Stock.

Inhumanity and the Horse.

The power to appreciate the dumb creature of God—the horse—is a good thing. In a man's character it measures up toward a true humanity. And where this power is wanting, it shows inhumanity. To fully appreciate the horse, demands not only intellect, but moral sensibility—a sensibility devout and almost religious. What an admirer did the horse find in Job! to the horse he dedicates a rare poem, that overflows with sublime appreciation. "He paweth in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength; he goeth on to meet the armed men; he mocketh at fear and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from the sword. The quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage; neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith, among the trumpets, Ha, Ha! and he smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shoutings." Where in all literature is this utterance equaled? What a companionship of heroic courage, sublime and fateful endeavor! Such measureless joy, such glad abandon for supreme trial, is portrayed by no other pen.

But of his treatment I would speak. His nature and character invoke for him considerate care and attention. In every way it is our interest to treat him, according to the laws of his being; and it is well if we do.

There are those, however, through passion, or by virtue of innate meanness, or a mistaken policy, treat this grand creature the reverse of this. They are often simply inhuman wretches, and should be scorned and loathed if they cannot be reformed. In a thousand nameless ways they give needless pain and often torture. Take an illustration: Here is a man, who, since the beginning of winter, has lost five good horses; usually he has a team of six good ones, and is engaged in heavy hauling, and part of this heavy work is over bad roads. In the stable he gives his stock good attention; but on the road he loads them beyond their strength, and keeps them on the strain till they sink down in utter exhaustion. It was only yesterday that I met the last victim of his cruelty on the road. They were trying to get him to the stable; but life was too near spent for that; and the spirit of this noble brute was about to escape from its merciless tormentor. What a picture of horror! He was built to last thirty years, and is only six, an inheritor of rich blood. His inhuman owner could but pay the dying creature a compliment, by saying, with a quaver in his voice, "He was a puller, never refused; but he has pulled himself to death!" They call on him to move, and his willing spirit yields, and with infinite labor he lifts his dead feet—this is his last trip over this road; for death is pulling the spectral load over this weary way. What a change! That stately horse that once trod so proudly now trembles, for the end is near. With blood-shot eyes, wide distended nostrils, and lips covered with bloody foam, he drops dead in his tracks!

The wounds of the murdered bleed afresh when even the murderer comes near them. At some time and in some way eternal justice will make inquisition for this blood—the eternal Nemesis will cleave to the wrong doer—inhumanity is the deeper depths of self-abhorrence. You anticipate; then be considerate, be just, be humane toward this truest, best and most useful creature, *the horse*.

In him we have found inexpressible pleasure; a something kindred to friendship, a self-sacrifice that was inexhaustible and unwearied by long service. Among the noblest and best is the horse that I rode during the war of the rebellion—he is now thirty-one years old, full of years and full of honors. But I remember him when "his neck was clothed with thunder and the glory of his nostrils was terrible." But old as he is, "his price is above rubies."

Pink Eye.

This disease among horses in the East has been so prevalent that it will be a good thing for farmers here to know something about it. We clip the following from the *Country Gentleman*, which paper is good authority on any subject:

