### JOHN G. WRIGHT,

Dealer in

# FAMILY GROCERIES. Crockery and Glassware,

Wooden and Willow Ware.

Tobacco and Cigars, COMMERCIAL STREET.

Salem, April 20, 1975.

# RAILROAD NURSERY.

Prunes and Plums made a Specialty.

#### 200,000 FRUIT TREES For Sale This Season,

CONSISTING OF

Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Prune, Peach, Cherry, Grape vines, Currant, Blackberries, Raspberries (eight varieties), Strawberries, Chestnut, Mul-berry, Black and White Walnut, Hickory, Sugar Maple, Honey Loeust, Lombardy Poplar, Mountain portions of the wrecked washed ashore. Ash, Weeping Willow, Snowballs and Lilachs, Honeysuckles and Ivy. Evergreens.

Arbor Vitae, Italian Cypress, Golden Deodar, Paricanthus, Japonica or Fire reached the shore in safety were the first Tree, forty varieties of Roses, Flow-ering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds, English Haw seeds for hedging, also English Privet Plants, for fancy Hedges.

Now I call special attention to the

Amsden June Peach, Fifteen days earlier than any other Peach known. I have only about 200 yearling trees of this Peach. Price, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. 2,500 dormant buds of this Peach; price 25c each. \$25 per hundred, \$200 per thousand.

I also have a few trees of the

Mount Vernon Pear. This Pear is one of the most valuable new Fall Pears in cultivation. Price of trees, \$1 each.

Oregon Champion Gooseberry. This berry is worth all other Goosebeories for profit, as it is a fine large berry, and the most prolific bearer ever known. Price of plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per hundred.

Red Warrington Gooseberry.

This is the largest of all Gooseberries, and is a blood red, very ornamental, and an excel ent berry.—
Price of plants, 30 cents each, 55 per dozen.

Peach Socilings.

Per hundred, \$4; per thousand, \$30. Price Lists sent free to any address.

Plum and Prune Trees on Peach Roots.

I claim that the Peach root is far superior to Plum roots for grafting princes and plunts on, for these reasons: 1. You never have any sprouts to destroy the life of your trees. 2. The prince and plum succeed better on peach than on plum. 3. The prince and plum bear younger on peach roots and the fruit is of better quality. My brother has a Prune orchard of 400 trees on peach roots ave years old that had forty pounds to the tree this season. His trees are very turify and fine. I can show any man peach roots that are twenty-five years old, perfectly sound and healthy. Testimony in favor of the Peach Root.

McMINNVILLE, Oct. 25, 1876.

H. W. PRETTYMAN, Dear S.r. Your note in regard to Plum trees on Peach roots is a band. I have a number of large, healthy Plum trees receively years old, grafted on peach roots. They have never sprouted, and bear extremely well. I would not have a plum or prane tree unless it was on peach root.

Yours, respectfully, W. T. Newsy. Agents for my Nursery.

DJ Malarkey, Portland; Woosley & Co., Gervais; L. Michael, Wheatland; Mrs E A Judkins, Engenc; E W Whippie, Cottage Grove; S Berry, McMinnville.

H. W. PRETTYMAN, Proprietor of Railroad Nursery, EAST PORTLAND, Or.

#### JOHN MINTO. BREEDER OF

MERINO SHEEP,

TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-Growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGHBIRD MERINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and vaine at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other Sacep offered in the market are cordially invited.

Address

N. B.—The Rams and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.—The Ewes can be seen at the same place, or at the HILL FARM four and a half miles south of the city. Salem, September 10, 1875.

### RAILROAD LANDS.

Liberal Terms!

LOW PRICES!

LONG TIME! LOW INTEREST!

THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

coffer their Lands for sale upon the following liberal terms: One tenth of the price in cash; interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent, one year after sale; and each following year one tenth of the principal and interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency.

A discount of ten per cent, will be allowed for cash.

