CORRESPONDENCE.

WHEAT RAISING.

Editor Willamette Farmer:

In your last issue, Nov. 15, I noticed an ar ticle headed "Wheat Growing Extraordinary" -specimens of wheat that were handed to you by W. H. Poster, of Brookline, Mass. I seems that this wheat was planted one foot apart each way, and when fully matured, produced forty-eight heads, five feet, eight inches height in straw, from one single seed; and he says if he had seeded an acre he would have only required 57 records of seed, and Mr. Poster's opinion is that this seeding is preferable. I have noticed other writers of late expressing their opinions on the same subject in the different papers of Oregon. The subject is a very important one to discuss by the farmers, not only of Oregon but in every country where wheat-raising is to be made profitable, like it is in the Willamette Valley. The wealth that this cereal alone brings to Oregon is immense. Then it is very necessary that we should understand the best modes of its culture. This is to be learned by practice and observation. Opinions of several of late have been given in the different papers, and appear generally to be wide apart, and the majority, like Mr. Foster, seem to favor thin seeding.

I am always pleased to read articles on agri culture, no matter where they come from, on all subjects, and this one should be a practical one and well understood by all the farmers everywhere. Mr. Foster and others advocate thin seeding the best. Some say that half a peck for an acre is sufficient, while others that three pecks is an abundant supply. My experience is that a bushel and a half is not too much with any variety, and some varieties two bushels is much better. But the quantity should always be governed by the quality and richness of the soil, and the different varieties of grain. For instance, if the variety is large in the kernel, more in bulk should be seeded to the acre; small in the kernel, less. Some varieties stool out double to what others do. This should all be noticed. The most important idea to learn in this matter is how to produce the finest quality and the largest product per acre. Then all is learned, for they go together. To arrive at this, the soil must be in a proper state of cultivation, and the proper amount of seed used. Finest of wheat consists, viz., thin in bran; color, white and clear, and the kernels perfectly filled. These three qualities make the finest of flour. Neither thick or thin seeding will accomplish the above

I will say to produce the three, taking into consideration all varieties of wheat and qualities of soil, not less than a bushel and a half, nor more than two and a half per acre should be used.

Another feature has to be noticed-the length of straw in all the different varieties: no five feet eight inches in length, as Mr. Foster has it in his article, will ever accomplish it; neither will straw two-and-a-half feet. Fortyeight heads to the stool, as in Mr. Foster's article, will not accomplish it; neither will drilling in rows one or two feet apart and cultivated like corn. This I have experimented upon, and will say the practice is not a successful one and should be abandoned at once. The grain is too coarse, and will not fill properly; bran thick, in quantity. This seeding and advocating large stools is a great mistake also, but to accomplish it with most varieties, the amount of seed used to produce the above result not less seed used to produce the above result not less.

That former who systematically and the seeding and advocating quantity, and only buy tender combing wools with reluctance, and much under the value of weil-grown, sound staples.

That former who systematically and the seeding and advocating the improved machinery we are throw-potions of contentment and stay where they wools with reluctance, and much under the value of weil-grown, sound staples.

That former who systematically and seed used to produce the above result not less one there. The election, hinging mainly on than three nor more than five to the stool; if I money issues, had its deadening effect on all That farmer who systematically and staple price, but depend wholly on circumon school system, open the way for than three nor more than five to the stool; if I money issues, nar its deadening effect on all bad to take my choice of a crop, seeded thin or departments of business for at least three persistently feeds his sheep properly cumstances for the margin of profit, if their children to a higher and better Neither is right, but the thick one would be ears, and business revives. Delaware county mand a readier sale and a higher Norman and Clydesdales may not be shall guide the muscle, we may expect vantage, and make better flour.

Some again believe the soil cannot be too can be made too rich by manure or other ferevery instance where soil is very rich, more the kernels reduced in size; soil in its proper the dollar. state, and the proper quantity of seed used, will yield about forty bushels per sere of good aged and not as time a color and plump. In the acre, and never less than two and a half. The last information I received, their average was thirty-seven bushels per acre, and forty years ago was only twenty-five, an increase of produce a finer quality and as much per acre.