Pink eye is a name applied to a disease which often in spring and fall (especially if the weather is very wet and the climate generally unfavorable to health) breaks out as a sort of epizootic. It will occur largely in some few districts, and not be general. It is then said to be epizootic, and is a species of influenza, developing into a catarrhal form of fever, such as the great epizootic of 1872 and 1873; or it may bring on a diphtheroid or typhoid disease. There is also a type of influenza which affects the cellular tissues of the body, accompanied by more or less of the following symptoms, and this disease is also called "pink eye." The earlier symptoms are dullness, rigors, loss of appetite, swelling of eyelids, discharge of tears down the face, pain in the limbs and shifting or resting of first one and then another, and so on, the legs one or more are apt to swell, circulation is imperfectly carried on, and they become very cold. The pulse runs from 54 to 84 per minute, and after a few days becomes very feeble. The internal temperature at commencement will be about 102 degrees or 103 degrees. But if the throat is seriously affected or the disease attacks the lungs it may rise to 107 degrees. All the excretory functions are depraved more or less. Pink eye takes its name from the color of the conjunctival mucous membrane lining the eyelids, which is pink, red, or very dark red, according to amount of congestion of its blood vessels. It really signifies nothing, inasmuch as almost all fevers and inflammations that affect the general system give rise to higher color of the mucous membranes. Simple cellulitis, or pink eye when assuming a mild type, requires but little treatment. But each year domestication adds to the severity and multiplication of animal diseases, and recently America has experienced a wide spread epizootic in horses that partook somewhat of the nature of pink eye, but with all the symptoms aggravated, many cases coming under my notice being really typhoid pneumonia, others presenting symptoms like those of diphtheria in the human subject. Horses usually cough a good deal when suffering from pink eye, and have discharges from the nostrils, but this year many do not cough, and very few discharge from the nose. Animals having slight attacks require rest, clothing for body and limbs, good strengthening diet (not starvation on bran mashes), a laxative, nitrate of potash, iron and quinine. A combination of chlorate and iodide of potash is also very good. If the throat is sore, give counter-irritation and gargles. But if the internal temperature is high, appetite gone, throat very sore, and the breathing accelerated, they require the experience and judgment of a veterinary surgeon. I consider it wise to give every medicine that can be so administered, in the form of a ball (bolus), as they do not in this way get any fluid into the lungs, as is often the case where horses are drenched when their throats are sore. Such an accident is apt to be fatal. There is no danger of transmission of pink eye to progeny.

The Republicans of Arkansas have nominated J. H. Berry of Boston for governor.

Care of a Colt's Foot.

Let us start with the young colt which I will assume is foaled in the early part of the pasturing season, and allowed to run in nearly a state of nature until winter. During this time the feet of the colt are worn by the soil so that there is just enough hoof all the time for the proper development of the foot. But during the long winter the colt is either confined in a small stall, standing on his own manure, which is often decomposing and giving off ammonia, or he is turned into the barnyard. In either case the hoof comes in contact with nothing to wear it away. The manure exerts it to great growth, and by spring the foot is nearly twice as long as it would have been had the colt been running on dirt. After this confinement, the farmer on some nice day turns his colt out in the field to enjoy seeing him run. And this is the time when "ring bone," "spavin" or curb appears on colts, owing to the long toe on one side of the foot being higher than the other. To avoid this the colt should be haltered and taken to a blacksmith every six weeks during confinement and have his feet trimmed in natural shape. By pursuing this course until the colt is three years old you have almost to a certainty a sound horse in the feet, as well as broken to be shod.

IS THE PIG A FILTHY ANIMAL?

The little animal that leads all our exports of animal products, and is likely to hold this lead for years to come, should not be charged with faults that belong primarily to his keepers. The pig is called the filthiest of our domestic animals, but this is made inseparable from his surroundings in most cases. The pig is a wonderful machine for the production of pork, bacon and hams. He is the greatest utilizer of food on the farm. He lays up in his body 20 per cent. of the dry substance of his food—a feat not performed by any other of our domestic animals—and proper provision should be made for the disposal of his excretion. The tidy dairyman cleans his cow stable every day, and some twice a day; but his pig pen is not cleaned till his pigs are likely to be submerged. Are the pigs or the owner chargeable with the filth?

A PIG BATH.

Some years ago we tested the pig's disposition to keep clean where the opportunity was given, by placing in his pasture a shallow bath of clean water. This privilege was eagerly used, in preference to wallowing in a mud hole some few rods off. This shallow bath was filled with fresh water three times a week, and it was noticed that the pigs seemed always to enjoy the renewal of the water. This certainly indicated a nice discrimination in cleanly habits.

SELF CLEANING PEN.

The writer has also placed pigs upon a slatted floor, which would allow the liquid and much of the solid to go through, and the balance was mostly trodden through. On one side of the pen was a strip of tight floor, four feet wide, with the trough placed upon it against the side of the pen, and upon these planks was placed bedding for the pigs. They soon learned the use of the slatted part of the pen, and would go there and drop. The slatted floor was elevated fifteen inches above the bottom, so that the excretion soon works through the slats, and the pen and pigs are kept clean. A door is hung upon a hinge, so as to be turned up and allow the manure to be cleaned from under the slatted part of the floor. The pigs, in this case, keep quite clean without any labor being bestowed upon them, except to remove the manure, once a month, from under the slatted floor.