The Leiters to be addressed to P. SCHULZE, Land Agent O. & C. R. R., Portlant Oregon.

## SALEM FOUNDRY, Machine Shop, OREGON.

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

TEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, Beapers, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of Machinery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice. Pattern-making done in all its various forms, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Also, manufacturer of ENTERPRISE PLANER an MATCHER, and STICKERS and SHAPERS.

(Successor to A. N. Gilbert & Co.)

## C. UZAFOVAGE, BOOTS & SHOES.

Holman's Block, Commercial St., three doors north of an ass the Poet Office, SALEM, Or. apliy silent.

THE "GEO. S. WRIGHT" MYSTERY.

The Free Press (Nanalmo) issues an extra containing what purports to be particulars attending the wreck of the steamer Goe. S. Wright, in Queen Charlotte Sound three years ago. The news is third or fourth hand, and is scarcely entitled to credence. The Free Press received its information from Capt. Dudower, of the sloop Ringleader, who reports that at Belia Belia the Indian chiet, Charley Hamsett came on board the sloop and told him that a Wakena Indian who worked as coal passer on the steamship Geo. S. Wright at the time of her wreck and who with fifteen white men, reached the shore alive, related to him the following partie

unars of the disaster:
The steamship Geo, S Wright, while crossing Queen Chariotte Sound, encountered a most terrale gale, and the sea running mountain high. The vessel endeavored to keep her course, but a huge wave broke over her, putting out the fires. Immediately afterward the bolier exploded, and in a short time the steamer sank. In the meantime the boats were lowered, but, with one exception, they were instantly swamped. fortunate, or rather unfortunate boat, contained fifteen white persons and the Wakena Indian, and reached one of the two small round islands in Queen Charlotte Sound in safety. At night those saved lit a fire and went so sieep. The fire attract-ed a party of Wakena Indians who, in conjunction with their tillicum who had been saved, cut the throats of the white men while they were asleep, mutilating their bodies in a frightful manner, and afterwards threw their bodies into the water. The disaster occurred close to where he worked hard to get the beats lowered rbor Vite, Italian Cypress, Golden Cypress, very fine, Pines, and Cedar only persons that the Indian knew who mate and carpenter. As the Indian was working on the steamship and would therefore know all the crew, we presume that the thirteen others in the boat were passengers.

The sloop Ringlender is now on the way to Victoria to inform the government of this matter and endeavor to get a gunboat and go up there and arrest the mur-

#### AN ANECDOTE OF MRS. HAYES.

The Warren (Ohio) Tribune says: The simplicity of manners which makes Goy. Hayes and family so popular with the people is well illustrated by an incident that occurred in 1853. Colonel Hayes was then in camp with his regiment at Charlestown, West Virginia. While there Mrs. Hayes visited her husband and made a

short sojourn in Camp.

James Parker, of Mesopotamia, Trumbull county, was a good-natured, jolly boy "in one of the companies of Hayes' regiment. Soon after Mrs. Hayes' arrival and before it was known to all the boys, Parker was expressing his regrets to some of his comrades that there was no one to mend his blouse and put pockets in it. One of them replied: "Why, Jim, why don't you take it to the woman who does the sewing for the regiment and get her to fix it?" "I didn't know there was such a woman. Where is she?" asked Parker. "She's up in the colonel's tent," said his comrade, "and if you take your blouse up there she'll mend it for you. That's what

she's there for.
The unsophisticated Parker at once started for the Colonel's tent, blouse in hand. Col. Hayes politely returned his salute, invited him in, and inquired what he wanted. He replied that he wanted his blouse mended and pockets put in it, and that he understood there was a weman there to do sowing for the regiment The Colonel took in the situation at once With a merry twinkle in his eyes he called to Mrs. Haves and asked her if she could fix the soldier's blouse. She promptly accepted the job and told Parker to call for it in the atternoon.

