

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

A Republican State Convention for the State of Oregon will be held at the city of Portland, at 11 A. M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of March, 1872, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for member of Congress; six delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June, 1872; three Presidential Electors; and for the transaction of such other business as may be thought proper.

The several counties will be entitled to Delegates in such Convention as follows:

Table listing delegates for various counties: Baker County (8), Benton County (11), Clackamas County (14), Clatsop County (4), Coos County (5), Curry County (3), Columbia County (2), Douglas County (13), Grant County (6), Jackson County (10), Josephine County (3), Lane County (13), Linn County (17), Marion County (24), Multnomah County (24), Polk County (11), Tillamook County (2), Umatilla County (5), Union County (5), Wasco County (7), Washington County (9), Yamhill County (12).

Total Number of Delegates... 208

The State Central Committee recommends that the several counties hold their primary elections on Saturday, March 23, and their County Conventions for selection of Delegates to the State Convention on Saturday, March 9, 1872.

T. B. ODENEAL, Ch'm. C. P. CRANDALL, Sec'y. Salem, February 1, 1872.

County Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention for the county of Linn will be held at the Court House in Albany at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 9th of March, 1872, for the purpose of electing 17 delegates to the Republican State Convention to be held in Portland on the 23d of March, 1872.

The primary elections in the several precincts will be held on Saturday, March 23, 1872, at the usual places of voting in said precincts, beginning at the hour of 1 P. M. of said day. The several precincts will be entitled to delegates in such County Convention as follows:

Table listing delegates for various precincts: Albany (10), Orleans (4), Peoria (2), Harrisburg (4), Brownsville (2), Brush Creek (3), Center (3), Seranose (1), Waterloo (1), Santiam (2), Franklin Butte (1), Scio (4), Sweet Home (1), Lebanon (4).

Total... 42. By order of J. E. BACKENSTO, Chr. Cent. Com.

Mexico.

The news from Mexico to the 8th inst., represents the rebellion as still uncrushed. The Government has gained advantages in the State of Guerrera, but the larger half of the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz were in the hands of the Revolutionists. Dominguez, the Revolutionary Commander, was in the State of Vera Cruz. It is generally believed that Gov. Felix Diaz, whose body was brought to Puebla on the 23d ult., was assassinated. Juarez is gradually increasing his powers into a Dictatorship. It is reported, says the telegram, that he has applied to President Grant for assistance, and that Grant replied that he would support Juarez as a last alternative. The number of revolutionists now in the field is estimated at 30,000, the largest ever in arms. The bulk of the federal forces are concentrating in Guanguato and in the Capital. The revolutionists have captured Aguaz. A plan is proposed for Juarez to retire or resign and permit Mejia, his Minister of War, to assume the Presidency. A large force of revolutionists was marching on Guadaluajara, and consternation prevailed there.

Small pox is pronounced an epidemic at Edinburgh.

War With Great Britain.