The writer has found pigs just as ready to keep clean as any other animal when the opportunity is afforded them to do so. Let the farmer take the same pains to keep him clean as he does in the case of other domestic animals, and he will find the pig as cleanly as any of them. The pig is a very profitable animal, and when we consider that it returns us, from exportations, about ten million dollars a year, a sum greater than all other animal exports, it would seem that it deserves to be treated with as much consideration as we give to our cows and horses.

Miscellaneous.

Guinea Hens.

A correspondent says, in your issue of April, that he is in a little doubt as to the usefulness of Guinea fowls. They are excellent watch dogs among poultry. I have seen a hawk hovering over our hens, the Guinea hens also saw it, and the warning screeches which they sent out were interesting to me if not musical. I consider Guinea hens indispensable. If they are kindly treated they become quite tame, and will not wander very far. Mine will eat off my hand, and one young rooster that was hatched by a hen, and that I brought up from the nest, will never run from me, and I often take him up when he is feeding, but cannot do it at any other time, he is so timid. I cannot call him wild, for he follows me like a dog, but unlike a dog he will never willingly submit to a caress.

A Guinea hen will lay 175 eggs in a season, beginning in June and ending in the early days of September. The eggs are considered quite a dainty. They are speckled, but are not darker in shell than a Brahma's. The shells are very thick and strong, and if put under a hen to hatch, will require one month's sitting. When hatched, the chickens are very wild and very tender. I always wrapped them in wadding or cotton batten; wadding is best at first; after they are a week old canton flannel is the best. They require a great deal of care and watching. The first food I gave my chicks was bread and milk and a little hard boiled egg. Unfortunately, I kept my pretty little chicks too hot, and they died one after the other. The next lot I had were hatched too late in the season, and faded away on account of the cold. The young chicks are brown when first hatched. They seem to be covered with a soft fur (not down,) like a mouse. It seems impossible that these little dun-colored creatures will become the handsome Guinea hens. The only one I reared was an odd one, put under a hen for an experiment, in the spring. The hen hatched twelve chickens, and then kept on sitting until the Guinea chick was hatched. (I did not know then how long the chick would be in coming from the shell.) After it was hatched I put it with some young chickens two days old. It grew and flourished, eating the same as the chickens. What seemed to me very strange was that fifteen more little Guineas were hatched, the first one would never stay with them, but made a shrill whistle till I put it with the chickens, and to this day, though ten months old, it prefers to be with its foster brothers and sisters rather than with the Guinea hens. This shows how tame the birds may become.

As to the accusation of tormenting the hens, I do not think they tease the hens any more than the hens tease each other; they have never killed or otherwise hurt a chicken or a hen, although a Plymouth Rock rooster that we had nearly killed a Guinea hen. Your correspondent says he cannot distinguish a hen from a rooster. The hen always cries "come back," the rooster never; he screams. I do not know that he has an individual cry as the hen has. I presume he has, but I do not understand bird language, so as to be able to interpret. Another difference between them—the rooster's head, wattles and comb (?) are much larger and coarser than the hen's. I always kept the hen in the barn while she was laying, so as to make her lay there. She very rarely laid in a nest box but on the floor anywhere. If she is allowed to run she will find some bushy place, lay twenty eggs, and then sit on them. We found three nests, one after the other, stolen in spite of my precautions. One nest had 23 eggs, one 18, and one 20. These eggs are very good for cooking. They have a slight game flavor, and are very rich for cooking.