When Parker returned to his comrades they were looking out for some fun. "Where's your blouse?" they asked. "Why, I left it with the woman to be fixed," said Parker. And when, in answer to their further questioning, he told them how the Colonel received him and how kindly the woman under-took the job of fixing his blouse, the boys could hardly tell whether the joke was on Jim or on themselves; and when later in the Gay, Parker appeared with his blouse neatly mended and two ample pockets in it, he was the hero of his company.

It may well be imagined that the incident did not lessen the popularity of the gallant Colonel and his wife. Poor Jim died in the service, and his name, with many others is engraved on the beautiful monument at Mesopotamia,

## Lee's Dying Statement.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20 .- On the 5th of March the third district court convenes at Beaver, when it will fix the date of John D. Lee's execution, giving him about thirty days to prepare for death. It was thought up to this time be would die game, without divulging anything, but he is fast concluding Mormon priesthood has deserted him and to-day he delivered a written, verified statement to District Attorney Howard detailing with much minuteness the story of the massacre. It is thought, however, to be far short of the whole truth. When he delivered his state-ment to Mr. Howard he said, "It Brigham Young had stood by me as I have stood by him I could told my arms, walk torth to my execution, and seal our mutual eovenants with my blood,"

Jerusalem contains about 8000 or 9000 Jews. There are more in North Africa than Judea. In Italy and Spain there are few. In Great Britain they are in the proportion of one in 1000; in France four in 1000; in Switzerland there are 7000; in Germany, including Alsac-Lorraine and the Polish provinces, 573,000; in Austria 1,576. 000, one-third of them occupying Gallicia, of whose population they will be a majority before long at the present rate of increase; in Russia there are 1,829,100; in the old kingdom of Po-land Jews are 10 per cent, of the population, and over 36 per cent. in Warsaw.

"See here you indulge that boy too much. He is a perfect mule." "Oh, husband, don't access our boy of having an ass for a father." The old man was

# FOR SALE,

One Good Lever Fower, SUITABLE FOR ONE OR FOUR HORSES—CAN
be used for sawing wood, chopping feed, pumping water or threshing grain. It can be seen in operation at my shop in South Salem.
Salem, Feb. 12, 1877.

II. S. JORY.

# PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

DR. CHANDLER, F.R.S.A., Late Physician to St. George's and St. Bartholo-mew's Hospitals, London, Curator to St. Elizabeth's, etc.

After years of the most taborious research and investigation, and after the
practical application in treatment to thousands of patients, Geo. Chaudier, A.M.,
M.D., now presents to the American public the following remedies, his sole discovery and property, the efficacy of which
is attested in the voluminous quantity of
testimonials, the unsolicited offerings of
testimonials, the unsolicited offerings of
have not only received relief and benefit
from their continued use, but have been
radically cured of ailments and chronic
complaints, which have been adjudged by
the most eminent physicians as hopeless.

## THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN BLOOD-PURIFIER.

HEMAR.

This incomparable DEPURATIVE is a powerful ALTERATIVE, TONIC, DIVETIC, DIAPHORETIC, and APERIENT, combining virtues which render it invaluable and never-failing, and by its continued use will thoroughly eradicate all diseases of the blood. It ingredients are of a purely harmless extraction, the products gathered from remote Egyptian Provinces, and where there is the slightest taint of disease in the system, it never fails in ejecting that disease through the medium of the skin, or expelling it through the many and various channels of the body, thereby allowing, and, indeed, forcing all the organs into their proper normal and functional condition. A very brief space of time will convince any patient using it, of its undoubted reliability and wonderful curative properties, it being, most unquestionably, the very arme of wedical triumphs, and the greatest discovery of the present age, in the treatment of every disease where the blood itself is primarily the sect of the lesion or disorder, such as SCROFULA and the thousand and one causes that lead to this terrible agliction, of which all civilized communities are cognizant, for Biblical Truth has asserted that the "Sins of the fathers shall visit even unto the third and fourth generations," and to BROKEN-DOWN AND ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS it is a powerful rejuvenator, causing the vereck of man once more to assume the God-like form of manhood.

