ARKE & CRAIG PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. D. W. CRAIG.

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SALEM, FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1878.

#### MONTANA.

The Rocky Mountain Husbandman, pubished at Helena, Montana, in noticing Rev. P. Knight's lecture on the Northwest Coast,

Three millions of people, said Rev. P. S. reference to another column, are wanted to people the region of the great northwest referring to a belt of country several hundred miles in extent, lying along her Majesty's dominion from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the western ocean, embracing the State of Oregon and the Territories of Idaho, Washington and Montana. Montana, the pride and gem of our Territories, has resources for maintaining a population greater than all these. Our valleys are broad, beautiful and fertile, and in actual production are unexcelled in the grain-growing regions of the world. Our pastoral land afford the best range the year round that earth can produce, while our gold and silver mines crop out on every mountain slope, eclipsing the world in richness and extent. In addition to these our beautiful bubbling streams which gush down from snowcovered heights in relicksome glee to either ocean would furnish power to set in motion the machinery of our entire nation. In the fullness of time these valleys will be farmed, these boundless prairies grazed, the gold and silver treasuries of our mountains uncarthed, and the buzz of machinery will mingle with the roar of the waterfalls on our hundreds of rivulets and rivers, manufacture be by no means a secondary interest. To-day we look with pride to our agriculture, yet there is only here and there a farm scattered over many miles of country, view with satisfaction our herds and flocks, yet can scarcely find where the grass upon our nighlands has been cropped; ponder with wonder over the yield of our mines, though they can scarcely be said to have been begun to be developed. Ten long years it has been so-ten long years we have possessed and enjoyed the country. All the advantages that arise from the share that accrues to a few has been indisputably ours, but that day is drawing slow-

garded our Territor, as mens, the top of the map, are learning from our shipments of ore and bullion, our beef and wool, that it is something more than a colored place on our land charts, and they are coming to share it with us. It was more convenient when every stock-grower had a valley to himself and his stock never strayed or mingles with his neighbors', and there was one tarmer on a creek to use the water; but now the time is coming when we must begin to divide our pastures, water priviloges, etc.; yet there will be room for 20 years for all who may come, and there is not a man in the Territory who would not welcome the immigrant. From every quarter comes queries of our country, whether or not to come, and what they can do here. Do? Why do as we who have preceded you have done; do as our fathers did in our old homes. Engage in the industries of the country, add to its commerce, and prosper if you can. There is no end to the room, and scarcely a limit to our resources and industries. Ours is a vast interior country, but we have a water thoroughfare to the sea, which places tries nearer the coast, as it insures us cheap rates on our imports and exports. Montana has had some dark days. There has been times when our bravest gave way to doubts and despondencies, but it was nothing to what our fathers experienced who bewed down the forest and planted the germ of prespectly and wealth along the rich allowed banks of the Missouri and Mississippe valleys in the long The dawn of good times is not only breaking over our eastern plants, but the son of prosperity in all its brilliance is barstin, full upon us and the day is not far distant when our great northwestern Territory will be and went to work like most on Monwithin itself a vist empire of wealth.

#### Does Machinery Rob the Laborer.

The complaint that touchetery role the labor er of his only capital by entirely automated Machinery never lessened the amount of work to be done, though it has constantly changes the character of the work. The labor spring machinery employed in agriculture is alread entirely the product of the presistance of the past thirty years. In respect of the world has the introduction of such machinery from more general or more rapid than in the grain-growing states of the West. The result is shown in the census reports. Puring the ten years ending in 1860, the farm hands of those states increased in number more than fifty per cent. During the next ten, in spite of the lesses of the war, the increase was about thirty per cent. During the same twenty years, the population of the country as a whole increased only sixty-seven per cent.

When Walter Bunt invented his sewing machine in 1838, has write protested that it would throw all the sewing women out of emplayment, and persuaded him to suppress it, Howe's and Singer's and no end of other machines have come since then, and yet there is work for women to do. Notwithstanding the thousands of tamily machines more, the number of persons carning a living with the sawing machine in this country is to-day much preason for the population than has the excellent tonic and preventive, as well as excellent tonic and preventive, as well as work for women to do. Notwithstanding the

befell mankind. In noting its influence upon labor, we must not forget the 20,000 or more mechanics employed in our sewing-machine factories, and the thousands of others engaged in mining and making the iron, cutting and sawing the lumber, and in transporting and preparing these raw materials for the masines and their cases; nor the men employed a making the machinery used in the construction of sewing machines, and in transporting and selling the finished product. Counting these, the invention appears in its true light as a great creator of labor; and the average wages of the persons directly or indirectly employed by the sewing machine is doubtless four or five times that of the old-time sewers.