In conclusion, I would like to hear from others on this subject, that are more able writers than myself, and have as much or perhaps more practical experience on the subject of wheat GRORGE BEISHAW.

A PERILOUS TRIP.

In the fall of 1850, the writer had been on a journey from Springfield, Ill., to Gallipolis, Ohio, to visit friends and kindred. Tarrying too long amongst them, the winter set in with intense cold, and snow and hail storms from the north. We rounded the point at Cairo, and then faced the storm. When we arrived at St. Lduis, the great care of the passengers was to procure passages on the beats going up the Missouri, Illinois and Mississippi Rivers, to their homes. The "Prairie State," a new and elegant steamer, running between St. Louis and Meridosia (then at the terminus of the only railroad in Illinois, and that road only 43 miles long, starting from Springfield), was ready to start in thirty minutes for Meridosia. Along with some kindred from Springfield, we had brought down droves of hogs to St. Louis, and I went back on the Prairie State. Over 200 men, women and children were in the cabin.

half of us could have any benefit of the fire. We placed the women and children and old nen around the stoves, and the balance of us crowded closely together, and the warmth of our bodies and our breath saved us from freezing. The night was intensely dark, and the storm unabated. When about ten miles up the river we heard, ahead of us, a great roaring, as of a distant tornado. At length it met us, in the form of a vast body of northern ice, mor ing down the river. Our boat played threads it for a short time, but soon the publies on the

side wheels began to break. Before long the was manifest that the boat would soon become mouth of the Missouri River. If that event happened, our doom was scaled

Fortunately there was much ice along the shore opposite the American Bottom, and the pilot landed and the sailors made the boat fast to trees on shore. Next morning the sun rose in a clear sky, the air full of frost, and the car penters repaired the water wheels. We were frozen in. But the sailors cut the boat loose, and we made our way slowly to Alton. The captain telegraphed to Meridosia to know the strength of the ice on the Illinois River. The dred hungry, sleepy people. We started for-ward slowly, and arrived safely at the mouth of the Illinois River, and found the ice only two inches thick. Our boat sped forward through it, and at 12:30 a. m. we saw the lights hung out for us at the warehouse at Meridosia. What joy! The smiling landlord-the very counterpart of our friend, S. F. Mathews, of shore, and we were escorted to his large hotel, of the wools grown in this country is where good victuals were in abundance, and the now used for combing purposes, in when we again partook of a sumptuous dinner. their sheep be not neglected for a Springfield, and thus ended "A Perilous Trip."

OHIO CORRESPONDENCE.

I come before my Oregon friends once more. Out of all the numerous periodicals which come the WILLAMETTE FARMER. It has the high moral smack, and, in the words of Solomon, "As cold water is to a thirsty soul, so is good news from a far country." The past season here has almost outdone the patient forbearance of the most ardent admirers of the Administration by the copious showers and damp weather which has spoiled every department of agriculture, and the weather prophets prophets prophets very severe frosts, or when casting ploy teams are fast learning that a every householder experiences the an early arrival of Boreas, and, in plain words, their teeth, or at any period when they set at nought all medical attempts to arrest its not only the wool and carcass, but most heavy, strong team. He may own can estimate properly the relations of progress. In Cleveland and Cincinnati it has important of all, the profits of the a small light span, but for plowing and almost outrivalled yellow fever. The advanfarmer. It is true that wool brokers general use, the heavy team, that selarge assertment of the best French manafacture, or large assertment of the best French manaf counterbalance somewhere, and if there are any any lots of wool that are offered, but road, and will take a fourteen or six the nature and needs of a horse. By and will never make first quality flour, and less in quantity. Thin seeding and advocating to see these hasty paragraphs, let them draw they are seldom deceived as to the thick I would always choose the thick months. Now matters again stick un their will secure a clip of wool that will comripe a week first, which would be quite an ad- with its colleges its railroad shops, its foundiries price than the product of the flocks the best in their exclusive natures, but to have in another generation a poverand plaining mills, its gigantic and magnificent which are irregularly and insufficiently by crossing them with good native ty-stricken peasantry on American soil court-house, has again improved her public fed .- American Culticator, rich for wheat, but this is also a mistake. Soil grounds and heightened taxation by the addition of a jail costing one hundred thousand tilizing properties, and it can also be reduced dollars, whilst to this is to be added a soldiers. Whitman county, W. T., have organized to prodown by continued crops in succession. In monument costing twenty thousand, and a tect themselves against the introduction of disevery instance where soil is very rich, more fountainfed by the Littell sulphur springs, cased sheep. It is made the duty of every seed should be used in order to reduce the which will cost at least ten thousand more, member of "the compact" to look to the stools when too poor, the straw too short, and Taxes in Delaware City are about 4) cents on interests of the organization, and in case of in-