FOR CUTANEOUS DISEASES, URINARY DISORDERS, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, GENERAL AND NERY-OUS DEBILITY, RHEUMATISN GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS, EPITHELIOMATOUS CANCER, SOURYY, AFFECTIONS OF THE BONES. INDOUGH AND ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASE IN WHICH THE BLOOD IS THE SEAT OF THE TROUBLE, it is invaluable. A perseverance with this remedy will prove a positive and permanent cure for CHILLS and FEVERS and all MALA-PICA, OUS DEBILERY and province and permanent cure for CHILLS and FEVERS and all MALA-PICA, The Court of the permanent cure for CHILLS and FEVERS and all MALA-PICA, The Court of the permanent cure for cure of the perma

#### DYSPEPSIA. GASTRON.

GASTRON is a safe, speedy, and posi-tive cure for that most depressing of ail-ments, and a brief course of treatment will restore the digestive organs to their pris-tine strength, and promote the healthy action of the stomach and intestines. The nervous irritability of literary and all persons pursuing a sedentary life, is speedily removed by this agent. The stomach is restored to health and the key-note of the system will once more respond in the performance of labor. Price, One Dollar, in large bottle, or six bottles, \$5.

## **BRONCHITIS AND LUNG** AFFECTIONS.

TRACHEON. TRACHEON.

A slight so-called cold will offilmes lead to a serious cough, which, uncared for or badly treated, must have but one result—it must eventuate in a settled case of BRONCHITIS, or what is warme, the deadig CONSUMPTION. To all suffering from harassing cough and expectoration, TRACHEON offers a sound, reliable, and permanent relief. It augments expectoration, and enables the patient to expet that terribly septio deposit, which, if left without judicious treatment, must communicate its poison to the resicular substance of the lung, degenerating and destroying that most essential of organs, and ultimates only in an early and untimely death. TRACHEON has no equal, much less a superior, and its use will not only remove the deposit, thereby afording great relief, but heals the membrane and leaves the patient in possession of healthy lung tissue.

Price, Fifty Cents per bottle, or six bottles, \$2.50.

### PILES. Hemorrhoids. PILON.

Many causes tend to produce this painful and distressing state. The blood is retarded in its return; the too frequent use of drastic purgatives tends to produce congestion of the bowels, torpid action of the liver, and numerous other causes are the source of this complaint, and hitherto stothing effectual has been presented to the public, which would rapidly alleviate symptoms and ultimately prove an effective cure. In PLION we have a remedy which not only acts almost instantly, but will remove the largest tumors of the parts (Piles) by absorption, and many who have received not only benefit, but have been radically cured, have been assured (prior to using this treatment) by eminent surgeons that the only relief they ever could expect in life, would be by an operation, and removing it or them from the body by a procedure which uccessitated the knife. This remody has been hailed with delight, and is now prescribed by many practising physicians, who are cognisant of its merits, as the only known our cure for PILES.

Price, Eifty Cents per package, or simports.

the ABOVE REMEDIES ARE thorough in the cradication of the different and carlous moladies denominated, and are the result of patient, searching, laborious, and scientific investigation, embracing a period of many years, in Europe and America.

If the specific directions are complied with, thousands of patients will bear witness to their relative merits, and corroborate every assertion. Where there are many complications of disease, and patients so desire, DR. CHANDLER will be pleased to give all information, and treat by letter if necessary.

Descriptive and Explanatory Circular of the above remedies sent on receipt of stamp. If the Pk OF RIETARY REDICINES are not on sale at your particular druggist's, send orders to

DR. CHANDLER. 1479 Broadway, New-York City.

#### Oregon State Woman Suffrage Association FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The O. S. W. S. A. met in fifth annual convention at the Court-house in Albany,

February 13, 1877.
Called to order by the President, Mrs. H.