It is but a little while since a metropolitan paper of high rank pointed to the shoe business as furnishing a forcible illustration of the disastrous competition of machinery with men The truth is that while within twenty years, not less than eighty-five per cent, of the work Knight in his lecture a short time since to a done on factory boots and shoes has been turn-Salem (Oregon) audience, as will be seen by ed over to machinery, there are to-day more men at work in shoe factories than then, and more than would now be employed except for machinery. It is but another illustration of the old industrial paradox. During these years of rapid progress in invention, the cost of materials has advanced, wages have nearly doubled, and the quality of factory boots and shoes has been improved twenty-five per cent.; yet the cost of manufacture has been so much reduced by new and improved machinery that American shoes have not only excluded the foreign-made from our market, but have successfully invaled the markets of the whole world. As a natural consequence, many more shops are required not only in New England, but throughout the middle states and the West; more workmen are employed in shoe factories; higher wages are paid; and a great multitude of other men are furnished with employment in tanning the additional leather used, in packing and transporting and selling the additional product, and in mixing statemakers' machinery and implements. Janes Richardson; Scribner for November.

#### The Little Shoes Did it.

A young man who had been reclaimed from the vice of intemperance was called upon to tell how he was led to give up drink. He arose, but looked for a moment confused. All he could insects. It consumes immense numsay was, "The little shoes did it." bers of that little pest, the mosquito, With a thick voice, as if his heart was every summer. And there is a fly rein his throat, he kept repeating this. There was a stare of perplexity of every face, and at length some though less young people began to titter. T man, in all his embarrassment, her the sound and rallied at once. light came into his eyes with flash-drew himself up and addressed to throat. toned bell, "whatever you may think of it, I've told you the truth-the little shoes did it! I was a brute and a fool, strong drink made me both; and ed; I deserved to suffer. But I didn't suffer alone-no man does who has a us on a better footing than many other count blue-chilled child, on a bitter cold less birds,-Indiana Farmer, night. I took hold of one of the little one's feet with a grip, and saw her chilled feet. Men, fathers! if the little of little shoes. I never tasted anything but a bit of bread all the Sabiath day, day, and from that day I have spent no money at the public house. That's all I've got to say. It was the little shoes that did B." - Allowey Persy.

AMERICAN EXPOSE OF AGRICULTS TURAL MACHINERY .- A report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that in the year ending June 10, 1878, the exports of mowers and reapers amounted to 10,496, valued at \$1,150,915. Of plows and cultivators there were exported 20,710, valued \$151,977. Of all other agricultural implements and tools there was exported \$1,379,467 worth. Taking all exports grouped under the head of agricultural implements, the gain was nearly fifty per cent. as compared with the same for 1877.

QUININE AND ABSENCE form the basis of many Ague remedies in market, and are the many Ague remedies in market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of those drugs are desiructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders vertigo, duziness, ringing of the cars and depression of the constitutional health. Aven's Ague Cercu is a vegetable discovery. containing neither quinine, arsenie, nor any deleterous ingredient, and is an infallable and rapid cure for every form of Feyer and

## NATURE AND SCIENCE.

Destructive Insects.

Success in vegetable culture requires protection of the growing crops from destructive insects. But the farmer has friends as well as foes in the insect world, and he should be acquainted with both. I will first speak kindly of two or three classes of insects which are the farmer's farmers.

All are familiar with an ugly-looking, dark-colored, fast-running bug which lives under loose stones and pieces of boards. It is hatched from an egg which the old bug had deposited in the ground, but is soon able to enter upon the destruction of cut worms and

in the trodden paths, is another friend it is against of the farmer. This is a spotted and striped-winged insect, and is carnivsuch depredations if once it comes in the way of the tiger beetle.

to its top with successive layers of fresh meat, that they may eat and grow until they are fitted for the upper air. Dr. Leonard found no less than seventy-nine spiders in six or eight of the cells belonging to one of these wasps.

The lady bug is also very useful to the farmer. The larva of this beautiful insect, swallow in great numbers plant-lice which exhaust the juices from the tender apple tree and the young leaves of the peach tree.