can series, which is published by J. H. Butler facts, after which, if said committee find just very high state of cultivation and the soil made the Mctinfley series, and the arithmetic accome commence a legal presecution for refress. Each very rich, they seed as high as three bushels to panying the series is the most practical work member shall be holden for his pro-rata of nec-

Leonardsburg, Ohio, Oct. 30th.

ELECTRIC LIGHT .- A company has capital of \$300,000, to produce light. ventor, heads the list of incorporators. contagion known as scab, from coming into this prise, and Monarch's backers were Notice. tric light in London has had a depressing effect on the gas companies in England, and holders of gas stock are selling at low figures. The growing scarcimen, women and children were in the cabin. England, and should electricity be head of sheep for every dollar now paid for ing, and the records,) should continually puff

Brever Lt. Col., late Surgeon U.S. Volunteers,
There were three stoves ranged along the cabin made practically useful for light, and furnish used. Every order, of the cabin made practically useful for light, and furnish used. Every order, of the cabin made practically useful for light, and furnish used.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

The Growth of Wool.

Wool seems to be the only substance provided by nature to satisfy all conditions required for beauty and utility, in clothing the inhabitunts of climates where extremes of heat and cold pre-vall. There is not a single property desirable in a fabric for human use that is not found in wool. With the may well wheel into line and grasp this source every city, town, and hamlet in the United advance of civilization comes increased of wealth. But to do this successfully vagrant States and Dominion of Canada. Justin Mor demand for wool, and as regards the and other sheep-killing dogs noted be cartailed. States and Dominion of Canada. Justin Mor headway of the boat greatly decreased, and it advance of civilization comes increased unmanageable, and in that event would drift future of nericulture in New England Texas, Colorado, California, and some of the qualities, the lastre of which has increased down stream and strike the sawyers at the and New York, nothing is more impor- territories west, are making rapid strides in the year by year, until to-day the blood of old Justine tention to sheep husbandry. Where the production is of primary imporflocks should become fully acquainted with the higher priced grades, since it costs but little more to produce a first- will bring from 4 to 7 cents per pound more class grade of wool than one of inferior than that of pure merinos, and this for the reaand unsaleable quality.

answer was that our boat could break it if it duce the finest quality of wool; but is state fairs, the produce of the first cross of could reach it. The answer was given back not so generally known that, although Cotswold on merino gave a fleece five inches that we would be at Meridosia by midnight, the texture is finer, such wool wants long, nearly as fine as merino, and as easily unless we lay at the bottom of the Mississippi the strength of that grown on better combed as Cotswold. These wools are most River. But hoping to live, we wanted the fed sheep. The manufacturer may valuable for delaines and other feminine fabrics. landlord there to slay and prepare for two hun- preduce cloth from such wools, which will have a fine glossy appearance, but interest. One thing necessary is for the grower it cannot be expected to have the durability of cloth made from wool of a stronger pile; therefore, the better sheep are fed, the better the quality of wool, at least to the consumer. These remarks apply more particularly to the Chemeketa, in Salem,—welcomed us to clothing wools, but as a larger portion rooms all warm and well lighted. And the making ladies' dress goods and other way those good eatables became invisible was fine fabrics, to which short and tender curious. Beds were prepared for us, and we wools cannot be applied, every care slept soundly till 11 o'clock next day (Sunday), should be taken by wool growers that Next morning the cars conveyed us speedily to single day, as this neglect will influence the real value of their wool, often to the amount of several cents per pound.