War is a great calamity. Between the United States and Great Britain it would be most distressingly so. At this time, especially, would its evils be sorely felt by the United States. But a few years have elapsed since we were passing through the fiery ordeal of a most terrible civil war. Its effects are still fresh in the minds of our people. The graves are still green; the weeds of mourning are still worn; the finances of the nation are yet a burden—the public debt still enormous, and specie payments unresumed. Time, years of peace are necessary for a complete restoration. The progress in that direction is sure and rapid, and without an interruption, a quarter of a century, or less, will witness a complete emancipation from existing financial burdens, and the evils arising therefrom, if the same, or a like policy of wise and economical administration is pursued. A war with Great Britain, however, would retard indefinitely this much desired consummation. It would involve an entire destruction of our foreign and coast commerce, resulting from the superiority of the English navy. Our government would thus be deprived of the revenue which accrues from imported goods, and the expenses of running the government would have to be raised by internal taxation and revenue. Mints of money, reaching far into the millions, would have to be expended in building defenses, arming and equipping troops, constructing and maintaining an adequate navy, etc., thus increasing our public debt enormously, and procrastinating the time of resuming specie payment to an indefinite period far into the dim future. Many of the articles of production, the surplus of which now finds its way into European markets, such as corn, cotton and wheat, would accumulate on the producers' hands, and prices be affected accordingly. It is true our privateers would sweep the seas, and English commerce would suffer nearly, if not quite, as much as our own; but privateers could not protect our ports from blockade by English men-of-war—our coast commerce from entire destruction. Oregon, for example, would have to defend our overland transportation, as no shipments could be made safely from Portland to San Francisco, or vice versa. The influence of such a war, then, from a financial standpoint, would be evil and that continually, increasing the burdens of taxation and interrupting the progress of public improvements. Such a war, however, would prove most injurious to those ideas of progressive thought and civilization, which are now at work among nations, moulding intelligence and fraternity. The United States and Great Britain are nearly allied in thought, language, sympathy and interest, and rank first in the march of progressive civilization. Their example is most potent upon the destinies of other nations. War is always demoralizing, being the outgrowth of passion. England is a powerful nation in war, so is the United States. The courage and fierceness of the two peoples will increase with the resistance, and the contest will become most sanguinary and bloody, developing a thirst for blood and revenge in proportion as this prevails. In this ratio, too, will deterioration in the march of civilization be experienced. We would not countenance peace at the expense of our national honor; but let there be prudence, deliberation, wisdom, justice; these four exercised, then if war comes, we will not be in the wrong.

In a Decline.

A Democratic journal in this State says that it does not doubt that Gen. Grant's education is defective, as "it is well known to everybody that he never learned to decline." This tremendous strain at witticism suggests to our mind some pertinent facts. While Grant has remained firm in his integrity to

principle and duty, and the party which elevated him to power is still roscate in the colorings of vigorous, unwearying health, Democracy, as a party, has "declined" clean dead; and the members of the defunct organizations are like so many sheep without a shepherd, running hither and yon, after this thing and that, all eventually to be slamed over by the "passive" saliva, and then to be taken down into the snakey stomachs of a few renegade Republicans. While Gen. Grant and the Republican party have never as yet gone into a "decline," the Democracy certainly has, and is likely to fade entirely away in it.

Where, Oh Where, is Jeffersonian Democracy?

What has become of the pretensions in our Democratic cotemporaries to Jeffersonian Democracy? That name no longer figures in Democratic editorials as a rallying cry to "kindle Democratic watchfires." It no longer serves as an inspiration to revive the drooping spirits of what used to be the "unterrified." Will it no longer serve to warm up the "cold altars?" Has Democracy at last rejected the name of Jefferson, as they did his principles long ago? Has the name become obsolete in the school of "New Departures?" Has the attractive influence of the "passive" magnet drawn it like a lodestone within the reach of the renegade Republican monster? Poor Democracy! As this insatiate Republican total swallows you down, laboriously, like he does his own disgusting skin—for you are a bitter mess—the old names are forgotten, the old battle-cries die out, and hereafter you will only be heard from as you belch from the belly of the toad in unseemly croakings.

The Snow Blockade.

The officers of the U. P. R. R. Company say that they have spared no expense or efforts to overcome the snow blockade, but the weather has been unprecedented in the history of the country, and owing to the snow and wind-storms, it has simply been an impossibility to keep the road open. They now think they understand the difficulties to contend against, however, and promise another season will see them prepared for any emergency. They say the only obstructions are between Laramie and Washikee, along the divide, a distance of one hundred and ninety miles. They dispute that there has been any suffering among detained passengers for fuel or food, and say there will not be, as they are supplied with an abundance by the Company. Seven westward bound passenger trains were detained at Separation on the 15th, and two eastward bound trains at Green river—the latter waiting until the former should pass the blockade. At various points along the road there were eight hundred westward bound cars of freight, and some two hundred eastward-bound.

Severe Storm.

