

SHUED EVERY PARDAY, BY CLARKE & CRAIG PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. D. W. CRAIG. R. A. CLARKE.

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SALEM, FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1879.

How did Life Begin?

At the beginning of a new year, we are naturally reminded of the outset of life. How did life begin? Our limited space will allow us only to partially answer this interesting question. We find two forms of life, vegetable and animal. Beyond all question, vegetable life was created an unknown period of time before the animal .-vegetables. So let us inquire how vegetable life began. In what form did life appear in them? All plants, doubt. all vegetables, are divided into groups, -those that have flowers, and those that have not. The simplest vegetables are those that are floweriess. The great purpose of flowers is to generate a fluid, the fovilla, that may penetrate the ovaries, or seed vessels, and vitalize the ovules. The flowerless plants have a simpler way of production and propagation, by cells. As we wish to know where life begins, we must examine this earliest and simplest class of the vegetable world, a class composed of cells. To a glass of molasses and water add a teaspoonful of yeast. Set it in a warm place. In a few hours fermentation will begin. Vesicles, or cells, will be rapidly developed. These little else than cells. The eggs of aniare cells resembling the cells of plants, so far as the naked eye can see. The elementary structure of all vegetable tissue is this cell. Examine the bud of a growing stem, and we find it composed of cells. Each cell consists of an outer wall. Within it is a soft mass of protoplasm, a nitrogenous material, containing the element of life. In the simplest plant or animal, one simple cell forms the individual and the means of growth, health, and reproduction. These cells multiply in various ways. The means of growth within the cell of animals and plants is protoplasm-a plastic substance containing the elements of vitality. Othsential to life and growth as this self- genius. same protoplasm. It is the startingthe elements needed to form cell-walls and cell-sap.

In some living plants one cell alone performs all the functions necessary example of vegetable life. In this he will forget to take care of himself. way the lowest forms of vegetable life began. These died, and supplied the means of growth to their successors.

We see now an expression of this life on all the objects that encircle us, upon the hardest rocks, upon the bark around their necks. ticle of matter, but supplies food to its skates on his ears. peculiar people. The surface of the If there is anything more cheering ration for his feat, takes up one of the earth is nearly covered with micro- than to hear the barber shout 'Next,' it bells, shows it to the spectators as if to ted to their native place. The hottest an extremely long sermon. trees, we find an unlimited amount of on the banjo? vegetable life. We may observe it, if we will, in tiny tafts and gray stains, easily dried by the san's rays and easily revived by the genial lains. And so, on stagment, and even on moving. waters we observe a green scam that the microscope reveals as hill of life .-Examine the fallen and decaying leaves, and you may see ninute gelatinous isslies of various fores and sizes. These all, and many more, belong to the primal life. They in reaso and multiply not by seeds properly a called, but by minute smoryo plants, or spores, or minute cels. These cells multiply and give rise to other formthat have received assinctive names. as licheus that one pay see in green pateing on stones and other objects having no leaves, if stelles, as thusses that one may find on rocks and barks of early life, the cellular, abounds in every section of the earth. How long sary. neso cell-plants represented the only icha of life opearth, we do not know,

Humble as we these primal outsets of lifeat the present time, in the carbonitetens era ferns, mosses, and other couplar plants were distinguishmassive forces, and their rank invariance, covering the whole earth with a manule of the darkest green. They formed forces that were reduced to a carbonaceous, or hituminous, condition, and by the many convulsions of our earth are now deeply buried in its bowels. They, now in the form of the series and has his name blown on bowels. They, now in the form of

coal, contribute largely to our comfort and our health.

This class of plants, the earliest living things, are called cryptogamic, because they do not flower or propagate as others do. They have spread and multiplied, and cover now the surface, where no other plants can grow. Immense areas of the surface of the earth, unoccupied by other plants, are covered now, and have been for myriads of years, with lichens, mosses, and One copy, six months (26 numbers) 1.25 other cryptogamic vegetables. They are not limited to the land, but are more extensive in the waters. This great profusion of humble and minute vegetable life was obviously intended carriage horses of high quality to this to prepare the surface of the earth for the higher family of vegetation—the compete at home with the horse-raisflowering plants.