Wool buyers or staplers soon detect inferior wool, by taking a staple from the fleece and trying its strength; weekly to my home, none are prized more than that from well-fed animals will stand a considerable tug or pull, while the as bread and butter. Prices of large What is to become of them? They other will give way at every part of horses of all breeds that are compactly cannot go down; for all employments tarded by starvation or shortness of food. This often occurs with careless proportion, rule high and pay well the handling. "Plugs" and scrub stock consequence is that the cities swarp. feeders, if the sheep are not regularly are cheap, and will be even less in provided with suitable food during price than heretofore, as all who em- roads with tramps. And all the while a hard winter. It is cold now, darkness and are retrograding in condition. This dampness, mud and filth abound everywhere. Illustrates the importance of never per-Diphtheria has prevailed in a new dress, and mitting sheep to fall off, since it affects tages of an old country always have their and manufacturers buy at some price

trusion of any kind from diseased flocks, liable to further spread said contagion, to immediate beginning but will bring larger returns Liver Complaint. The liver is very apt to be-Your remarks on school-book monopolies to further spread said contagion, to immediatewere right and pungently true. We have here ly notify the President or Secretary of the fact, wheat. Any more than that the straw will fall had our own trials in this direction, and found whose duty it shall be to appoint a committee good sheep and hogs, are a good deal in places before ripe, and the grain will be dam- relief at last, in the introduction of the Ameri- of three competent members to ascertain the the cheapest, - Ecangellat, England, where the land is brought up to a & Co., of Philadelphia. These have supplemed cause for aggrievances, the party aggrieved may the Mctinfley series, and the arithmetic accompanying the series is the most practical work
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extent down to date, with all modern improvements, cause. In regard to ranges, priority of occurand Tenney's geology, must always hold a fore - pancy shall hold good for the ensuing seasons, Martin to San Francisco parties. Bar- Price most rank. School boards deal directly with or, open arowal of abandonment. Believing new has on different occasions made a cents. the horse, and middle men's profits go directly our neighbors, who are so unfortunate as to to the sovereign people. The almost constant revision and changing of the McGuffey series with us in staying diseases (from the fact they are making increased shorp to be co-equally interested with us in staying diseases (from the fact they are making increased from the fact they are making increased their interest is identically gears teaching has taught me constiting with grant to is the following the fact they are making increased their interest is identically with Gars.) Therefore we are not disposed to regard to is the following, taken from a San Francisco disposed to when they succeed their interest is identically with Gars.) Therefore we are not disposed to regard to is the following them from a San Francisco disposed to with guided and the second their interest is identically with Gars.) Therefore we are not disposed to restrict them to the letter or the spirit of the McGuffey series with its interest is identically with Gars.) Therefore we are not disposed to restrict them to the letter or the spirit of the McGuffey series with us in staying diseases (from the fact they are making increased to with grant the following, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own distance of the many in the fact they are making increased. At the Orkland track to-day there was a frot for a special purse between any form the sense of frequently taken from Monarch, Volney, Barney and Rustie.