Altogether, I think it pays to keep Guinea hens. They can be trained to run with hens. They must not be allowed to roost out of doors; at least, ours never were, for they are not so hardy as wild birds. We have lost several birds from some disease; we never could tell what, and concluded that the bird had taken cold. If only a Guinea hen droops, there is nothing that I know of that will restore her.—*Ex.*

Diversified Farming

The Prineville *News* gives the Ochoco farmers a lecture on the benefits of diversified farming. As now little is done in that section besides stock raising, what it says will apply to a good part of the Upper country. "As a rule the farming industry is a profitable one in this country, and one that gives ample reward for the capital and labor invested. Although the production per acre is not so great as in many other places, yet the standing price is not great enough to more than pay for the difference in the abundance of the crop. Wheat is never less than a dollar a bushel in Ochoco, and the vicinity of Prineville, and oats rarely sell for less than from fifty to seventy-five cents per bushel the year round. As yet few men have gone into the production of cereals as a business, only barely sufficient being raised to supply the home demand, and hence the high ruling prices. This branch of industry will most likely continue to repay the laborer for his work for many years to come, as the immigration to this section up to the present time has consisted chiefly of those men who are either stock owners, or else intend to invest in stock. The time will soon come when farming will be the chief occupation of the people of this country, and then those enterprising individuals who have made farms, and have them cultivated, will have resources that the stock men do not possess. Farming in any place is the most independent pursuit, or livelihood, that is followed by man; and Ochoco farmers are no exception to the general rule. In a few years the grass will have been eaten out, root and branch, and then the farmers will reap their reward. This section will be taken up, every foot of it, and converted into fields and gardens. The greatest drawback to farming in this country is the uncertainty of the season. The soil is dry by nature, and it occasionally happens that the rainfall is not sufficient to permit the proper maturing of grains and fruit. But this does not often occur, and those who are now making farms for themselves are the ones who will win in the future.

Young Animals—Their Care, Etc.

This is a fit topic for consideration. The young animals being weaned and deprived of their mother's milk—the most appropriate food for their growth and health—the art of man now comes into practice in place of natural instincts. The young animal must be fed and its food chosen and apportioned for it. This should be done with propriety. If the food is not prepared right, no excess of quantity will make up for the defect in that respect. In fact, excess of quantity will be a serious error, although the food should not be of the very best. We cannot here suggest what foods should be used, and can only give a hint or two as to the manner of feeding. This should be very cautiously done. A young animal is spoiled as soon as it becomes fat, for its food is turned from the production of bone and muscle, which are needed, to the growth of fat, which is unnecessary and positively unhealthful. The food should be given in small quantities and often, and the ration increased gradually as it may be found to be disposed of in a satisfactory manner. Water is of the greatest necessity, and this should not only liberally supplied, but it should be perfectly pure. Regularity in feeding is of the greatest importance. Animals do not reason, but they remember their times of feeding; they fret and worry if the time passes without bringing the expected food, and thus worry seriously affects them. Sheep and pigs are especially fretful if their usual time passes by, and a flock of sheep thus worried through a whole winter will fail to gain weight, although as well fed as another that having been fed regularly may add twenty pounds a head to their carcasses. The habits and requirements of each animal should be watched, and a weak, timid thing that is driven from its food by belligerant and tyrannical companions should be kept separate. The owner's eye should be everywhere and on the continual watch to observe how his young stock are progressing; and just now this is important, because it is indispensable for their welfare that they should begin the season strong, vigorous and robust.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

Is the Pig a Filthy Animal?

The little animal that leads all our exports of animal products, and is likely to hold this lead for years to come, should not be charged with faults that belong primarily to his keepers. The pig is called the filthiest of our domestic animals, but this is made inseparable from his surroundings in most cases. The pig is a wonderful machine for the production of pork, bacon and ham. He is the greatest utilizer of food on the farm. He lays up in his body 20 per cent. of the dry substance of his food—a feat not performed by any other of our domestic animals—and proper provision should be made for the disposal of his excretion. The tidy dairyman cleans his cow stable every day, and some twice per day; but his pig pen is not cleaned till his pigs are likely to be submerged. Are the pigs or the owner chargeable with the filth? Some years ago we tested the pig's disposition to keep clean where the opportunity was given, by placing in his pasture a shallow bath of clean water. This privilege was eagerly used, in preference to wallowing in a mud hole some few rods off. This shallow bath was filled with fresh water three times per week, and it was noticed that the pigs seemed always to enjoy the renewal of the water. This certainly indicated a nice discrimination in cleanly habits.—*Live-Stock Journal.*

TANGENT NURSERY.

(Started 1857—30 years a Nurseryman.)

H. W. SETTLEMIRE,

—ALL SORTS OF—

Fruit, Ornamental and Shade Trees

—AND—

VINES & SHRUBBERY.