Our comfort and health, and even our life, depend more our less directly upon these minute beginnings of vegetable life. How many generations of lichens and mosses have helped prepare a soil on which we could raise grass and grains, our means of clothing, and many other necessaries of Animals depend for life and health on life, we do not know; but that their mirute cryptogamic plants have aided in this grand prepacation, none can

We have only time to say that life in the animal world begins in precisely the same way. The outset of every animal is a cell, a vesicle containing the protoplasm, in which is found the starting point of life. So we reach an answer to the question. How does life begin? by saying, In the cell containing the starting point of life. In all animals of the proper sex we may find these cells nicely packed away in ovaries, ready to be developed under proper circumstances. All plants and animals, then, begin life in the same way, in the cell. The seeds of plants previous to vitalization by the fovilla, the vital contents of the pollen, are mals are cells. Life, then, begins in cells.-Prairie Farmer.

Humorous.

An elevated rallway conductor-One that is a little " high.

The most honest, efficient and disinterested employee of the Government is the Government mule.

The Indianapolis Journal says: There is no particular necessity for searching for the North Pole just now. It is searching for us.'

A manufacturer of artificial flies had a fine exhibit at Paris. Thus a longer elements may be found within the felt want at the summer boardingcell-walls, but none is so absolutely es. house will be supplied by man's

Mayhap it should not be asked, but point of life. In it are contained all the question arises, and will not down, Did that faith which is able to move a mountain ever try a balky horse?

The doctors say O'Leary has done his last walking unless he takes care of for its existence. The ceil, then, is an himself for months. The world nopes

Owing to the extreme cold weather the Philadelphia Chronicle expects that next year's crop of New Jersey the second clock is still more wondermosqui ces will be born with fur collars ful. The clock is surmounted by a

of trees, and upon all materials, dead The Buffalo Express warns its read- al costume, seated behind a golden or living. Not a drop of water long ers not to try to skate on the back of table. To his right hand stands three exposed to air, not the small bits of their heads, but such talk would only large silver beits on a plate. The jugvegetable tissue, not the smallest par- encourage a Michigander to strap his gler rises as the clock strikes, and ges-

springs and the coldest snows have | Carrie Cahill challenges any woman each their peculiar plants. We find to play her on the banjo for \$100 a life everywhere. In the valleys and side,' whereat the Philadelphia Times on the hills, on the waffs and on the inquires why Carrie wants to be played

> A tramp was arrested at Newburg. N. T., ecently, in whose pocket was found a dried snake. Poor fellow! he had to money to buy whisky instead.

> Counterfeit pennies have appeared in the treft. This is a diabolical scheme o .efraud the printers-and compel bogus stuff.

> A dispatch from Buffalo says there are four feet of snow on a level at that place. It neglects to add that the careless carpenter who left the level out of doors has been discharged by his em-

When a man dies suddenly, "without the aid of the physician," the Coroner must be called in. If the man dies regularly, after being treated by a having stems and leaves. This farm doctor, everybody knows why he died and a Coroner's inquest is not neces

The scarnity of Diamonds, Gold and Silver, hem, was sure indication of their value. hem, we a sure indication of their value.

thus it is with a valuable medicion: Dr
Ang Katser's, calebrated torman Pulmont
E sir, mrengs the jealouty of rivals, has
met with the most theor opposition, and aped for their coun less numbers, their massive forces, and their rank luxuri and subset to serve an all the subset to serve the subset of the s

Horses for Export.

The exportation of American horses extensive traffic, bids fair to be one of great importance. A single concern in New York annualty sends 2,000 horses and mules to the West Indies. Many fine bred Kentucky horses have to France and England. The Comreceived a letter from Gen. Stone, at Cairo, Egypt, in which he says: "English and Scottish horse-raisers, who ers of Kentucky and Ohio, who send sell the native English raisers. This being the case, it seems to me that a good grade of carriage horses might be exported from Baltimore to this country, making use of the line of steamers which trade directly with Gibraltar at Genoa, and transfer cargo for Alexandria at Genoa, especially as the shipments should always be made in the latter part of summer, in order that the horses may land here at the end of the hot season. The voyage we may have a farmer's paper worthy of the would be more likely to be in calm name and second to none. weather on the Atlantic than during any other part of the year. Perhaps America may profit by the export and Egypt by purchasing cheaper than in England." Several liberal and enterprising patrons of the turf have recently shipped some of America's finest horse-flesh to England, to compete with the English thoroughbreds on the race-course. According to report from the other side of the Atlantic, it pays to breed thoroughbreds in England and sell them even as yearlings. During the past year, 555 yearlings were disposed of there under the hammer at an average of over \$1,000 a head. Prices far in excess of this sum were obtained for the get of some of the most fashionable stallions, which, of course, helps to swell the general average, yet careful breeders have almost invariably received remuneralive prices for their animals. There is no doubt that American horse-breeders may profit by this English demand, not only in horses for the turf, but for tram-car, carriage, and business service.-[American Cultivator.

