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Having recently located in Corvallis, we take pleasure in announcing to the trading public that we have just opened our Spring stock of

Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

ALSO A FULL LINE OF

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Our stock has been selected with the greatest care, and for quality and cheapness is second to none. Having a resident buyer in the leading markets we are enabled to purchase latest style goods at lowest prices. Call and examine our stock before purchasing, and save from

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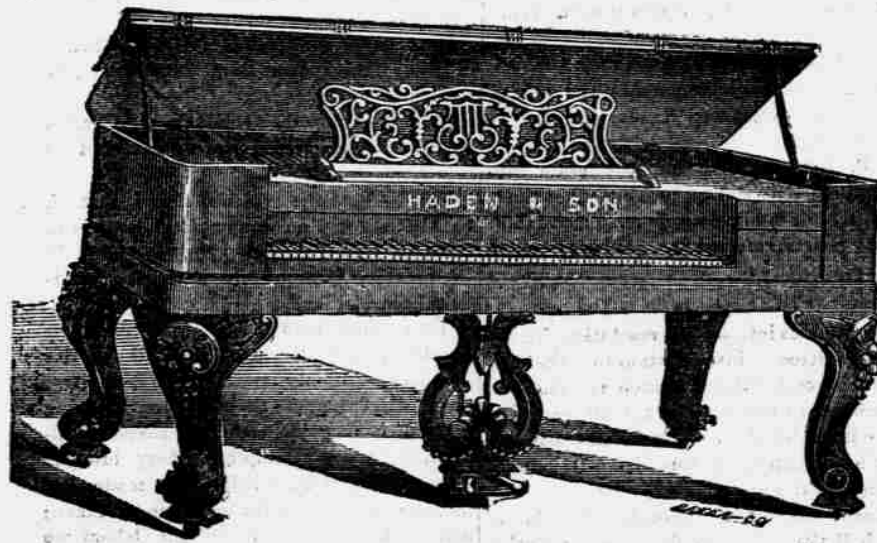
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The leading and best second-class Piano on the market.

Old and Established Standard Mason & Hamlin Organ.
Will be in Corvallis and visit from time to time to sell these leading instruments of the world, unfair and unjustly in position to the contrary notwithstanding.

Weekly Corvallis Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1882.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Paucity of Pruning.

A Prize Essay by J. F. Wilbitt, Boone Co., Mo.

The pruning of fruit trees and vines are the most difficult of all operations connected with the management of orchards and vineyards, as no set of rules or principles can be given, which will enable persons acquainted with the principles of vegetable growth, to become successful practitioners. A tree is not a simple individual organism like a horse or man, but it is composed of a number of individuals, sometimes amounting to many millions, each one being able under favorable circumstances to maintain its own existence, not only when in connection with, but when separated from the community in which it was; or, it may be easily transferred to another society, and will there grow and produce its kind in undiminished vigor. Hence, for any one to tell on paper the proper time to prune trees and vines under all circumstances, would be a task which has never yet been accomplished, and which we do not expect to perform in this place. But it is not difficult to state what effects follow pruning at a given period when different parts of a tree or vine is pruned. The pruner should have a perfect understanding of what he desires to do by pruning. Before he severs a single bud he should thoroughly understand the flowing of sap. There is no chance of correcting a bad mistake in pruning; for if one pinches off a bud that should remain it will be ruinous to the form of the tree.

It is a practice with a great many persons, who have the management of orchards, to allow the trees to grow at random for several years and then to walk in with an ax and saw and remove half of the branches. There never was a more ruinous practice than this to trees of any kind; and there never was a more grievous error promulgated than to allow a bush or tree to grow at its own pleasure for a few years, and then give it thorough and severe pruning. The ruinous consequence of such pruning is manifest whenever we see trees treated in this way. The trunks are decaying; and where large branches are cut off, the wounds are so great that nature could not heal them. When trees have been treated in this way we can never aid nature in making them strong and vigorous. Whenever a branch is severed from a tree or vine, there should be good reason for so doing.

THINGS TO BE KEPT IN VIEW WHILE PRUNING.

First, plants obtain food through their roots from the ground, and the leaves obtain food from the air. Second, the leaves and bark are the stomach of the plants. The plants digest the food in the leaves and green bark. In removing leaves from plants care should be taken to leave enough to digest the food. Third, leaves and bark exhale water. A sunflower three feet high gives off thirty ounces of water in twenty-four hours. Fourth, sap has a tendency to flow to the extremities of the branches. Fifth, the sap gets richer as it flows through the cells to the upper portion of the branch. Sixth, after the frost in the fall, the sap does not go to the extremities of the branches, but is deposited in the body of the tree. Seventh, buds develop sooner on branches cut short than on branches cut long. Eighth, when the sap is abundant and weak it produces wood, and when strong it produces fruit. Ninth, sap flows faster in a perpendicular branch; hence the tree grows faster. Tenth, the fruit decreases as the sap increases. To make a thrifty tree bear well we should shorten the branches. Eleventh, to increase the amount of sap is to increase the size of fruit. Twelfth, different plants bear their fruit on wood of various ages. Some bear fruit on wood that is formed that year, as the fig; some on wood that is one year old, as the peach; and some on wood that is two years old, as the apple and pear.