The dragon-fly should be honored in history for its war upon other annoying is insect in the egg. This fly is a ible enemy of the maggot, weevil cheat-fly, and especially the ape caterpillar, in whose bark they ir eggs.

ay speak the praises of the mole the toad as allies of the farmer in ar against the destructive insects; voice that cut its way, clear as a deep- ful in this regard. The speciment usebeen known, in a single hour, to carry to their nests forty caterpillars! The swallow, while on the wing, destroys more apple moths and millers than starved me into the bargain, . I suffer- could be counted. The common robin slaughters more grubs in the months of May and June, while feeding its young, wife and child, for the woman gets the than David slew Philistines in his worst on that; I'll stick to the little whole life. And even the hated crow shoes. It was one night when I was destroys every year five hundred all but done for, the saloon-keeper's grubs to one kernel of corn. Not one child held out her feet for her father to of the singing birds in our fields, woods look at, her fine new shoes. It was a or gardens, which does not benefit the simple thing; but, friends, no fist ever former, deserve the profoundest gratistruck me such a blow as those little tude and protection of the husbandothers with fineries, and provide not even coarse clothing for my own, but let them go bare, says 1; and there offered by stupid legislators for the new shoes. They kicked reason into man. Yet these useful insects and outside was my shivering wife and destruction of these useful and harm-

### Electric Light.

"Scribber" has an article about the electric do? I put them, cold as ice, to my are lighted, of which we give a portion. It heart, and away walked my selfish, we shall not grope in darkness. We have at ness. I had a trifle of money left; I times wendered what the world would de for bought a leaf of bread, and then a pair artificial heat if the forests should be destroyed before the milleunium-but we goess there will be some way provided - possibly it may be by electricity. Edison, the wonderful, is now experimenting in regard to electrical terror, and we may expect much from him.

The following is the extract from Ser, bucky "Several of the wider streets and sources, and about forty workshops in and about Paris, are now regularly lighted by electricity. The saling from the Grand Opera Bouse is lighted throughout its entire length, and pre-sents a good example of street lighting. The lamps are placed on posts, precisely like the lamps are placed on pests, precisely like ther
gas lamps, except that the posts are taller and
wider apart. The lamps are enclosed in large
opal glass globes, and beyond this she put differ
externally from the gas lamps. As the daylight fades away, there comes, without warning, a studden flash, and every light in the
street is burning with an interes while glare.
The effect is the daylight, except in intensity.
Process early of the street, the imminust radio in Every part of the street, the immune traffic the readway and the people on the walks, every architectural detail of the buildings to the top of the roofs, every object however mounte in the windows, the flowers on the balconnes, her plainly visible and in their natural colors. The actime effect is the same as by day, and all colors, both real and artifiice and the finest print can plantly be seen ple seated before the cales read their ers by the aid of hights on the enceste side the way, and yet the most divine and softest that to be

It was a bright loy who told his



## AWARDED

slate-colored grubs, which lay waste our gardens. Let this ugly creature live there; for he is the gardener's friend.

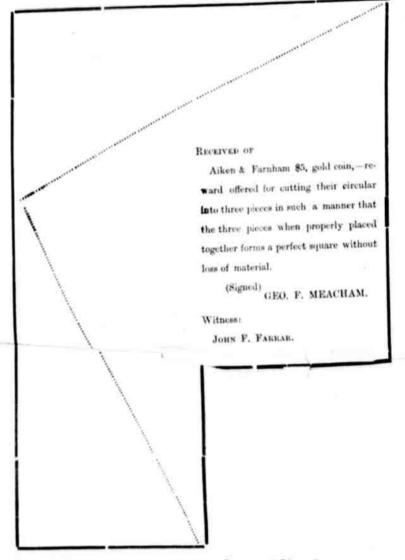
The tiger-beetle which we see in a fair summer day, running and flying in the trodden paths, is another friend

We Distributed a Circular on the Fair Grounds and offered a Reward or Prize of \$5.00 Gold Coin to the person who would first present it at our store, cut into three pieces in such a manner that the three pieces could be placed together and form a perfect Square. A great many people were skeptical as to the possibility of its being done. To convince the Public that it is against

# OUR PRINCIPLES TO ATTEMPT TO erous to the last degree. No eater of leaf or tree, or stalk of corn, will repeat such depredations if once it comes in

That what we Promise we Fulfill,

sect murderer. It lays its eggs at the we here give you the Circular, and the Detted lines bottom of little clay cells, and there show the manner in which it is cut, and the receipt commences laying up provision for the of Mr. Geo. F. Meacham shows that the money has future young of spiders, caterpillars been paid. He was the first person that presented Willamette Nursery. and canker-worms, filling up this cell the Circular properly cut.



# DRY GOODS, MARBLE WORKS.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS. shoes smote me, what must little feet light with which many of the streets in Paris HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES AND NOTIONS, Head-Stones & Monuments

the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and oil; so, if our petroleum wells give out, the little feet walked right into my gas and

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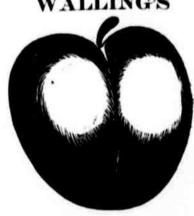
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