Send to Tangent, Oregon, for price list and descriptive catalogue.

oct1-6m

WOODBURN NURSERY

Keeps a full stock of

FRUIT TEERS,

Shade, Ornamental and NUT TREES,

Vines and Shrubbery,

At the Very Lowest Rates.

NO APHIS OR OTHER PESTS ON TREES IN MY NURSERY.

For price list and descriptive catalogue send to

J. H. SETTLEMYER.

oct7-9m Woodburn, Ore on.

PACIFIC NURSERY.

SALEM, OREGON.

Prettyman & Potter,

General Nursery Stock.

APPLES, PEARS, CHERRIES,

PLUMS, PRUNES, PEACHES,

VINES AND SMALL FRUITS,

SHADE AND NUT TREES.

Everything propagated and grown with care and attention paid to proper taking up, packing and shipping.

Give us a call or address at Salem for descriptive Catalogue. jan20.

PORTLAND BUSINESS COLLEGE.

(Old "NATIONAL," Established 1866.)

128 Front Street bet. Washington and Alder,

PORTLAND, - - - - - - OREGON.

A. P. ARMSTRONG.....Principal.

J. A. WESCO,.....Penman and Secretary.

STUDENTS OF EITHER SEX,

Admitted on any week day of the year. Pen work of all kinds at reasonable rates. The **College Journal**, containing information of course and cuts of ornamental penmanship, free. Address:

A. P. ARMSTRONG,

mch1m3 Lock Box 104, Portland, Oregon.

COMMON SENSE FRUIT DRIER,

(Patented by W. C. Evants.)

Is the only one that will pay farmers and fruit growers to buy as it dries MORE FRUIT in LESS TIME and WITH LESS FUEL AND ONE-HALF THE WORK, than any other one in the market.

Dried 13,640 Pounds of Prunes and Plums in TWELVE DAYS, with $12 worth of Wood and One Man's Labor.

For terms address:

H. Wm. DILG., Agent,

my26 82 Front street, rear Hanson's Seed Store.

Willamette Valley Lands.

ELKINS & DeLASHMUT.

DALLAS, POLK CO., OREGON.

HAVE IN THEIR HANDS FOR SALE,

$500,000 Worth of Land

Best quality of Grain and Stock Farms, Dairy Farms, Mill and Mill Sites. Also, have for sale Stock of all kind, Sheep, Cattle and Horses.

☞ Our lands are located in Polk, Marion, Linn, Lane, Benton and Yamhill counties. The cream of the valley, and consist of rich Prairie soil, best of Hill land, Foot Hill region, and Mountain Range, Railroad land, and vacant Government land will be shown.

We have small farms, and large farms. We can suit you in price. We can please you on terms. We can satisfy you in quality. We have just the farm you want.

Dallas is 55 miles from Portland by rail and those purchase of us will be taken free of cost from and and shown the lands. may1tf

DRS. A. S. & Z. B. NICHOLS,

Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

Rooms 59, 60, 61 and 62 Union Block, Portland, Or.

SPECIALTIES:

Dr Z. B. N.—Diseases of Women.

Dr. A. S. N.—Diseases of Eye, Ear, and Throat.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Packages may be conveniently sent by express, ready for immediate use at home. Send for free treatise on the Oxygen treatment. Address the proprietors 1109, 1111 Girard Street, Phila., Pa., or H. E. MATHEWS, Pacific Depository, 606 Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

FARMER'S EXCHANGE!

All Sorts of Merchandise Exchanged for

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Everything a Farmer wants for sale. Everything a Farmer raises wanted.

S. HERMAN,

Corner Madison and First Streets, Portland

Opposite Segman, Sabin & Co's Agricultural Warehouse. oct28-tg

$10,000 IN PREMIUMS absolutely No Chromos! No Humbug! NO CHEAP JEWELRY! **GIVEN AWAY!**

Second Grand Distribution of Premiums among Agents for **OUR SUNNY SOUTH.**

On the 25th day of July, 1882, the Second Grand Distribution of Premiums among agents for Our Sunny South will take place, at which time the publishers will distribute among their agents the following list of Premiums:

GRAND PREMIUMS!