The Secretary. Mrs. F. F. Victor, being absent, Mrs. DeLashmutt, of Porlland, was appointed Secretary pro tem.
The President appointed the following committees:

On programme, Mrs. Ann M. Martin, Mrs. M. J. Foster, and Jacob Conser; on resolutions, Dr. Mary A. Thompson, Mr. F. Martin, and Miss V. M. Oide; on finance, Dr. D. D. Gray, Mrs. Crawlord, and Mis, J. A. Johas; on music, Mrs. Annie Reed. By request, Dr. Thompson read the Constitution, and circulated it for signstures.

By request, Miss V. M. Olds read a communication from the president of the Dilmois

Woman Suffrage Association, which called

out some remarks
Ors. Martin then read the report of the committee on programme, which was adopt-

Dr. Thompson then offered the following report from committee on resolutions: Resolved, That temperance can only be overcome by woman having equal political rights with her brother man.

Resolved, That justice demands for woman equal protection with man in regard to property rights, and the custody of children. Resolved. That justice demands for wo-man the right of trial by a jury of her peers. These resolutions were taken upseparately, and, after a lengthy discussion, adolded.

The question, "What can we do to further the cause of Woman Suffrage?" was pre-pos-ed and discussed at considerable length. Dr. Thompson then read the Philadelphia bill of attainder; after which Mrs. Martin offered the following resolution, which was labi on the table:

Resolved, That this Association appoint an organizing agent, to organize Woman Suffrage Associations at such points in the Willamette Valley as may be designated by this Association.

The Corresponding Secretary read-commu-tications from W. W. Theyer, of Monmouth; J. C. Moreland, Portland; T. W. Davenport, Silverion: L. L. Rowland, Salem: S. M. Buck, Oak Point, W. T.: N. B. Knight, Salem; and Mary Share Smith, Fort Claisop.
The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

lows;
For President, Mrs. H. A. Loughary, of
Amily; Recording Secretary, Miss V. M.
Olds, McMinnville; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Martin, Lafayette; Tressurer, Mrs. M. A. Minto, Selem.
The election of Vice-Presidents was left

with the executive committee.

The Association elected Mrs. Loughary, Mr. Couser, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Minto, Mrs. Reed, Miss Olds, Mrs. M. J. Foster, D. D. Gray, and A. Pierce, delegates to the State Temperance Alliance,
The same delegates were authorized to
represent the Association in the State Tem-

perance Union. The President then addressed the Convention, briefly reviewing the workings of the Association during the past year, and giving glimpses of the great amount of labor per-formed by herself, in the interest of the cause, not only in the full discharge of the duties of her own office, but in taking up the word of delinquents in other depart-

After listening to a well-written essay read by Mrs. J. A. Johns, of Salem, the Associa-tion proceeded to elect the piace for holding the next annual meeting, which was decided

in favor of Eugene City.

Dr. Thompson then addressed the Association at some length on the subject, "What should be the qualification of voters?"

A very spirited discussion on the same

subject followed. THIRD DAY.

The propriety of collecting the laws of Oregon pertaining to the property rights of married women and publishing them in a small tract for distribution, as suggested by Hon. F. O. McCown, was discussed, and on motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to invite that gentleman to collect those laws for publication.

Mrs. Martin's resolution, relative to the appointment of an organizing agent, was ta-ken from the table, and after discussion

Mrs. Loughary was unanimously elected to fill that position.

The Secretary read a communication from

Mrs. F. F. Victor.
Mrs. Martin then read several extracts from the Woman's Journal.
Resolutions of thanks to the citizens of A bany and to the Railroad Co, were adopt-

A committee of one in each county was approinted to callect the annual dues of the a embers and forward the same to the Treas-A motion prevailed to pay Mrs. Loughary

\$50 per mouth and traveling expenses for her services as organizing agent. The following resolution, offered by Dr.

