WILLAMETTE FARMER: PORTLAND, OREGON, APRIL 15, 1881.



d every Week **FILLAMETTE FARMER PUBLISHING CO** TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Postage paid), in advance.... (Postage paid), in advance & months will be, per month ADVERSISING RATES

ments will be inserted, providing to at the following table of rates : respectable, at the following table of rates: One inch of space per month. Three inches of space per month. One-half column per month. One column per month. SThample copies sent free on application.

A PLEA FOR THE OLD MEN THAT SMOKE.

There, daughter, stop scolding! Don' worry and fret, And work yourself into such ire! Just about all the comfort your father can

get Is a smoke by the warm kitchen fire.

Let him smoke in the corner in peace, if h

can. Though the clouds of tobaco may choke; There is no one can tell, but a lonely old

man, How much comfort there is in a smoke-

Like a free bird that flyeth from limb unto

limb, Your routine of joys you go though: And some of them look just as foolish to him As smoking looks foolish to you. We're none of us perfect—all this you be-

lieve-Our lives should with charity shine.

Like the golden threads that the weavers In and out of the dark design.

Should you live to be old-though you may never mnoke-

Yet I'll wager a penny, or two, You will have some strong habit to te other folk, Bad as this that is worrying you;

Let him smoke in the corner in peace,

can, Though the clouds of tobacco may choke: There is no one can tell but a lonely old man How much comfort there is in a smoke.

Do I smoke? No, not I! Nor will I advise Any youth the habit to get; at when one is old, and can't stop if he tries,

But wh Is it wisdom to worry and fret? Le thim smoke in the corner in peace, if h

Though the clouds of tobacco my choke; There is no one can tell, but a lonely old man. How much comfort there is in a smoke.

Not long will tobacco smoke daily annoy,

Soon the pipe on the mantel way lay, And father will rest where the worms

destroy The tenantless body of clay. Lot him snoke in the corner in peace, if he

Soon he'll fail before Death's sturdy stoke

Then you'll miss the clay pipe, and the feeble old man, And wish you'd put up with the smoke.

MUFFLED.

"Rube, me boy, what's the name of this?" exclaimed Pat Linihan, as the last wagon of the mining outfit was hauled into position, and the grizzled veteran he spoke to was dragging the harness from his favorite span of mules.

"The name of it? Do you mean this hollow "o've pulled up io?" "Dade an' I do, thin. Ye've put a name of

some kind to ivery rock an' bush we've seen the day.

"Well, then, mebbe it's the Chico Valley. It's a place I'll be glad to git out of with all the hair on my head."

"It's a swate spot, for all that. It is near here him Wallopy red-skins lives that makes it a bad boordin' house for white ann?" "Yes, this is just the place. But there

ion't many of 'em and we didn't send 'em word we was comin'. Mebbe we'll find our way through the pass before they scent us. They're venomous, they are. Worst kind." The two mules had been standing as if they

neighborhood had yet been discovered, and before the middle of the afternoon the scouts ent out came in with a couple of fat deer. "That looks well," growled old Rube "The valley hasn't been hunted out lately. Mebbe we'll git through all right."

Mebbe we light through all right. The animals were watched pretty carefully, neverth-less, and they all had a good long neverthiles, and they are had a good long rest and time to feed. "They'd better make the best of it," said Pat Liniban to Charlie Adams. "It's a long pull and a hard one they've got before thim. Wud thim red-skins thake the skelp of a mule,

do ye s'pose?', 'They'd give more for yours, Pat. They'd

risk almost anything for hair as red as you have. Light their pipes, you know." "That's more'n I kin do wid it mesilf. Bu

thim ambulance mules, now. Luk at the ears of thim. Did yez iver see the loike on any human bein' before?" human

The Governor and the Senator were mules of the largest and ungainliest type, and they seemed to remember enough of what Rube had said about Indians to keep them pretty

close to the camp all the evening. None of the others were premitted to stray to any great distance, and about midnight they were all silently collected. The men had taken the whole matter as

Pass, All the men, perhaps; but Charlie Adam was not a man yet, and the young blood was tingling through his venus at the thought of actual danger and an attack from Indians. There was no need to wake him up or call him when the time came to get ready for another march. He was wide awake from head to foot, and seemed to be everywhere at once, with his repeating carbine in his hand.