This winter has been prolific in severe storms in different parts of the country. On Tuesday of last week a terrible storm visited Iowa, in the region of Sioux City. The weather at six o'clock in the afternoon was mild and pleasant, when, without a moment's warning, a storm came on which raged with great fury. The wind blew a hurricane, prostrating the telegraph wires in every direction, and doing damage to buildings. The thermometer fell forty degrees in two hours, the weather becoming very cold. All the trains on the western division of the Illinois Central were snowed in, and it was feared that the suffering and loss of life would exceed that caused by any previous storm. Mr. Samuel Elizan was known to have frozen to death on his way home in the storm. Other deaths were reported. At last accounts the weather stood eighteen degrees below zero. The same storm extended over the entire North and West. At Chicago the thermometer fell five degrees in two hours.

Utah.

A large mass meeting of Liberals was held in Salt Lake on the night of the 14th, to petition Congress for a registration act and for the abolishment of woman suffrage as exercised in Utah. A memorial was to be prepared. A determination was expressed to fight to the bitter end the abuse of the elective franchise, as practiced by the church authorities. The opponents of the church claim a legal majority. Meetings were being held in the principal mining districts to sustain the Federal judiciary. Gen. Connor repudiated his election as member of the State Convention.

As the Treasurer of Santa Cruz county, Cal., was about leaving his office on the night of the 3d inst., he was seized from behind by two masked men, bound and gagged, and then compelled to unlock the treasury vault, from which they abstracted some \$20,000 in gold coin of the county funds. The masked men then threw the Treasurer into the vault, closed the doors and drew the outside bolts and decamped. Next morning the Treasurer was released by the Deputy Sheriff, whom the Janitor summoned after hearing a noise in the vault. It was supposed that the robbery was committed by San Francisco experts.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The famine in Persia was unabated on the 13th. Many persons are dying daily.

A telegram from Bombay, India, announces the assassination of Earl Mayo. Caused excitement in India.

The Franco-German postal convention has been signed by the respective parties thereto.

The Hawaiian Islands felt a severe shock of earthquake on the 5th of January.

A Methodist congregation of eleven Mexicans has been organized at La Junta, the first of the kind in Mexico.

The working men of Great Britain have organized a committee for promoting the separation of church and State.

Lieut. Grant will stay in Rome until the 20th.

Gen. Sherman started for Naples on the 13th, whence he will proceed to the Crimea.

An English expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone has left London.

The Prince of Wales is yet with the Queen at Osborne, not being well enough to go to London.

There was an earthquake at Lisbon, Portugal, on the night of the 12th. Severe.

The Government of Spain invites bids for the laying of a telegraph from Spain to the Spanish possessions in America.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn approves the refusal of the English Government to admit claims for indirect damages.

It was rumored in Paris on the 13th, that M. Berthemy would be Minister to Washington, and M. De Larouche Minister to Rome.

All hopes of a fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists in France have been abandoned.

A Convention for the nomination of Bishops for the Catholic church will be held in Rome on the 19th inst.

The London Times complains that the American case has been translated into continental languages and scattered broadcast over Europe. If the intention is to make retraction impossible, no mode could have been chosen which would prove more effective. Our expectation of a successful issue, continues the Times, is extremely moderate. We do not give up all hope, but a misunderstanding once being established, there can be no sequel other than the abandonment of all reference of claims to the Board of Arbitration.

AGRICULTURAL.

To DRY PUMPKINS.—Peel and cut as for cooking; then slice them very thin, spread on tin or other driers and expose to a moderate heat in the stove oven. Thus dried, the pumpkin will retain its natural flavor. To prepare it for cooking, soak it in water for a few hours.

HENS VERSUS DOGS.—The Poultry Standard has the following sensible remarks on this subject: "There is hardly a family that does not throw away enough table scraps to keep at least half a dozen hens; and many that keep a nuisance in the shape of a dog, that does no good, but costs more than a dozen good hens, complain that they cannot afford to keep hens. One dog in the neighborhood is a greater trouble to the neighbors than a flock of hens would be, for if hens are well fed at home they will rarely go away. But who ever saw a dog that was not a pest, running across the newly-made garden, and sticking his nose into everything? Kill off the curs and give the food to the hens, and you will find pleasure as well as profit in so doing. We wish there was a tax of one hundred dollars on every dog kept in the country. Those that are of value as watch dogs could be retained, while the host of snarling, dirty curs would give place to some more useful and less troublesome pet."