At the Orkland track to-day there was a for for a special purse between any form the sense of frequently taken from a San Francisco disposed its own distance of the many of the fact they lowing, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own destination. The following, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own destination. The following, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own destination. The following, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own destination. The following, taken from a San Francisco disposed its own destination. The follow twelve bushels por sever and we have in Ore- the house, and middle men's profits go directly our neighbors, who are so unfortunate as to good record, but eclipsed himself in gon as good soil and climate, and I believe bet- to the sovereign people. The almost constant own diseased shoop to be co-equally interested a recent effort at Oakland, as the folter than theirs, and if properly managed, will revision and changing of the McGuffey series with us in staying diseases (from the fact they lowing, taken from a San Francisco dissomething of advantage to your Webset. That we deem it but just and prudent on the part of any part of any party while moving diseased sheep ond, Rustic third, and Barney a long thought or any disease of the lam still yours. nation. Please reciprocate this dull note, and part of any party while moving diseased sheep ond, Rustle third, and Barney a long to use great care to avoid public roads and the distance behind. Monarch was now a accustomed ranges of sound flocks. And in great favorite, but Barney won the locating, to locate at least a space of two miles next heat in the remarkably good time between the catreme limits of range occupied for this class of horses of 2;25], Monbeen formed in New York city, with a by the different parties, as it is common for arch second, Rustic third. Barney by the different parties, as it is common for arch second, Rustic third. Barney sheep to wander off in small bunches, and they now had a slight call over Monach—\$14 Buggies, Carriages, Hacks may travel towards or into the sound flock. to \$37-and justified his backers by heat, and power. The gas companies Each member of this compact shall use all legal winning the heat and race in 2:26].

Golden-Footed Sheep.

tion to the capabilities of the hill country of have at hand, they could by the records (which the South for the production of sheep, wool seems to be the popular tape line) prove to the and mutton. It may be to many of our South- world that Justin Morgan's descendants in a ern states what beef and pork are to the west direct male line, with records in 2:30 or better, -a mine of wealth, and at the same time the far exceed those of Hambletonian? They do the east many sections of country, heretofore for twenty-five years Hambletonian had access noted for wool, are now finding more profit in to none but the very best mares America could other agricultural slirections. In the West produce, or the fact that he left over 700 sons, tant than Increased and Intelligent at- production of wool, and already their grade tin Morgan through his descendants, the Morgan ffeeces, the product of long wooled rano, as rills, Fearmanghts, Golddusts, Black Hawks, Cotswold and Leicester and the native merino Allens, Lamberts and Knoxs, for soundness, tance, it is requisite that owners of and other breeds, are eagerly sought for by beauty and speed are the wonder of the world. eastern buyers for delaine and other combing |- [Country Gentleman, wools. The half and three-quarters blood, from Cotswold and Leicester upon merinos, Rochester, N. Y., which died a few days ago, son that combing wools are, and for years have It is a well known fact that sheep fed been, in demand. In relation to this matter on bare, hard and scanty pastures pro- we may state that at one of the New York There is money in the extension of the wool system, are striving to effect still greater to post himself upon the necessities of the case. The complaint is heard that the public and that is easily done. All that is required is to study the animals on their merits, in con- demand. The invention of labor-savnection with what they are intended for, to read understandingly those journals which give the best digested matter on the subject, and to use tact in breeding such as will be

THE HORSE.

possessed by intelligent observation.

SMALL HORSES.-Perhaps it would be better expressed and more to the point to say heavier horses are the pacers, runners, or any other gait, are all right in their places, but the majority of horses are for labor and not show; invaluable in proportion as they can do Union. A new machine turns out large towns and cities—as indispensable one hundred and fifty blacksmiths. the fleece where the growth was re- built and constructed on good rules of heavy, strong team costs no more to marvellous difficulty of getting a mason less, and can do much more service. a plumb wall, or a plumber who can teen inch plow and go all day without the improved machinery we are throwany that they yield. Pure-blooded employment, one in which the brains perior grade of horses that will com- as ready to starve submissively.-Ecmand good prices and be in good de- change. mand at all times. Farmers should not be indifferent to this fact, and when they propose to raise a colt, select from that stock which will insure in the end. Good horses, good cattle, good sheep and hogs, are a good deal the cheapest.—Ecangelist.

come torpid this season of the year as poisons arising from stagnant water or decaying vegetation are more numerous and are through inhalation taken into the blood-

A JACKSON COUNTY HORSE ABROAD. -Almost every one will recollect Baraugh of this county, and sold by Alex. are pretty well scared. Edison, the in- means to prevent any sheep known to have the The result of the race was a great sarheavy losers."