It was a queer piece of work Rube and his teamsters were at for the next hour or so They began by grapping all the old blankets they had, and some new ones, around the circumferance of the wagon wheels, and they greased the journals of the axles until there

was no chance left for a squeak to come from "They'll travel without a sound," said old ube. "How're ye gettin' on with the crit-

Rube, "H ters, boys?" That ha ters, boys?" That had been a job which interested Charlie Adams exceedingly. Every mule and horse was fitted with a pair of buffalo skin or blanket moccasins, so that his feet would fall ilently upon the hardest ground. Some of the men said "shoes," some "hoots," and Pat Linihan called them "atockin's, begorra." but Rube said "moccasins," and Charlie took him at his word.

at his word. Between one and two o'clock, the camp, with its fire piled up to a brighter blaze than ever, was left behind them, and the long min-

ing train moved on toward the dangerous pass. It was wonderful how little noise they pass. It was wonderful how inter old Rube made, and Pat Linihan remarked to old Rube

"Sure an' it's the first toime I iver druy nuffled mule. "Muffle yer tongue," growled old Rube, "That's one thing I forgot." They made, good speed, and before long Charlie Adams was aware that the parrow

Charlie Adams was aware that the harlow wagon trail they were following had led them between great wall sof rock. "We'll do it." whispered the old Rube to Charlie. "They're up there on the cliffs, some

Charlie.

Charlie. "They re up there on the clims, some of 'em, as a matter of course; but we're going to beat 'em this time. They have an awful advantage over any fellows down here. All need d tetumble down rocks on us in some places. ' here's just one bad spot to go by now, ' said he, a little later, 'but it's almost daylight; I wish we were well past the neek.' Nearer and nearer drew the walls of rock

but there were no sounds made for them to echo, until at last, as he and the Senator pulled their ambulance over an unusually rough place, and paused for breath, the Gover-nor seized the opportunity to streach out

nor seized the opportunity to interest his ugly neck. Oh ! what a bay was that ! It seemed to fill every cranny of the Union pass, and stir up the sleeping echoes, and climb up over the crags, and old Rube instantly shouted: "Whip up, boys! Forward now for your lives! That thar was jest one other thing we

orgot to muffle." The whips cracked sharply enough now,

and the Governor received at least his share in payment for his music. There was no more silence. In less than a

PLOUGH FURTHER AFIELD.

American Exporter.

That most enterprising of modern American business men, Jay Gould, has recently been quoted as saying that "Cables, telegrams and railroads make business." So they do. It is no new discovery, but general attention to it is more likely now than before. A good many astute people have during many ages availed themselves of the fact that timely and early and full information are capital in themselves. The timid and short-sighted have always been apt to sail in sight of land, have missed the rewards of more daring ventures and have really run more risks of shipwreck. The whole subject is so enveloped in truisms that it is impossible to enunciate a new prop-

osition about the advantages of energy and enterprise, but so case-hardened are even the best of us that in order to stir us up out of the ruts in which we tend to confine ourselves even platitudes must be hammered away at incessantly.

We may congratulate ourselves that The quietly as had their four footed servants, eat-ing and sleeping as if there were no Indians in the world, or at least in the neighborhood of the Hualapais Mountains and the Union soil plonghing the same old acres, and try Exporter has done a fair share in the way of soil plonghing the same old acres, and try what clearing up a little fresh virgin soil may do. No merchants were ever more enterprising than were some of our countrymen not so many years ago. The blood is still among us and symptoms of a revival of our old time redutation for initiation are not wanting. There has been a vast advance in the direction of

claiming a wider share in the world's commerce during the past few years, but the movement is yet but in its infancy. The capital merchant is not a mere local huckster, or the distributing agent in near-by

channels of home products and manufactures. He both exports and imports. He buys cheap and sells dear-at least for as much as he can get quickly, for interest eats up idle ventures. and it is better to turn one's money over quickly at a small profit, or even to stand a less on occasions, rather than to store merchandise for any lengthened period in expectation of a rise, or lock one's capital up in any

way.