Thompson, was adopted: Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due the brave editors of the New Northwest for their untiring efforts and undinching courage in furthering the cause of equal rights, and that we will exert our influence to extend the circulation of their paper, and thus bring our views before a

greater number of readers.

The Corresponding Secretary read communications from Hon, J. F. Caples and Mrs. Dr. B. A. Owens, of Portland, and Mrs. J. DeVere Johnson, of Oregon City

A short discussion on the dischilities of married women followed, after which an original poem was read by Mrs. Johns.

The President then addressed the Association for lifteen minutes on the subject "The Principles on which Woman Suffrage is

On motion, further time was granted the President to flush her argument.

Judge Piper was called for and responded. Mrs. Martin, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Minto,

and Mrs. Denny also made remarks.

Mrs. Bowman then gave a very beautiful and appropriate recitation entitled, "Poet and Mother."

A sprightly recitation by Miss Mattle Fos-ter entitled, "Siah's Vote," closed the exercises, and the Convention adjourned to meet at Eugene City on the 24 Tursday of

CONSOLIDATED .- The WILLAMETTE FAR-MER and Oregon Cultivator have been consolidated, Messrs. Clarke & Craig, of the Farmer, having purchased the latter. One good live agricultural paper will find a hearty support in this State, and we wish the Farmer abundant success.—Corvallis

Messrs. Clarke & Craig, publishers of the WILLAMETTE FARMER, have purchased the interest and good will of the Oregon Cultivator, heretofore published at Albany by Mart. V. Brown. The two papers will be consolidated.—P. C. Advocate.

The Oregon Cultivator is no more, but the WILLAMETTE FARMER still flourishes and deserves the patronage of the farming community,—Albany Democrat.

#### The Merino Blood for Wool Growing.

In an introduction to an examination of the sheep and wool of the world, Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the Deportment of Agriculture, says:

In observing the methods of sheep husbandry in different countries, and the quality and siyle of different breeds of sheep, the most abvious thought suggested is the governing force of circumstances, of climate, soil, satus of sgriculture, and local demand soil, seatus of agriculture, and local demand for meat or wool, in forming the prevailing style of sheep, whether of grade or pure breed. The deduction is naturally made that the type of sheep found in any given locality is, therefore, the animal best suited to that region. Such a conclusion should be adopted very cautously and with many limitations: otherwise progress would be impossible. The fact that modification, change for the better generally, is plainly seen in nearly every distinctive kind of sheep found in the civilized and progressive counfound in the civilized and progressive countries of the globe, to obtain meat of a better quality, or more in proportion to feed consumed, or wool either in larger quantity or better adapted to the changing requirements of manufacture, should be deemed conclusive of the necessity of keeping abreast of the changing conditions of sheep-husbandry. In a new country like ours, the sheep of which all owe their origin to flocks of foreign countries, it is necessary not to look for which all owe their origin to llocks of foreign countries, it is necessary not to look for guidance to the sheep accidentally brought into a particular section, but to the circum-stances of soil and situation, of climate and culture, which affect production and profit.

Mr. Dodge went as honorary commissioner to the Vienna International Exposition, and the paper quoted from is "A report to the Secretary of State of the U. S. and to the Commissioner of Agriculture."

The advance of this interest, so important to civilized man, is indicated by the increase of manufactures of wool in this country and England. In this country, the value of woolens manufactured have increased from \$1,413,068 in 1820, to \$155,465,358 in 1870. The English-used wool of foreign growth was, the first year of the century, 608,868 pounds, and had increased to 342,986,862 ibs. in 1871, and although British home consumption has been very great, her reports of wool and woolen manufactures has increased from a valuation of £9,387,455 in 1816, to £30,122,686 in 1872.