Remarkable Clocks. In the French horological section at the Paris Exposition, were two clocks remarkable for their mechanism. On the top of one of them is seated a handsomely attired Greek woman, a figure hardly a span high, with a small barrel organ held by a boy, resting on her knees. With the last stroke of the D. clock the miniature organ is set in motion and plays a tune, the boy keeping time with his head. On the left arm of the figure is a bright starling, which, as soon as the piece is played out, repeats the melody, accompanied by the movements of the woman's head. The mechanism of figure representing a juggler in Orientticulates with his hands as if in prepascopic plants that are wonderfully fit- is to hear the preacher say 'Finally' in convince them that it is empty, then seizes another bell, and puts both on the table. He lifts them up again, and under each now lies a golden egg, which appears an ! disappears repeatedly. Sometimes both eggs disappear, sometimes they increase in number, and three or four eggs are seen. The little magician's performance reaches its climax when he turns up the third bel and displays a bronzed ball to the astonished audience. This bronze ball bursts immediately afterward, and a finger-nail, makes its appearance and and every one contribute to make it em togo to church to get rid of the pipes a tune. The next moment all interesting, it nothing more than a

A Remarkable Result.

It makes to difference how many thesecomplete satisfaction in severe cases of Lang German Sprup. To such we would say that 50,000 doz-n were sold last year without one complaint. Consumptives try just one bet-ile. Regular vizo "cents Sold in a Deg

The Undeniable Truth You deserve to softer, and if you lead a merable, unsatisfactory life in this beauti-ful world, it is entirely your own facit and there is only one excuse for you, ... your un reasonable prejutice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will enoughow you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complisher, or Dyspessia. With all its passeration flows, such as sick headagus talpitation of the beart, sour stemach, ha bitual convices, dizrices of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. 1the sales now reach every irwn on the Western Continent and not a bruggist being fill tell you at its wenderful cones. You can buy a Saminis Bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relief to you.

In Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and if the press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and are good singers, and they should get together as often as practicable and practice those beautiful songs found in our song books, and if we cannot all control of the press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and are good singers, and they should get together as often as practicable and practice those beautiful songs found in our song books, and if we cannot all control of the press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 1, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer," by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer, "by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer, "by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer, "by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer, "by Sulliva 2, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer 2 is a sulliva 3, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer 2 is a sulliva 3, and if the Press, "The Sorcerer 2 is a sulliva 3, and if the Press, "T

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

to foreign countries, already quite an To the Patrons of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

DEAR BRETHREN: In a few days I expect t Grange, and propose to be absent from the inrisdiction about ten weeks. Questions of his or her opinion, and you will be been shipped during the past fow years law or usage arising during my absence may be referred to my deputies in the different counmissioner of Agriculture has recently ties; or, in case there is no deputy in the county, to the Worthy Overseer of the State Frange, Bre. D. S. R. Buick, Myrtle Creek, Douglas county, Oregon.

lieg to call the attention of all members of upon Patrons to give it a hearty and united once furnish us an account of the current events of importance, the state of the craps, markets, &c., give us a medium through which to exchange our ideas and experiences, and furnish our families a weekly repast of such pure and wholesome miscellaneous literature as is best suited to their wants. Such a paper requires a large outlay of means, labor, and talent, and cannot be furnished us without adequate support. Let me urge you, therefore, to give our own paper a cordial support; subscribe for it, write for it, work for it, so that

Fraternally yours, A. R. SHIPLEY, Master Oregon State Grange. Oswego, Sept. 25, 1878.

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Totland.

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in which no Deputies has
be oblige me by designation Patrons in those countles ra appointed would many somewhy, athers will also to act in that expanity.

A. R. Shouay, Master Or. St. Grange.

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How to make Grange Meetings Pleasant and Profitable.

