

JOHN G. WRIGHT, Dealer in FAMILY GROCERIES, Crockery and Glassware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Tobacco and Cigars, COMMERCIAL STREET, Salem, April 20, 1875.

RAILROAD NURSERY. Prunes and Plums made a Specialty. 200,000 FRUIT TREES For Sale This Season. Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Prune, Peach, Cherry, Grape vines, Currant, Blackberries, Raspberries, etc.

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.

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

Red Warrington Gooseberry. This is the largest of all Gooseberries, and is a broad leaf, very ornamental, and an excellent berry. Price of plants, 50 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

Peach Seedlings. Per hundred, \$4; per thousand, \$30. Plum and Prune Trees on Peach Roots.

JOHN MINTO, BREEDER OF MERINO SHEEP. Take pleasure in offering to the Wool-growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGH BRED MERINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than such can possibly be imported.

RAILROAD LANDS. Liberal Terms! LOW PRICES! LONG TIME! LOW INTEREST!

THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. offer 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.

SALEM FOUNDRY, & Machine Shop, SALEM, OREGON. B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, Reapers, Pumps, and all kinds of stoves of Machinery made to order. Machinery repaired at a short notice.

C. UZAFOWAGE, Dealer in... ROOTS & SHOES, Holman's Block, Commercial St., three doors north of the Post Office, SALEM, Or.

THE "GEO. S. WRIGHT" MYSTERY.

The Free Press (Nanaimo) issues an extra containing what purports to be particulars attending the wreck of the steamer Geo. S. Wright, in Queen Charlotte Sound three years ago. The news is third or fourth hand, and is scarcely entitled to credence.

The steamskip Geo. S. Wright, while crossing Queen Charlotte Sound, encountered a most terrific gale, and the sea running mountain high. The vessel endeavored to keep her course, but a large wave broke over her, putting out the fires. Immediately afterward the steamer sunk, and in a short time the boats were lowered, but with one exception, they were instantly swamped.

The 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 to sleep. The fire attracted a party of Wakena Indians who, in conjunction with their tillikum 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 portions of the wrecked washed ashore. The saved Indian says that Capt. Alusley worked hard to get the boats lowered and throwing life preservers to those struggling in the scudding waters.

AN ANECDOTE OF MRS. HAYES. The Warren (Ohio) Tribune says: The simplicity of manners which makes Gov. 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 Charleston, 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 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?"

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 undertook 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 day, Parker appeared with his blouse neatly mended and two ample pockets in it, it was the hero of his company.

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 he would die in peace, without divulging anything, but he is fast ascending 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 statement to Mr. Howard he said, "I have stood by him I could hold my arms, walk forth to my execution, and seal our mutual covenants with my blood."

Jerusalem contains about 8000 or 9000 Jews. There are more in North Africa than 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 Alsace-Lorraine and the Polish provinces, 375,000; in Austria 1,575,000, one-third of them occupying Galicia, 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 Poland Jews are 10 per cent. of the population, and over 90 per cent. in Warsaw.

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

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. Sale, Feb. 12, 1877. H. S. JORY.

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES

DR. CHANDLER, F.R.S.A., Late Physician to St. George's and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, London, Creator to St. Elizabeth's, etc.

After years of the most laborious research and investigation, and after the practical application in treatment to thousands of patients, Geo. Chandler, F.R.S.A., M.D., now presents to the medical public the following remedies, his sole discovery and property, the efficacy of which is attested in the voluminous quantity of testimonials, the most eminent physicians, who have not only received relief and benefit from their continued use, but have been patients of a part, and in some instances, which have been adjudged by the most eminent physicians as hopeless.

THE WONDERFUL EGYPTIAN BLOOD-PURIFIER. HEMAR.

This incomparable DEPURATIVE is a powerful ALTERNATIVE, TONIC, DIURETIC, DIAPHORETIC, and APERIENT, combining in itself the best and most successful elements of medicine, and by its continued use will thoroughly eradicate all diseases of the blood, its ingredients are of pure vegetable origin, and the products gathered from remote Egyptian Provinces, and where there is the slightest taint of disease in the system, it never fails in driving that disease through the medium of the skin, or expelling it through the many and various channels of the body, thereby restoring 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 essence of medical triumph, and the greatest discovery of the age.

For CUTANEOUS DISEASES, URINARY DISORDERS, CONSTIPATION OR CONTINENCE, LIVER AND KIDNEY AFFECTIONS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GONORRHOEA, SCIATICA, CALCULI, GRAVEL, etc. INDULGENT ULCERS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS (and to the greater sex it is a boon long sought for), and for every case of BILIOUSNESS, it is invaluable. A perseverance with this remedy will prove a positive and permanent cure for CHRONIC FEBERS and ALL MALARIAL POISONS. Thousands of testimonials attest the truth of these claims.

DYSPEPSIA. GASTRON.

GASTRON is a safe, speedy, and positive cure for that most depressing of affections, DYSPEPSIA, and its various and numerous consequences, it restores the digestive organs to their pristine strength, and promotes the healthy action of the system, it is a powerful tonic, and renders the system more susceptible of all good effects.

BRONCHITIS AND LUNG AFFECTIONS. TRACHEON.

A slight cold, when neglected, becomes a chronic cough, which, if not cured, is sure to result in a settled case of BRONCHITIS, and its various and numerous consequences, it restores the respiratory organs to their pristine strength, and promotes the healthy action of the system, it is a powerful tonic, and renders the system more susceptible of all good effects.