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.—In answer to a subscriber who inquires how to keep cider sweet without the aid of chemicals, we would say: Fill the barrels that are to contain the cider entirely full, and leave out the bung until the first fermentation is over, as the impurities will largely work out of the bung hole. There should be some cider kept in another vessel to pour into the barrels from time to time as their contents settle. After the impurities cease to foam over and no more gas escapes in bubbles, the bung should be put in place, but not driven for a few days or else a small spile hole should be made on one side of the bung as a safety escape, in case more gas rises. In the course of a few days the cider should be carefully racked off from the sediment, and it is also well to strain it through flannel. Cider thus treated and put in barrels, which are bunged tight, will keep sweet a long time if the barrels are put in a cool place. As soon, however, as a vent is made in the barrels for the purpose of drawing off the cider, it will begin to become sour. To prevent this, the cider, when racked off, may be put in quite small casks or demijohns, as these may be emptied in turn without the contents becoming too sour to be a pleasant drink. Cider may be kept in good condition, even in large casks or barrels, if a quart of pure, refined linseed or olive oil be poured in at the bung. This oil by spreading over the top of the cider will prevent the air from coming in contact with it, and thus keep it sweet. After the cider has been mostly drawn out for use the oil may be decanted and saved for another year, or it may be used for other purposes. By putting cider, treated as above, into pop, champagne or other strong bottles, and securing the corks with strong wire or cord, it may be preserved perfectly. Cider thus kept will be a most pleasant drink next spring and summer. It will sparkle when poured out and is fully equal to the interior kind of champagne. The bottles when filled should rest on their sides on the cellar bottoms, or be inverted, the necks being plunged in sand to keep them erect.—Exchange.

PROFITABLE SHEEP HUSBANDRY.—We frequently see in the New York markets fat lambs only a few months old, which weigh sixty pounds; and which are sold for \$12 to \$16 per head. Last June we saw a great many little fellows hanging on the butchers' meat hooks, price \$13 each. J. Harris, near Rochester, writes: "We have just killed one of our grade Cotswoold Merino lambs, not seven months old. He weighed alive 96 lbs. The blood weighed 2 1/2 lbs.; offal, 21 lbs.; skin and feet, 18 lbs.; waste, 1/2 lb.; carcass, 54 lbs. Is not that a pretty good lamb from a common Merino ewe that cost only \$2.10? I raised 74 such lambs from 60 ewes, and was foolish enough to sell 70 of them to the butcher in July, most of them better lambs than this one. Unless a farmer raises very early lambs, and has good opportunities for disposing of them to the best advantage, it will pay better to keep them—if they are kept well and are of the right kind. I think I never saw better woolled sheep in all my life than these grade Cotswoold-Merinos. They are covered with wool from the nose to the toes. I am inclined to think that in our climate, and for ordinary farm management, these grade sheep will prove more profitable than the pure long-wooled sheep. The latter require better treatment than many farmers are willing to bestow. If they were prepared to give the requisite feed and care, no sheep, where money is in demand, would pay so well. But they certainly will not bear neglect as well as Merinos. This is true of all good stock. It is a truth which farmers need to know and act upon. These grade Cotswoold-Merino sheep require better treatment than Merinos; but nothing that any farmer can not readily bestow without changing his rotation or management. It is easy to produce such heavy lambs, if the ewes are fed well during the winter and spring.—Exchange.

Drain, the newly invented explosive, is a terribly destructive agent. It looks like a mixture of sawdust and lard, and has a sickly odor. It does not explode by concussion, nor ignite by fire; nor does the water effect its explosive properties. But a couple of pounds of the innocent-looking stuff laid on a limrock and covered with earth, and then touched with a current of electricity, completely pulverized the stone, leaving nothing but the enormous bed which served as its hole. Of course, the inventor predates great things of an agent so potent.

Courtesies of Life.