Remarking upon the sheep exhibited at Vienna, Mr. D. says:

Vienna, Mr. D. says:

The Merino families of sheep greatly predominated as they do in all countries in which wool rather than mutton is the aim of the breeder. England, with a dense population to feed, and lands of high price, sent only long and middle weels. Germany contributed mainly Merinees, thorough bred and cross-bred, pure bloods and the ameliorated "land-sheep" of the country, with a fair proportion of the various breeds of English mutton-sheep. France sent only the Rambouillet Merino, which is the nearest approach to the meat-producing types of Great Britain yet attained by the wool yielding race of Spain. ing race of Spain.

The predominance of Merinoes of the various families was very marked among continental exhibitors. Of the 377 animals from Germany, 291 were of this blood; 27 were Southdowns; 26 Oxfordshires; 8 Shropshires; Southdowns; 26 Oxfordshires; 8 Shropshires; and the remainder Suabian, Franken, and "flaidesnucke." A still larger number of Merinoes, though not averaging so nigh in purity of blood and other points of excellence, are found in the Austrian contribution—not less than 322 being entitled to this distinctive name from the predominance of Spanish blood. The Southdowns appeared to hold the next place in public estimation, having 68 Austrian representatives, with a strong strain of Down blood in no less than 25 placed in the Merino class, and Cotswold. strong strain of Down blood in no less than 25 placed in the Merino class, and Cotswold-Downs, Southdown Paduaner, and South-down-Birki. The Zackel race and "Gade-gast" sheep complete the list of 467 animals entered. Hungary presented 322 Merinoes and grades in a list of 431, the black Sieben-burger, the Wallachian, Zackel, Zigara, and other natives, constituting the remainder.

redominance of a single race is so evident, it is true that a tendency has been felt for years, growing stronger yearly, toward a larger infusion of English blood, and a greater comparative importance to meat production; and the result of this exmeat production; and the result of this ex-hibition, most of the English representatives being distributed for breeding purposes, will be a manifest strengthening of this tondency. The improvement of Merinoss, so marked in the last twenty years, has been in the direction of longer yet more compact frames, enlarged flesh taking capacity, and exciler mannity, with a coarser but heavier earlier maturity, with a coarser but heavier and more profitable fleece. Not less active than in the United States, for a generation past, has been the effort to mold the original flocks to suit the changed demands of the woolen manufacture and the pressing requirement for meat. The examination in detail of the exhibition of the several countries will illustrate these aspects of sheepbreeding in Europe.

It may be remarked in the first portion of the above quotations, Mr. D. is speading of the sheep of Europo generally, throughout the largest portion of which the condition of agriculture are such as to make wool yet the ürst, and most the second, product in relative importance. While in populous districts, where the land is well cultivated and root crops, like the sugar beet, are taken and refuse of the sugar working fed, the mutton becomes the first object, and there the British breeds take the lead of the Merinees as a means of improving the native races of sheep; and in all situations where wool is il efirst or prime object and all high and dry districts, the Meriroes are the chief means of improvement. A study of Dodge's paper leads to the conclusion that European farm . ers as a whole, are behind American, as there appears to | have been numbers of grade or cross-bred sheep shown at Vienus, sheep that certainly could represent no permunent breed.

WOOL GROWER'S ASSOCIATION. - Those persons engaged in wool growing in Umatilia county have organized a "Wool Growers Association," and elected the following offi-Association," and elected the following offi-cers to serve during the first year: President —Jacob Frazer, Pendleton precinct; vice presidents—Henry Bowman, Pendleton; Jesse Druuheller, Milton; John Adams, Weston; W. Ross, Alta; James Taylor, Meadows; Job Smith, Lower Butter Creek; Ben. Selling, Upper Butter Creek; Col. Lang, Willow Creek; W. Penland, Lower Willow Creek, Secretary and Treasurer— C. H. Seeley. C. H. Seeley.

Senator-elect Davis of Hilmots is a millionnaire. This will partly explain his willing-ness to sacrifice the comfortable and enduring office of justice at a salary of \$10,000 a year for the precarious tenure of a renator at a little more than half that sum.