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 produces congestion of the vessels, torpid action of the liver, and numerous other causes are the source of this complaint, and Altho' it is a very painful and distressing complaint, it may be cured by the use of our PILEON, which will remove the largest tumors of the parts (Piles) by absorption, and many who have received not only relief, but have been radically cured, and have recovered (prior to using this treatment) by eminent surgeons that the only relief they could expect in life, would be by an operation, and removing it or them from the body by a procedure which necessitated the knife. This remedy has been noticed with delight, and is now prescribed by many practicing physicians, who are cognizant of its merits, as the only known cure for PILES.

THE ABOVE REMEDIES ARE thorough in the eradication of the different and various maladies denominated, and are the only remedies which are safe, laborious, and scientific investigation, embracing a period of many years, in Europe and America.

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 19, 1877. Called to order by the President, Mrs. H. A. Loughary. The Secretary, Mrs. F. F. Victor, being absent, Mrs. DeLashmutt, of Portland, was appointed Secretary pro tem.

The President appointed the following committees: On programme, Mrs. Ann M. Martin, Mrs. N. F. Foster, and Jacob Conser; on resolutions, Dr. Mary A. Thompson, Mr. F. Martin, and Miss V. M. Olds; on finance, Dr. D. D. Gray, Mrs. Crawford, and Mrs. J. A. Johns; on music, Mrs. Annie Reed. By request, Dr. Thompson read the Constitution, and circulated it for signatures. By request, Miss V. M. Olds read a communication from the president of the Illinois Woman Suffrage Association, which called out some remarks.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted as follows: For President, Mrs. H. A. Loughary, of Astoria; Recording Secretary, Miss V. M. Olds, McMinnville; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. M. Martin, Lafayette; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Minto, Salem. The election of Vice-Presidents was left with the executive committee. The Association elected Mrs. Loughary, Mr. Conser, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Minto, Mrs. Foster, Miss Olds, Mr. Martin, D. D. Gray, and A. Pierce, delegates to the State Temperance Alliance.

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. E. O. McClellan, was discussed, and on motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to invite that gentleman to collect these laws for publication.

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 Albany and to the Railroad Co. were adopted.

A committee of one in each county was appointed to collect the annual dues of the members and forward the same to the Treasurer of the Association. A notice prevailed to pay Mrs. Loughary \$50 per month 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 be given to the brave editors of the New Northwest for their untiring efforts and untiring 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.

CONSOLIDATED.—THE WILLAMETTE FARMER 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 Gazette. Messrs. Clarke & Craig, publishers of the WILLAMETTE FARMER, have purchased the interest and good will of the Oregon Cultivator, heretofore published at Albany by Mrs. W. 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 Department of Agriculture, says:

In observing the methods of sheep husbandry in different countries, and the quality and style of different breeds of sheep, the most obvious thought suggested is the government of circumstances, of climate, of soil, status 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. This conclusion would be adopted very cautiously and with many limitations; otherwise progress would be impossible. The fact that modification, even for the better generally, is plainly seen in nearly every distinctive kind of sheep found 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 no 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 guidance to the sheep accidentally brought into a particular section, but to the circumstances 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 wooleens manufactured has increased from \$1,413,008 in 1820, to \$155,205,308 in 1870. The English-used wool of foreign growth was, the first year of this century, 608,808 pounds, and had increased to 342,860,862 lbs. in 1871, and although British home consumption has been very great, her reports of wool and woollen manufactures has increased from a valuation of \$9,387,455 in 1816, to \$29,122,686 in 1872.

Remarking upon the sheep exhibited at 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 wools. Germany contributed mainly Merinoes, through-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.

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; 20 Oxfordshires; 8 Shropshires; and the remainder Shagbills, Franksen, and "Halldensucker." A still larger number of Merinoes, though not averaging so much 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-Downs, Southdown-Paduaner, and Southdown-BIrki. The Zaelck 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 Siabenturber, the Walleischen, Zaelck, Zigara, and other natives, constituting the remainder.

While this predominance of a single race is so evident, it is true that a tendency has toward a larger infusion of English blood, and a greater comparative impotence to meat production; and the result of this exhibition, most of the English representatives being distributed for breeding purposes, will be a manifest strengthening of this tendency. The improvement of Merinoes, so marked in the last twenty years, has been in the direction of longer yet more compact frames, enlarged flesh taking capacity, and 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 woollen manufacture and the pressing requirements of the market. The examination in detail of the exhibition of the several countries will illustrate these aspects of sheep-breeding in Europe.

It may be remarked in the first portion of the above quotation, Mr. D. is speaking of the sheep of Europe generally, throughout the largest portion of which the condition of agriculture are such as to make wool yet the first, 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 Merinoes as a means of improving the native races of sheep; and in all situations where wool is a first or prime object and all high and dry districts, the Merinoes are the chief means of improvement. A study of Dodge's paper leads to the conclusion that European farmers as a whole, are behind American, as there appears to have been numbers of grade or cross-bred sheep shown at Vienna, sheep that certainly could represent no permanent breed. J. MINTO.

WOOL GROWER'S ASSOCIATION.—Those persons engaged in wool growing in Umatilla county have organized a "Wool Growers Association," and elected the following officers to serve during the first year: President—Jacob Frazer, Pendleton precinct; vice presidents—Henry Bowman, Pendleton; Jesse Bruhneller, 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. Sealey.

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