or mechanic, properties or mechanics and seems to the second seems of the second se ing or mechanic, mercantile, artisan or la-boring heads on their shoulders, and get all the money by legislation, the equal right of all, put into their pockets to shave and loan to their less favored brothers.

Oh! Father Abraham, when you passed

from earth a martyr to your love of human-ity, was there no patriotism left? No one to stand for the equality of man? equality the very keel of the Constitution; fraternly the very keel of the Constitution: fraiernly and brotherhood, the right and the possibility of all to pursue and obtain happiness, the very planks and ribs of the Ship of State? The people cry for belp. Is there no belp? God knows there will none come from the banks and brokers, from Wall street, Chestnut street, nor yet from the Hub for they refused it when the life of the nation was in paril, and will they now loose their death grip when they have seized nearly all the grip when they have seized nearly all the rights and interests of the people. Praying for the people to rouse up and save themselves, I am, etc., G. W. Lawson.

To the Afflicted-Ludies in particular.

Why need you suff-r with Paralysis when you can be cured?—Why will you suffer with Rheumatism when you can be cured? And why have so many aches and pains when it is within your reach to be cured?

I am now established in Salem, prepared to treat ali Caroaic Diseases, such as Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Kidney diseases, and in fact all disease es that human flesh is heir to. Special attention pair to Female Weakness and nervous prostration, which is so common to Ladies. Children's diseases not excepted. In connection with my practice, I have on of the celebrated Medicated Vapor Lightning Cream Baths, which aids vastly in removing all chronic diseases. It opens the pores of the skin, and throws of the slimy, morbid matter, which is one of the grea causes of so much suffering. When we once think that two thirds of all we take into our system passes off through the pores of the skin, we need not stop long to wonder why we are sick, when we pay so The gypsy ring, in which a precious little attention to the most important emunctory stone is buried in the heavy gold, leaving our bodies. Buring the past nine months I have had the surface of the jewel only exposed, is now the fashionable engagement ring.

one bodies. Buring the past nine months I have had the surface of the jewel only exposed, is now the fashionable engagement ring.

Try to Stop Coughing,

A gentleman called upon us recently, says Hall's Journal of Health, who ac-tually escaped the fangs of consumption tually escaped the langs of consumption some years ago; and we are induced to present the circumstances: "You speak of coughing continually. Let me suggest to you the query whether this is not unnecessary and injurious? I have long been satisfied, from experience and observation, that much of the coughing which precedes and attends consumption is voluntary. Several years ago I tion is voluntary. Several years ago I boarded with a man who was in the incipient stages of consumption. I slept in a chamber over his bedroom, and was obliged to hear him cough continually and distressingly. I endured the annoyance, night after night, till it led me to reflect whether something could not be done to stop it. I watched the sound which the man made, and observed that he evidently made a voluntary effort to cough. After this I made a voluntary experiments on myself, and found that I could prevent myself from coughing, sneezing, gaping, etc., in ease of the strongest propensity to these acts, by a strenuous effort of the will. Then I reflected that coughing must be very irritating and injurious to the delicate organs that are concerned in it. especially when they are in diseased state. What can be worse for ulcered bronchia, or lungs, than the violent wrenching of a cough? It must be worse than speaking. A sore on any part of the body, if constantly kept open by vi-olent usage, or made raw again by a contusion just when it is healing (and of course begins to itch), will grow worse and end in death. Certainly, a sore on the lungs may be expected to terminate tatally if it is constantly irritated and never suffered to heal; and this, it seems to me, is just what coughing does for it. On the strength of such considerations as these, I made bold to ask the man if he could not stop coughing. He answered no. I told him what I thought about it, as above. He agreed to make a trial; and, on doing so, he found, to his surprise, that he could suppress his cough almost entirely. The power of the will over it increased as he exercised it, and in a few days he was mostly rid of the disposition to cough. His health, at the same time, evidently improved, and when I last saw him, he was in strong hopes of getting out of to me, is just what coughing does for it. was in strong hopes of getting out of death's hands."

I clasped her tiny hand in mine; I vowed to shield her from the wind, and from the world's cold storms. She set her beauteous eye on me, and with her little lips said she, "An umbrella will do

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