The fact is that if we read the signs of the times aright and take suitable action, there is before us in the immediate future the grandest opportunity for a wondrous increase in our commerce. Other people see it and fear. The success already attained by our exports has aroused the dread of rival nations, who know better than we seem to apprehend ourselves the formidable and commanding position we might hold, if we would. The columns of the Exporter have been a record of triumphs for our manufactures and excellent raw material. Our goods have been imitated and the label "American" put on foreign rubbish because it was found that American goods would sell. Chinese, Hindus. and the savages among the mountains of the moon have discovered that Lowell muslin is better than Manchester longcloth, and so with everything. It would seem inconceivably stupid that, in view of this, we should be the last to recognize facts so much to our advantage, and continue, as too many of us are

doing, to swap jackknives, so to speak, and depend so entirely on our home markets. True, credits are short, people are flush, money is turned over quickly and we are do ing well, but there is another side to this.

We may find our best customers among the well-paid, luxury-loving, intelligent 50,000, 000 of our population, but there are several millions of people abroad who buy goods they cannot make for themselves, or do not make for themselves, or do not make as well and cheaply as they can be furnished by those

prought about in the course of busines need wary watching, and of all things tinker ing at improvements, whether of finances, or tariffs, or what not, are highly detrimental. But we do nothing else. The custom house authorities have so many things to tax, and infinite number of directions about cases that are eternally coming up, that their decisions are about as diverse as those of Philip drunk from those of Philip sober. They will let a thing come in for years duty free, and then, without warning, suddenly clap on a prohibitory duty which enhances its price to every consumer without apparently the slightest eason, and inflicts grievous injury on the importer who might happen to be landing a fresh pargo, perhaps already sold, "to arrive," at a price which had meant a comfortable profit, but under altered conditions could be nothing but disaster.

Changing the actual commodity for th good reason that we do not wish to underfold

any particular transaction at the expense of exposing the business parties interested, we will relate a case in point. Two or three firms were in the habit of importing a substance that was not produced here-let us say parrot feathers, which were largely used for the manufacture of-say toothbrushes. Well, they did a good business. The best suppositious toothbrushes were made of parrot feathers, and they had the inside track of this particular market. The parrot feathers were admitted duty free because they were not a product of the United States. Of a sudden an enterprising citizen found in the woods some where a pair of parrots which had probably escaped from somewhere or other-however. that doesn't matter-and gets his member of Congress to put in a little bill for the imposition of a 60 per cent. duty on parrot feathers. And the thing was done. You and all our relations had to pay more than double the old price for parrot feather toothbrushes, or go without. The dog in the manger native fanier could not supply the demand if he had vanted to, and the trade fell off. The customs athorities might get a few dollars; but how hid the country at large fare? Factories were losed, hundreds of people were thrown out of employment, and everybody's teeth got dirty secause they couldn't get toothbrushes. This nay seem a queer story, but it is absolutely true, and any merchant can cap it from his wn experience in dozens of directions. Mind, ve don't for a moment advocate free trade, nor the violent uprooting of such arrangements as many commend themselves for their one idedness or idiocy, or both, to any wayfarer, but it is possible among our progressive people to pay a little attention to these things and see if some progress, universally acknowledged to be desirable, cannot be gradually and surely made. We have heard it stated that this government could equitably, conserving all interests, raise all the money needed for its support and to meet the national obligations by a scientifically adjusted tariff on fifteen articles alone.