JUSTICE TO THE MORGASS. - I wish to inquire A question which should come home to every through the columns of your valuable paper stock raiser is the fact that we have to pay why it is that gentlemen of the ability of Mr. ty of coal in that country, and the diffi- \$20,000,000 annually for foreign wool for manu- Wallace, Mr. Helm and others, who profess to culty of getting it now, has been the facturing purposes. This should be raised at give facts only, and write impartially (being as subject of much serious thought in home. We should have at least one more thoroughly posted as they are in horse breed-

neans of improving and enriching the soil. In not even make any allowance for the fact that

A stallion owned by Daniel D. Bell, of had reached the remarkable age, for a horse, of forty-five years and six months. His name was Gumbo; and in his day he was a noted animal. Mr. Bell had owned him for twentyseven years and a half. He retained a remark able vitality to the last.

The Americans, who have nearly

reached perfection with their school

improvements in every department. schools have not kept pace with the ing machinery is taking drudgery off men and putting it upon machines; and in the operation it is reducing drudges to the verge of starvation. Nothing can succor them except an education; there must be "brains" as well as "hands," for since science has enabled employers to use the muscles of omnipotence, man's muscles are at a discount. Formerly two miners worked together all day, one holding the need of the times. Trotting horses, drill, the other hammering on it. The compressed air-drill, supervised by three men, does the work formerly done by fifteen. What is to become of they are on duty as producers, and are the other twelve? asks the Christian work; they are the motive power on horseshoes at the rate of seven thouthe farm, the highway, and in the sand a day. It does the work of over below are over-full. They cannot go consequence is that the cities swarm with reluctant idlers, and the country keep than a light, poor one, but even that knows how to slack lime, or lay A farmer should have, anyway, one make a tight joint or a carpenter who general use, the heavy team, that sel- gardeners that know anything about dom is urged beyond a fast walk on the seeds and soil, or coachmen that know Western stock can be produced a su- as desperate as that of China, and not

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If you are troubled with nervousness, are disheartened, tired of life, fear death or feel Unless the liver is strong and active, and fur-nishes a supply of fresh and pure blood to drive out the impurities, the above mentiondifferent from any medicine ever compound ded. Its cures are truty wondertal. Try it. Price twenty-five cents and seventy-five

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Salem, Oregon, Aug. 16, 1878.—m3

J. B. PILKINGTON, M. D., Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Salem (Oregon) Medical Coffege. Office, Dekum's Block, Portland, or.,
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and.
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Citation.

In the County Court of Marion County; State of Orego In the matter of the Estate of Liberty Snook, deceased.

To MRS. L. J. MOSS, a daughter and heir at-law Liberty Smook, the said deceased.

To MRS. L. J. MOSS, a daughter and heir at-law Liberty Smook, the said decedent:

Wherras, Benjamin Stanton, saie aliministrator of the said of said deceasent, Liberty Smook, filed in said contour on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1878, his petition praing to be fleeneed and empowered by order of said converent to said, as each administrator, for cash or on a see 3, as action off the cast and of the following describ-hands, belonging to the decedent at the time of his deat as may be necessary to obtain funds with which to pay a the debts of said octate, including the costs and expension of administration, to with A part of the denation lanchain of H. J. Zauswalt and wile, in T. 9 S. R. 1 R. of 41 Wilshandto meridam, in Marion county, State of Orego and beginning at the N. E. corner of said claim, and runing flemes south 62.071 chains; thomas west 32.0 chains there were the said shorters, by order of said control to the place of beginning; containing 300 acres hand, more or less and whereas, by order of said copy made 68.12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the for November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potitions between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potitions between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potition between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potitions between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potitions between the November 12th, 1875, the fleat hearing of said potitions between the November 12th 12th 12th 12th 12th 12th 12th

Administratrix' Notice.

Att-st. Gam. A. Eren, Cherk

KIAZABETH HUNTER,

Guardian's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, tions or less. m. tect. In, 1874-4

Notice of Fire

CALL at our office 418 California 31.