In the first place, let us all attend liliputian bird, about the length of a the meetings regularly, and let each vanish again, and the clever perform- bouquet of flowers for the desks of the er, after a graceful bow, resumes his officers. It is to be presumed that the master is personally acquainted with the members of his grange, and knows what each one makes a specialty of, for there is no man but that makes a speans, or how much methods you have tried, there is no man but that makes a spe-it is now an established her that Germ n cialty of some one branch of farming, syoup is the only remedy which has given and copsequently he can talk or write and consequently he can talk or write on that subject the best. So let the on that subject the best. So let the yery desirable for anatour performance in any topersons who are predisposed to Throst and Lang affects as, Consumption, Hemorrosages Asthma, Sevare Toble sellie on the Beauty of Bosche's or an essay on that subject. Let it be have no personal knowledge of Bosche's over so poor at first, they will improve TRIAL BY JURY is a laughable Operetta. over so poor at first, they will improve TRIAL BY JURY is a laughable Operetta by practice, and it will teach them to by practice, and it will teach them to have confidence in themselves, and be a great benefit to all. There is plenty Beishazzar. of latent talent in our granges, if we Esther. only devise means of arousing it. Let two of the sisters also be appointed to last one is easy. read a selection or write an essay .-There are various subjects that would be of interest, such as bread making. butter making, making jelly, canning fruit, poultry raising, preserving fruit, how to make home pleasant, etc. And

have instrumental music, we can have vocal music. So let our exercises be plentifully interspersed with song.

And, for a change, it would be well to select a subject for discussion. And let not these discussions be confined to start East to attend the meeting of the National a few of the best speakers, but let the master call upon each member to give surprised to see the interest manifested when all take part. Let us also have refreshments as often as convenient, and let it be understood they are to be plain and inexpensive, such as nice bread and butter, plain cake or have been in the habit of furnishing the Order to a resolution of the last State pie (or both), cold meat, pop corn, and Grange endorsing the WILLAMETTE FARMER, apples. Let us discourage extravacountry, now state that they cannot making it the organ of our Order and calling gance in all things-such as trimming our cakes with caudles and frostings, support. Brethren, we need a paper devoted and all such useless expenses-but let fine horses to England and far under- to the interests of the farmer. It should at all contribute something, for when the providing of refreshments is left for three or four it becomes very unpleasant for them, but when we know that all will be sure to bring something, it makes it easy for each one.

Let us be punctual in all thingspunctual to the hour of meeting, punctual in the discharge of every duty imposed upon us, punctual in paying our dues quarterly; never let them run longer. There is no one but can, if he will, lay aside thirty cents for that purpose. It is so much easier to pay such small sums than it is when they are let run until they become quite a debt. Let the master insist upon promptness in all things. I wish I could create the love I bear the grange in the hearts of all my brothers and sisters. It would not fail, then, to be interesting and profitable. Anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. So, dear brothers and sisters, let us love our noble order, and support it, and be proud of it. I never look into our manual but I am more and more sensibly impressed with the beauty of its teachings. It is the noblest order on earth, and let us never stand by and hear it assailed without raising our voices in its defense.-Patrons' Helper.

'Ah, by George,' groaned young Mr. Lethered, sinking wearily into an office-chair; 'ah, by George, my head aches fearfully.' 'Possible?' asked his employer, old Mr. Hardfax, with a look of curious interest and sympathy. 'Possible? Something must have got into it.' And then for a long time nobody said anything, and the room seemed to grow about fifteen degrees colder.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds The White is for the human family; the Yellow is or horses, sheep, and other animals. Testimnials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the Office of THE CENTACH COMPANY, 46 Doy Street New York City.

FRUIT-PACKING MACHINES.

W. A. Collver of Coos Bay, is inventor of a ress for packing dried hope, fruit and vegetablas of all kinds that have been properly dried by any process, and A. B. Collver is now canvassing the Willamette Valley for the sale of these machines. They cost \$25 to \$35, according to finish, and will pack the fruit in twopound nackages, in paper boxes, as fact as a man can possibly weigh it out, and faster than the same force can pack the same fruit in fifty pound boxes, and at less cost, as the weight o the paper boxes goes in with the weight of the fruit. These paper boxes handsomely labeled and printed, can be ordered from the makers at the East at a trifling cost. Every man who has a Plummer dryer or any other good dryer sheeld have one of the Coliver machines. Mr. A. B. Cellver travels with one of his machines, and gives a practical exposition of its working.
All who purchase them can also order boxes of Mr. Collver. The machines are made and sold at the furniture manufactory of F. J. Babcock. Salem. Specimens of the packed fruit can be seen at the office of the Willamette Parmer. At present Mr. Collver is canvassing the east side of the river, between Salem and Portland.

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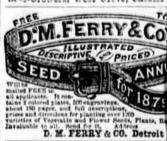
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