The Germans are spreading cuttlefish tendrils all over the world, growing like coral inects, surely, silently, swiftly. The French, later, but not less energetically, have plunged valiantly into a propaganda of commerce, and no less than seven new steamship lines have been announced for almost immediate establishment, one to New York. With all this going on around us, should we be supine? Mr. Gould's dream of New York as the commercial center of the world, with East and West ouring in their treasures in response to the brobbing pulse of cable and railroad gravitating hither, is a grand one, but if each one of our citizens were half as much in earnest to do our little possible to further such an end as he promulgator of this amb would remain a dream but a short time. The country is full of money, and its credit is so good that we can get all the money we want from abroad. We can scarcely have too many cables and railroads, or intelligent men and vomen thronging to this land of promise to extract from the teeming soil its overflowing riches and to send abroad the gifts of civilization that can nowhere else be so well or cheaply produced. It is our mission to invade the rest of the world with an army of drummers. We ought to do it, and we should never have to lament such a miserable Kilkenny cat affair as a strike amongst us. We have the workers, the best in the world, and we can make good workers of the raw human material sent us. Our chief imports should be men and women. Our exports should be everything



INE-TENTH OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH

NINE-TENTH OF THE PEOPLE OF THE NORTH-west are suffering more or less from the bandul malady. Being of serofulous origin, hence constitution-al, its manifestations are as varied as the rainbow is in color. CATARRH is a serofulous affection of the muccous membrane which lines not only the throat and nasal assages but also all the interior cavities—brain eyes, esr, stomach, liver, hungs, intestines, kidnays, bladder, and the entire cuticle of the body—and in its efforts stages is know a as HUMID, DIFY OE CAN-CEROUS CATARRAH. At first it usually affects the throat and nostrils, the impurities of which are swal-lowing into the etomach or inhaled into the lungs, thus poisoning the digestive, respiratory and genito-urinary organs, and causing Dealness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chronic Diarthess, Bronchitts, Leucorthosa and Con-simption, which latter is very often only Cataraset or rim LUNOS. Hence it is evident that any remedy, to be effectual in permanently curing this discase, must pos-sess the alterative properties necessary to climinate from the blood the scrotulous virus, which is the primary cause of the malady, as well as to cleanse and heal the affected membrane.

DR. JAMES KECK'S SURE CURE for CATARRH

Possesses these qualities in a pre-eminent degree, hav-ing first cured bimself, and for the last twelve years he has used the SURE CURE in his practice as a physician with the most grarifying and unvaried success. We would caution the public against pur-hvaing any preparation claiming to be the same, or sin Ha. None genuine without the autograph: James Keck, M.D., on the wrapper of each package. We do not ask you to believe our unsupported state-ments, nor will we publish the certifice'ss of unknown persons residing in the East or at a great distance; but on the contrary, we respectfully refer those afflicted with CATABRH to the following J. M. STROWBRIDGE, Esq. Capitalist, Portland, Or.

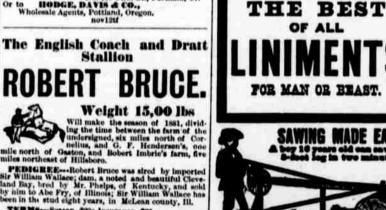
with CATARRH to the following J. M. STROWBRIDGE, Esq., Capitalist, Portland, Or. JOS, BUCHTLE, Esq., Sheriff Multhomah Go., Portland. REV. ALONZO T. JONES, Salem, Orgen. JOSEPH DAVIS, Esq., Tenino, W. T. C. H. WHEELEH, Fsq., Merchant, East Portland. C. H. HAMLIN, Esq. Engineer, Car Shep, East Portland. W. H. CUMMINGS, Esq., Peoria, Oregon. 237 We have hundreds of testimonials from the most respectable citizens of Oregon and Washington, but only refer to the names of a few well known and prominent individuals.

Ask your Druggists for Dr. James Keck's Sure Cure for Catarris, And see that his name is on the wrapper of each package.

PRICE: One Dollar per Bottle ; or Six Bottles for \$5.00. 23"A liberal discount to Druggists."52

Send orders to DR. JAMES KECK & CO., No. 135 First St., Portland, Or.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO.,



TERMS-Season, 570; Insurance, 530, Af Good pasturage furnished mares from a distance ill attention given. No accountability for accidents see bills for particulars. JAMES IMPRES.