One Imp'd Farm, near Brownwood, Tex., val. $1,200
One Elegant Rosew'd Square Grand Piano, val. $500
One Elegant Parlor Organ, valued at $210.
One Cash Premium of $100 in Gold.
One Farm Wagon, valued at $80.
One Ladies' Gold Watch, valued at $65.
One Cash Premium of $50 in Gold.
One First-Class Sewing Machine, valued at $40.
One Gentleman's Coin Silver Watch, valued at $25.
One Cash Premiums of $10 in Gold.

The remaining Premiums consist of Clocks, Watches, Household Articles, Novelties, Books, Toilet Articles, Musical Instruments, etc. Everything warranted first-class, and satisfaction guaranteed. We positively agree not to send out any chromos (so-called), or cheap jewelry. The country is already flooded with trash of this character.

HOW TO OBTAIN THE PREMIUMS!

These Premiums are given for, not to subscribers. We are not in the market buying subscribers, or selling cheap goods at a dear price by throwing in a paper. The Premiums are given to Agents who will obtain subscribers for our paper. Anyone can act as Agent. Our Sunny South is an eight-page, forty-column monthly paper, devoted to the interests of the home and farm. It is carefully edited, and elegantly printed on good paper. It has a "State Department," which, each month, is filled with valuable information in regard to Texas. This feature alone is worth the subscription price. It also has a "Ladies' Department," and a "Children's Department." It does not publish continued stories; it contains nothing immoral or sensational; it is not an advertising sheet. The publishers are endeavoring to publish a *good* paper at a low price, pure in tone and elevating in morals. Its motto is, "Fighting for the Good, the True, and the Beautiful." The subscription price of Our Sunny South is only 50 cents per year. There is no reduction on this price to anyone. We desire to introduce this paper into 50,000 new homes within the next six months, and consequently make this liberal offer. Anyone who will send us a club of four subscribers, at fifty cents each, will receive a certificate entitling the holder to *One Share* in our

GRAND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMIUMS!

And *every* certificate is guaranteed to receive a Premium. REMEMBER, do not confound this with any lottery, or any other humbug. There are no blanks, and every certificate is guaranteed to receive a premium. There will be no postponement, but the distribution will take place exactly on the date specified. The premiums will be delivered to our Agents absolutely free, except where articles are too bulky to be sent by mail, when they will be sent by freight or express, at the Agent's expense. If you send us four subscribers you will receive one certificate; eight subscribers, two certificates; twelve subscribers, three certificates; sixteen subscribers, four certificates; or, if you send us a club of twenty subscribers we will send you six certificates; and *every* certificate is *guaranteed to receive a Premium.* The more certificates you hold, the better your chances for drawing one of the Grand Premiums.

OUR RELIABILITY!

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that we are personally acquainted with the publishers of Our Sunny South, and know them to be responsible business men, who will faithfully do what they promise.

COGGIN BROS. Bankers. PECAN VALLEY BANK, Smith & Steffens, Prop's. J. MICKEL, Postmaster, Brownwood, Texas.

WHO HAVE RECEIVED PREMIUMS!

In our December, 1881, distribution, the following persons received the Grand Premiums: Lowry Goyne, New Orleans, La., 160 acres of land; H. S. Koons, Audenreid, Pa., 80 acres of land; Miss Annie Chapman, Savage, S. C., a parlor organ; Peter Blystone, Youngport, Texas, a farm wagon; and every person holding a certificate received a premium.

Now is the time to make up clubs. Send money by P. O. order, registered letter, or draft on New York. *Write names plainly*, and don't neglect to give your Postoffice, County, and State. Address all communications

Publishers OUR SUNNY SOUTH, Brownwood, Texas.

Save $20 on a Singer!

DOWN WITH MONOPOLY!

PRICES OF ALL MACHINES GREATLY REDUCED.

Although the Patents Expired years ago, the old Monopoly Companies hold to their high price system, and defraud the people of their just share in the benefits of the patents. They cannot afford to reduce prices now, for they still continue their expensive plans of selling, making it cost the purchaser five or six times the original cost, forcing them on the people whether they want them or not. This entire arrangement is changed at

Forstner's anti-Monopoly Sewing Machine Depot

He sells the Genuine Chicago Singer, Wheeler & Wilson No. 8, the Domestic, Eldridge, the Celebrated Davis, the Crown and New Home.