The parts of plants are formed in the following order: Roots first, stems second, leaves, branches and blossoms afterwards.

OBJECTS GAINED IN PRUNING.
First, prune to promote the growth. Second, to check the growth. Third, to cure disease and cut off all diseased portions. Fourth, to shorten the branches. Fifth, to renew the head of plants. Sixth, to adjust the heads to the roots by shortening the branches. Seventh, prune to modify the form as in fruit trees and hedges. Eighth, to make the head thicker or

thinner. Ninth, to increase the quantity of fruit. Tenth, to increase the quality and size of fruit. Eleventh, to make fruit earlier or later as is desirable. Twelfth, to secure a crop every year. As a general thing the first time a tree bears it is very full and does not bear any the next year. It thus contracts the habit of bearing alternately; and to prevent this, when it is full we should pick off part of the fruit. Thirteenth, prune to secure the growth of a certain part of the tree. Fourteenth, to prevent injury by drought.

WHY WE PRUNE.
We prune trees and vines to promote fullness of fruit, to prevent the production of much small fruit; and also to make trees and vines grow to a more desirable form. We prune to aid nature, for when a plant sends forth several branches it cannot support all, so it would be best to remove some of them. Before a person prunes a tree he ought to be able to state what kind of a tree he is desirous of making. In pruning if a bud appears where a branch is not needed, it should be cut off. It is deemed by some persons best to prune about a fortnight before midsummer, as the wounds made at that time heal more rapidly and freely than at any other time. There is a rising close to the main stock where the limb should be cut. Forked trees should be avoided, as they are more liable to split apart than straight ones. When two small sprouts become rivals, let one be kept back by pruning, or be trained as a lateral branch, or else cut it off entirely. A fork should not be allowed to form on any small twig, for one of them will be sure to split down. Grape pruning. There are several methods for the training of vines, and they must be pruned differently in each method. They are generally trained to the trellis and are not allowed to bear until they are three or four years old. Before this time they should be given the proper shape, which is done by cutting off the top about eighteen inches from the ground, and then allowing it to branch at that place. When the vine is large enough to bear, three or four canes should be left to produce fruit. The canes left should be the most thrifty ones on the vines, and should have from eight to ten buds on them. Of the remaining canes several of those which are at the proper distance from the ground, should be cut back to one or two buds, from which canes are raised to bear fruit the next year. After this all remaining canes should be cut off.

The proper time for pruning is in the fall, after the leaves have fallen off. Though it may be done any time during the winter if the ground is not frozen. All of the old canes which have already produced fruit, should be cut off. From the young canes which have grown the previous year, are gotten a new supply of bearing canes, and also buds to produce young canes.

SUMMER PRUNING.
Summer pruning consists in removing suckers, and pinching off the ends of the lateral shoots, leaving two stalks or canes to bear wood for the ensuing year. The ends of all bearing branches should be pinched off just before they bloom. Very few leaves should be pulled off of any branches, and none should be pulled from the bearing ones. The object in pruning is to get rid of all the useless and superabundant wood; for the shoots of a vine which bear fruit one year will never bear fruit again. The sole object in pruning a vine is to increase its fertility. The best way to render it fertile is to leave a sufficient supply of bearing shoots, and as little wood as possible. Summer pruning commends itself by the small number of wounds it causes to the vine; and by the clean and handsome appearance of the vine.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE IN PRUNING.
First, always leave an inch of blank wood beyond the terminal bud, and let the cut be on the opposite side from the bud.
Second, always cut upward and in a sloping direction.
Third, prune as to make but few wounds, and cut the surface as smooth as possible.
Fourth, in cutting out an old branch prune even to the stem, that the wounds may heal over quickly.
Fifth, prune so as to obtain the quantity of fruit desired from the smaller number of shoots.

Sixth, never prune when the vines are frozen.
Seventh, never prune during the months of March, April or May, as pruning then will cause bleeding and an unnecessary flow of sap.
Eighth, let the general autumnal pruning take place about the first of October, or as soon as the gathering of the fruit will permit.