The Imported Premium Full Percheron Norman Stallion



WIDE AWAKE, Will make the season of 1881, com-mencing March let, at Gaines Gishers' Stable, Salem, and my farm, nine miles East of Salem, Will be at salema: On Weinesday, Thursday, Fri-days and Saturday. It My Farma On Mondays and Tuesdays.

I My Farmi on Mondays and Possays **DESCRIPTION--**Wide Awake is 5 years old; light ray; If hands high; weight 1,700 be; an extra good raveler; awarded first prize at great national horse show 4 Amiens, France. Call and see the horse for further articulars. Imported from France by Jas. A. Perry. **TERMS--**For the season, #25; Insurance, #35.

LOUIS NAPOLEON. Will make the sesson of 1881, commencing March s follows: STAYTON-Monday and Tuesday. SC Vednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. TERMS-Season, St.; Insurance, S2. T. J. EDMONSON.

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE



THE BEST

tang Liniment is without an equipenstrates flesh and muscle very bons-making the continue of pain and inflamation impossion

MUSTANG e. Every day brings n

ved by the healing power of this

INIMENT which speedily cures such althouts of the HUMAN FLESH as The Num at itam, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Huran and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and sprains, Poisson our Bittes and fores, Utears, Frostbites, Chilibinia, fore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external dis-case. It heals without scars. For the BRUTE CRAATON II cures Sprains, Swimay, Stiff Joints, reader, Harness Sores, Hoof Disy reads, Foil Revit, Stiff Joints, reader, Harness Sores, Hoof Disy reads, Foil Keyl, Film upon the Sight and every other allment is which the occupants of the stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Mustang Liniment shalls, posting, Stiff Scarpoints; and It is positive.

OF ALL

SAWING MADE EAST

Hot BL CHT W.

boy 16 years ald on 8-doot log in two :

were listening to him, but now, as old Rube cast them loose, the off mule suddenly threw ap his heels and set out at a sharp trot into the grass, while his mate stretched his long meck forward in a sonorous bray.

"That'll do, Gov'nor," remarked Rube. "We all know you kin do it. You and the Senator had better jest feed yer level best while yer chance is good. Mebbe you'll be an Indian's mule yet, before you die.

"Saints preserve thim, thin. It's foine mules they are," said Pat, very soberly. "Misther Adams, was ye hearin' the charakther he gave the place we're in?"

"Is there an danger, Rube?-any real dan-

"Not if we can find our way through the pass, Charlie. It's more like the neck of a bottle than anything else. Hope they haven't corked it up with rocks for us.

A tall, slightly built boy was Charlie Adam and his bright blue eyes were wide open, with a look in which there was more fun and love of adventure than fear of anything-even of Huslapais (pronounced Walapi) Indians.

He had been staring around the broad level **valley** while the miners were going into camp, and it did seem as if he had never looked upon anything more beautiful. The grass was so luxuriant and green; the scattered groves had been set down exactly in the right places; the mountains arose so grandly on every side; surely there could not have been imagined a prettier picture in a more wonderful frame. He said so to Rube Sarrow, but all the reply be got from the grim old wagon-master was

'Ye-es, and the red-skins mean to keep it. Thar's been more than one outfit wiped out s-tryin' to squeeze through the Union Pass."

The wagons of the train were drawn up in swo rows, about fifty yards spart, the light 'ambulance," from which Rubehad unhitched the Governor and the Senator, was pulled across one of the open spaces at the end, and . brisk fire had been started at the other. The ground so inclosed contained room enough to "corral" all the mules and horses of the train in case of an attack, and the members of that exploring party were likely to be able to de-fend such a fort against any ordinary band of

ged men.