Be Sure and See Us Before Purchasing Elsewhere

B. FORSTNER'S GUN SHOP,

Commercial Street, - - - - - - - - Salem, Oregon.

P. S.—Descriptive Catalogue and Price List sent by mail when requested.

july 29-tf

PACIFIC AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

—AND—

Stove Foundry.

SALEM, OREGON,

W. T. GRAY & CO., PROPRIETORS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Agricultural Implements, Plows, Cultivators, Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Hollow Ware, Etc., MILL MACHINERY AND STEAM ENGINES,

Repaired and built to order, at reasonable rates. Also, all kinds of Farm Machinery and general repairing, and IRON and BRASS castings furnished promptly to order.

jan20 J. M. PATTERSON, Manager.

Portland Carriage Factory.

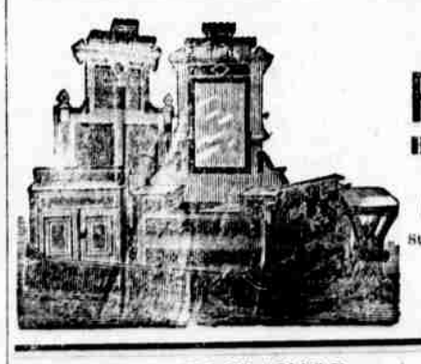
Between Front and First Street, on Yamhill, Portland.

W. W. ESPEY,

IS BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER BEFORE AND OPENS THE SPRING SEASON OF 1882 FULLY equipped with the best skilled labor procurable at the East and the best material found in the world, to manufacture everything in the line of

Surgies, Carriages, Pheatons, Webfoot Dog Carts, Light Speed Wagons, Light and Heavy Buck Boards,

Dexter Wagons, Side Spar and White Chapel Wagons, Spring and Thoroughbrace mail wagons, the Espey Hack, Trucks, Drays and Delivery Wagons, Hotel Wagons, etc., built of the best Eastern material. Largest and best facilities of any shop on the Pacific Coast and guarantee every article of our work, and prices that cannot be beat by any dealer and manufacturer. Write to me for anything you want, and compare with any of my competitors and be convinced. W. W. ESPEY, Box 536, Portland, Oregon.



I. F. POWERS,

MANUFACTURER, IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

FURNITURE,

Bedding, Carpets, Paper Hanging, Stoves, and Crockery and Glassware.

Steam Factory—Water Street, between Montgomery and Harrison.

Streets. Warehouse—183 and 185 First and 184 Second Streets,

PORTLAND, - - - - - OREGON.

sep9-tf

JOHN A. MACDONALD,

Salem Marble and Granite Works.

Commercial St., South of Post Office.

(Post-Office Box 39, Salem, Oregon.)

MANUFACTURER OF

Scotch and California Granite and Marble monuments, Head Stones

CEMETERY LOTS

Enclosed with California Granite and Stone Walls built of every description

Prices Reduced One-Half.

COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

BEE CULTURE.

California has but one journal devoted to the Bee-keeping Industry, and that is the

CALIFORNIA APICULTURIST.

a nicely gotten up 12-page, 3-column journal, filled to overflowing with information about bees and honey on the Pacific coast, and interesting to bee-keepers everywhere. Subscription price $1 a year, 3 mos. 25 cents. Before you forget, send for sample copy to the

APICULTURAL PUB. CO.,

Oakland, California.

$77.7 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me

USE ROSE PILLS.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation;" bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only $1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston. july15-1y

KNOW THYSELF.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

A Sure Cure Guaranteed.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion, Self-Abuse or Over-Indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment; $1 00 a box, or six boxes for $5 00; sent by mail, prepared on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5 00, we will send the purchaser our guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland, Or.

Orders by mail at regular prices jan27-1y

H. CARPENTER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

(Late of Salem.)

Office up stairs, N. W. Corner of 2d and Morrison St

PORTLAND,.....OREGON.

Will practice in Portland and surrounding country. aug1-tf.