Much complaint is made by women, that men are less respectful to their comfort than formerly. This is indeed so in many cases, especially in street cars, and it carries its reason with it. It is an undeniable truth that lack of courtesy on the part of women breeds coarseness in most gentlemen. A writer on this subject says he can count on his fingers all the "thank you" he ever got by rendering little kindnesses to well-dressed women. They sail past without the slightest acknowledgment, as if they had been all bred milliners. Blank, blank, of faces so many lay figures. There is a hideous defect somewhere. And here is a cardinal point in the discussion. Women regard as a right what is only a concession on our part.

The same writer says that one day last winter he met three misses, pupils of an academy, on the sidewalk of a village, where the snow lay piled up two feet deep on the outer part of the walk, necessitating the passer by to plunge in up to the knees, if so disposed. The fair young creatures, furred to the throat, came tripping along in solid file, till they got within a couple of paces or so, when, seeing no manifestation on their part to give way, he halted them in a fatherly manner, and said, "Do you suppose that a man of say years ought to jump into the snow to let you pass, when one of you dropping behind the other, would enable us to pass on the dry walk?" "You are not a gentleman, sir," said the most unwomanly and best dressed of the trio. He says that he inwardly blamed the mother of the poor girl for such breeding, while he taught them the practical lesson that in matters of courtesy, men too have rights which the gentler sex are bound to respect.

Illinois Liquor Law.

Section first provides that no person shall sell or give away intoxicating drinks, without a license and a sufficient bond of \$3,000, to be recovered upon any person injured by his having sold intoxicating liquors. Section second forbids the sale to any minor, except on a written order from his parent or guardian. Section third pronounces any place where liquors are sold unlawfully to be a common nuisance, and provides for its abatement and punishment of its keeper. Section fourth allows a reasonable compensation, and two dollars a day additional, to any one who shall take care of a drunkard, the same to be recovered from the one who sold the liquor. Section five gives right of action in their own name to any one—wife, child, parent, guardian, employee, or other person—injured by or through an intoxicated person, against the seller of the liquor, or against any one owing, leasing, renting, or permitting the occupant of the premises where the liquor was sold—the amount recovered to be held by the wife, in her own right, and for the minor by such person as the court may designate as guardian. The crime shall also work a forfeiture of the lease. Section sixth imposes a fine of each transgression of the first and second sections of this law, of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred, and imprisonment not less than ten nor more than thirty days, with costs. For every violation of the third section the fine shall be not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and the imprisonment not less than twenty nor more than fifty days, with costs. The nuisance shall also be abated by order of the court, and a bond of one thousand dollars given that the convicted person will not again sell intoxicating liquors. Section seven provides against evasions of the law by making giving away the liquor to be a violation of the law. Section eight makes the fines and penalties incurred a lien on the real estate of the party convicted, and provides for execution and sale. Section nine provides for the enforcement of the penalties of this act by indictment. The last section provides that it shall not be necessary to describe the liquor sold, the place where sold, in case of violation of the third section, the name of the person to whom sold. It also provides that the person to whom the liquor is sold shall, in cases, be a competent witness.

To supply the regular edition of Harper's Weekly, fifteen tons of white paper are consumed every week, or 750 tons per annum. The average weekly cost of engraving is \$800, or \$30,000 per annum, and the cost of drawing on the block is about the same, exclusive of the salary of artists regularly attached to the office.

There is a rich man in New York with only one shirt to his back.—E. T. That's nothing. We know a man with only half a shirt to his back. The balance is—in front.—Dixon Telegraph.

A Scottish nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time, there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr., your office is as hot as an oven." "So it should be, my Lord," replied the lawyer, "as it is here I make my bread."

The only legitimate object and benefit to community. Laws licensing the sale of alcoholic liquors have no such tendency. Rum in the driver, engineer, captain, sailor, and workman, causes more waste of property, and more loss of life, than all the storms, tornados, famines and earthquakes.

In the recent marriage of Olive Logan, at New York, the promise of obedience was carefully omitted from the ceremony. The clergyman said that he never married more than one woman who promised to obey and didn't.

What can be wetter than a woman with a cataract in her eye, a waterfall on her head, a creek in her back, forty springs in her skirts, high-tied shoes, and a notion (ocean) in her head?

When young ladies be said to be economical? When they resort to tight lacing to prevent waistfulness.

A tight fit—the delirium tremens.