Not a sign of the presence of Indiane in the

minute the heights above them rang with fierce whoops and yells. The savages had been taken a little by surprise, but they were there, and they had been waiting for that train. It had nearly passed them, but they were determined to make an effort for its cap-

Whoop after whoop, and then the crash and thub of rocky masses tumbling down th

It was getting lighter every minute, and Charlie Adams strained his bright eyes up along the crags in the hope of seeing a mark

for his carbine. Suddenly the shary reports of rifles came from the front, and old Rube exclaimed: "Indians in the pass! That's bad. We

"Indians in the past I have out were almost through." So they were, for the ambulance Pat was driving, and that Rube and Charlie were guarting, was the very tail of the train. "Look out, Charlie." "Bedad, they've done it ! What'll I do

A heavy bowlder had come smashing down

through the titled top of the ambulance, mak-ing dire destruction of the closely packed stowage, and startling Pat half out of his

stowage, and starting wits. "Unhitch! Save your mules!" The Governor and the Senator had some-thing to say about that. They were worse scared that Pat himself, and they declared it, as mules will in about half a bray apiece; but then they sprang wildly away up the pass, dragging behind them the battered ambu-dragging behind them the battered ambudragging behind th lance, Fat and all.

"Go it, Pat! Come on, Charlie! There's

a fight ahead, but we're beyond the neck." The "fight ahead" was over quickly enough for less than half a dozen Indians had clamb ered swiftly down to hide behind logs and rocks, and try to check the advance of the train. It was getting light enough for them to use their rifes, but so could the miners, and that was had for the squad of "Wollopies" as Pat called them. Only two of them clumbed as Pat called them. Only two of them climbed up the rocks again, and all the harm they did was to wound three of the nules, and sent a ball through the arm of a driver. Their friends on the heights were fairly driven to cover again by the storm of r fle-bullets sent after them, and Charlie Adam's carbin eracked as loudly as if he had been six feet high and weighed two hundred pounds. "I wonder if I hit any of them?" he said to Rube, after they reached an open place and

"I wonder if I hit any of them?" he said to Rube, after they reached an open place and halted the train. "Danno "bout that. Most likely. I kinder hope we barked some on 'em. But that there was a little the tightest squeeze I ever hed in Union Pass. All because I didn't muffe the bray of that mule." "Did ye know," added Pat, "the big stone that kim into the ambulance mashed in the molasses kag? It's a swate mess they've made of it."

The amount of gold in the Bank of England is £15,500,000.

who have used machinery for years to produce them. Why should we let England, and Germany, and France, and Holland monopelize these markets ? Why should Russia send to America for American engineers to set up American machinery in order that, by the

aid of the sluggish intellects and brawny arms of serfs, an approach to something distantly resembling American goods may be produced in Russis, because we do not export enough to meet the demand that actually exists there?

We must put our shoulder to the wheel and change all this. We have drawbacks, plenty of them, and the worst of it is our financia doctors differ so abominably about them, some honestly and others dishonestly, that the fuss in bringing about any change whatever is the greatest of all difficulties. To touch the they can make. tariff, for instance, sends doctrinaires into convulsions, and certain parties whose corns may be threatened, into a frenzy, and yet the most strenuous advocate of the tarriff as it stands for the protection of his own particular interest admits, indeed loudly proclaims, that it is anomalous and everything else that is objectionable for almost everything else. We

mustn't buy ships where they are sold cheapest, because we pinch somebody or other, or at least certain parties, like people with the gout who cry out before they are burting think we may find them. We can't encourage home building by subsidies, or we rub against the rheumatic shoulder of another class, and so it goes. Meantime, while we import tea and coffee on such a scale that the goods have to be sold at auction at a loss in order to avoid the greater loss of storing such perishable goods-a pleasant enough arrangement, pechaps, for the very wealthy firms who can stand this sort of thing and then recoup on the Santiam, and that the product of a t emselves when the small fry who rush in by swarms when tea and coffee importing were tay West of the Rocky Mountains on the

profitable, are crushed out-we restrict the production of our mills, actually encourage strikes with all their demorilizing and wasteful consequences and depend on the home market !

Henry Clay said that it was better, as general thing, to persist steadfastly in a bad policy rather than to make frequent changes for a better. He was right. We cannot rush

things. Merchants, as distinguished from mere harum-scarum speculators, must have mething to go by, some fuleram for the lever of their energy. The ups and downs naturally allowed to enter Germany.

Oil Mill at Lewiston, Idaho.