Jews and Russians.
It is well known that the Russian people think of Jews. The opinions of both Judophile and Judophobe journals are also known. Now it is time to inquire what the learned men have to say on the question. Mr. Leontovitch, Professor in the law Department of the Odessa University, in an article published in the *Nabudatel* (Observer) proves by Jewish authorities that our Jews have in secret an institution by means of which they oppress non-Jewish people. He says: "Kahal has existed among Jews from time immemorial, as an institution sanctioned by ancient popular custom and by religion. In biblical times the Jews had the Edah, or family commune, and the Kahal, or territorial commune, composed of a number of edahs. The persecutions suffered by the Jews from the Persians, Egyptians and Romans, and afterwards from different European nations, served greatly to strengthen the Kahal as a means of defense and self preservation. Formerly, the Jewish Kahal did not differ from the commune found among the Romans, Germans and Slavs, but the Kahal is now a petrified institution that has no organic connection with contemporary civilization. The Jews must remain the enemies of the rest of the world while their Kahal endures the following 'Talmudic rule: 'The property of the heathen (that is of non-Jews) is like a desert—he who takes possession of it shall own it.' According to this rule the property of the non-Jewish population residing in the district of a Kahal is regarded as belong to the Kahal; therefore, the Kahal sells to its members meropia, or the exclusive right to deal with a certain non-Jew, and khazaka, or the exclusive right to get any profit from a certain property. Where there are many Kahals the life of the non-Jews becomes unbearable hence anti-Jewish riots. How are we to establish peace and equality between the Jewish and the non-Jewish populations? It is evident that, first of all, the Kahal must be abolished. But experience teaches that this cannot be done by law. It is necessary to elevate the Jewish peasantry so that they can form of themselves a powerful organization which may cope successfully with the rapacious tendencies of the Jewish Kahal. In countries where the Jews have given up this odious rule of the Talmud they live in peace and brotherhood with the non-Jewish populations. Therefore the final and satisfactory settlement of the Jewish question depends upon the Jews themselves."—*Novoe Vremia.*

Quarantine for Cattle.
A New York journal says: The subject of establishing quarantine at this port for imported cattle was discussed by Deputy Collector Barret and Prof. Law, of the United States Cattle Commission, at the Custom House to-day. The cattle commissioners have devoted considerable time to the inspection of various sites for the proposed quarantine, and they expect to decide upon a place very soon. The Government land at Sandy Hook is said to be very suitable for this purpose, and the Commissioners intend to submit a report to the Secretary of the Treasury containing their views on the different sites inspected. The feeling among the members of the commission and cattle men generally is very strong in favor of establishing cattle quarantine. It is said there will be no delay in bringing this matter to a final settlement. The men interested in the cattle trade in this city are very earnest in their demands that strict precautionary measures shall be taken against the bringing of diseased cattle into this country. Cattle quarantine stations will undoubtedly soon be established, not only at this port, but at Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Game.
A rabbit warren, game and poultry company has recently been formed near London, England, containing 630 acres of land. The stock is \$100,000 in shares of \$5 each, all of which was taken in three weeks.

Fat Horses.
It is not policy to let work Horses get thin. It costs more to put on flesh than to keep it on. Flesh that becomes hardened by exercise will be kept up with less food, under the same work, than it took to put it on.

WILLIAM MORRIS, TAILOR,

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Farmers will do well to call on me before making arrangements elsewhere.

It is not wealth, or fame, or state, But "git up and git" that makes me great.

TO THE SICK AND AFFLICTED!—AND ESPECIALLY—

Those Suffering from Debility, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Vitality, Sexual Infirmities, Etc., Etc.

DR. J. C. YOUNG
Opened his new celebrated Institute in 1850 for the purpose of affording the afflicted the certainty of honorable and skilful treatment, and permanent restoration, and for over 30 years he has maintained the first rank not only upon this Coast but throughout the civilized world.

I am aware that by dwelling upon so uninviting a subject as the DEBILITY OF SEXUAL VIGOR the ignorant may asperse my motive, but the desire to inform those who are suffering through ignorance, or who by carelessness or want of knowledge that a cure can be had, are not only hurrying themselves to an untimely grave, but giving sexual weakness an inheritance to future generations, is too great an incentive to permit me to be silent.

SYMPTOMS.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM EIGHT LOSS OF NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESSES, CONFUSION OF MIND, SIGHT LOSSES WHEN UNDER EXERCISE, VARIATIONS OF TEMPER, UNSTEADY PALPITATION, FLUSHES, & C. OR IF YOU HAVE PRACTICED ON YOUR OWN, WITHOUT THE MOST PARTICULAR CARE YOU ARE SUFFERING FROM
Dread Enemy of Human Life
And should not hesitate to seek at once health and happiness in a cure.
CURES GUARANTEED, FEES MODERATE CONSULTATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE.—FREE

Exclusively Vegetable Remedies Used.

Ladies.
You are especially liable to suffering from NERVOUS PROSTRATION. If your peculiar complaints are nervous in their origin and hence your sufferings are terribly distressing, or, if they are connected with the reproductive system, engaged in the study and in the study of the female system, Dr. Young's Female Remedies have attained a reputation for efficiency unequalled by any medicine or medical prescription ever offered. They can be sent by mail or express. Those desiring personal care and attention can have all necessary accommodations furnished.

Letters.

Those who cannot visit the city can give their symptoms in their own way, receive advice, and when desired, treatment at home with every assurance of a cure.

LETTERS RETURNED OR DESTROYED.

DR. J. C. YOUNG,
Medical Institute,
No. 7 Stockton St.
San Francisco, Feb. 21, 1882.

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