James Lovett writes the editor of the Lewiston News, that he has been to Salem, visited the owner of the oil mill there, who gave a discouraging account of the business, but refused premission to visit the mill and adds: I have engaged the services of Mr. O. F. Dennis, founder, and for some years superin-tendent, of the oil mill at Salem. He will proceed to Lewiston as soon as the building is crected. He is an experienced and energetic nan, and with his name connected with a man, and with his name connected with and at the head of the enterprise, success will be doubly assured. Mr. Dennis is very sanguine as to the success of a mill in that locality; he will send an article for publication in the N. P. News on flax culture, a business in which he is well posted, having been for years in business intercourse with the most success-ful flax growers in this country.

upper Columbia.

Our consul at Bremen, Germany, reports that the Imperial Council has made a recomnendation which will no doubt be adopted, that all kerosene imported shall hereafter be examined by government experts. The test is to be 110 degrees Fahr. burning test. The oil heretofore sold ranged from 90 degrees Fahr, upward, and the American refiners

would not guarantee the quality. Hereafter all oils below the fixed standard will not be 1881. 1881. GLANCER.

TO STAND THE COMING SEASON for a limited number of mares, the main of the season the property of Major Jas. Bruce; dam Nell, (which was also dam of the well known horse Romance.) He is a bright bay with white feet, and ratch in forehead, stands 17 hands high; girt 6 feet 10 inches; limbs clean and active with vigorous constitution; high lifed and ctive with vigo

ad active with the same and active with the same active with the same active with the same active same active acti



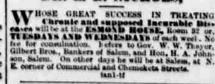
BRED BY W. CHALMERS, SR., IN WASHINGTON Co.; sired by Emperor; dam. Nell, (by Old John, He gained first premium at the County Fair as beet suckling coit, sho as a yearling and a 2-year old, and when three and four year old, along with his brother; Adventure, gained first as beet farm team at the State Fair two years in succession, while a team of half sisters gained second prize in 1577, all four by Emperor.

ADVANCE,

Also bred by Wm. Chalmers: Sired by Young Marquis (imported by S. G. Reed, Eq., in 1874); dam also Nell which weighed when last on the scalos 1600 lbs, and her son Romance 1642 lbs.

son homance 1647 lbs. SerThese horses will be found together during the son Monday and Turneday at Scio; Wednesday and ursday at Turner; Friday and Saturday at Stayton. FERMS---Insurance, 820 each, to be paid when res are known to be with foal. TERMS

J. CHALMERS, Fox Valley, Lian Co., Ogn. DR. Z. B. NICHOLS,





AS AN ANII-BILIUUS MELUIUINE, are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERV-OUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGES-TIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels. **AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL** They have no equal ; acting as a provent-ive and cure for shillous, Remittent, Inter-mittent. Typhoid Fovers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Etomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human rece.

DYSPEPSIA.

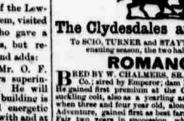
DYSPEPSIA. It is for the ours of this disease and its st-tendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERV-OUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CON-STIFATION, PILES, &c., that these Fills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts eo specify and genity on the disestive or-gans, giving them tone and vigor to as-similate food. This scoomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISEED, and the BODY RO-BUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Prog Nerves, and a Cheerful mind. Price Sc. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

UTT'S HAIR DYE GRAT HAIR ON WRITERERS changed to a GLOSS BLACK by a single application of this DTE. Is in purts a Matural Color, and acts Instantiansonal Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

A divide a product of a many of the second o Ortamental Trees, Economics, etc., S. Curr Bill 20 Campberton 21, 75 Strandburton 20 Bill 40 Camberton 21, 75 Strandburton Bill 40 Camberton (11, 100) Hardy Cab STOR Trees, 18 Constants, 400 Arr STORES, EARBISON & CO., Palanaville

2

HENDERSON'S COMBINED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS PLANTS ill be Mailed Free to all who app tal Grounds In at in America PETER HENDERSON & CO. #35 Cortlandt Street, New York. 4



ADUBLE

