NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

London, Feb. 12.—In the House of Lords, the Duke of Argyle announced that the Government had received official information of the assassination of the Governor-General of India, and, with several other Lords, pronounced eulogies on the deceased. In the Commons, Gladstone stated that the Governor-General of India, Earl Mayo, was stabled by a Mohammedan convict, and soon after expired. The Premier expressed the regret the whole country would feel at the sudden death of this distinguished statesman. He was followed by Disraeli, who referred to the great public services of the deceased in the highest praise.

Rome, Feb. 13.—United States Minister Jay, from Austria, arrived yester-

ister Jay, from Austria, arrived yester-day to meet General Sherman. Both were presented to King Victor Em-manuel, who gave a cordial reception.

The telegraph from Bombay announcing the assassination of Earl Mayo caused intense excitement in India. In Calcutta and Bombay the murder is the universal theme of conversation, and all business is suspended.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Dispatches from Teheran, Persia, state that the famine in Persia continues unabated. Many persons are dying daily.

It is reported in this city that the reply of the American Government to Earl Granville's note in reference to the claim for indirect damages reach-

Earl Granville's note in reference to
the claim for indirect damages reached Minister Schenck to-day.

New York, Feb. 13.—The London
Times of January 25th says of the Geneva arbitration, that the protocol of
May 1, 1871, compared with provisions
of subsequent articles, is sufficient to
show that claims for indirect losses
were not contemplated. Whatever
claims for direct losses are admissable
with respect to all vessels comprised
in the American list, is a question left
open by the treaty, and therefore, properly cognizable by arbitrators. It argues that Great Britain would have
terminated the treaty conference had
it been understood that a demand
would be made for losses by prolongation of the war. An agreement would
be entirely onesided that made arbitrators judges of the conduct of England by rules that are unjust.

Granview Int. Ech. 12.—McCall's

land by rules that are unjust.

Galesnurg, L.L., Feb. 13.—McCall's watercure establishment, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. A large number of patients were with difficulty removed to a place

of safety. Loss \$100,000.

A special dispatch from Washington says the Committee on Ways and Means will report forthwith in favor of reducing the tariff on tea and coffee,

Judge Bedford to-day sentenced a garroter named McLaughlin to twen-ty years' hard labor in the State Pris-

on.

Henry Clews & Co., of this city, received to-day cable advices from their
house in London confirming the recovhouse in London confirming the recov-ery of American securities occasioned by recent panies, adding that the vio-lent denunciations of the American Government by the English press meets with disapprobation throughout London circles, and that a conciliatory spirit is manifested by the public at large, showing itself in some instances by a demand for a change in the Min-istry.

Storx City, Iowa, Feb. 14.—A terrible storm raged here yesterday afternoon and last night. The weather at 6 p. m. was warm and pleasant, when, without a moment's warning, the storm burst with great fury. The wind blew a hurricane, prostrating the telegraph wires in every direction, and doing damage to buildings. The weather became cold, and the thermometer falling 40 degrees in two hours. All trains on the western division of the Illinois Central are showed in, and will probably remain there three or four days. It is feared that suffering in the country has been terrible, and that the loss of life will exceed that caused by any previous storm.

It is much easier to lose the good. ceed that caused by any previous storm. Samuel Elizan, living eleven miles northeast of here, was frozen to death during the storm last night. He had been to town with a team, and was driving home at 4 o'clock p. m., and when about five miles out he was overcome by snow and perished. Several other deaths are reported, but no reliable particulars are received. The weather to-day is bitter cold, the thermometer standing at 18 deg, below zero this morning, but the wind has gone down and the storm is nearly

CRICAGO, Feb. 13.—A heavy gale from the northwest prevailed all day, and the weather is intensely cold. The storm and cold has extended all over the entire North and East. The gale at some points was almost a hurricane and considerable damage was done. The thermometer fell five degrees in two hours.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-A London pecial dispatch says: Should the Enspecial dispatch says: Should the English Government continue negotiations with regard to the Treaty of Washington, it could not hold office twenty-four hours. This is absolutely certain, and cannot be stated too certainly. Should the Government go go out on this issue, their successors, from the nature of the case, would be equally prevented from centinuing negotiations. Therefore the arbitrators' opportunity for any accommodation will be lost unless a mutual understanding modifying the point of indistanding modifying the point of indi-rect losses be arrived at. The English Government has positively refused to pay a gross sum for all damages. A

propositiou of that nature cannot be advanced. Should the American Government adhere to its own propo-sition made on March 8th, 1870, a pro-tocol could be arranged on the basis that England should pay the highest sum named by America, thirty mil-lions in gold.

lions in gold.

Washington, Feb. 13.—An earth-quake was felt here last night. The shocks were severe. No damage re-

ported.
The Commissioner of International The Commissioner of International Copyright had three long sessions, and listened to arguments of all parties on the question. The result of the discussions looks to more stringent measures to unite on the plan of granting the right to foreign authors on condition

right to foreign authors on condition that their works shall be manufactur-ed in the United States. AUGUSTA, Feb. 15.—The Legislative Committee on Legal Reform have agreed to report a bill allowing women the right of suffrage at the Presidential election.

election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The army bill reported to-day appropriates \$29,-548,797. Of this amount \$12,000,000 is for the pay of the army and discharged soldiers; \$12,000,000 for sea coast cannon and carriages; \$150,000 for the manufacture of arms, and for the national appears.

tional armory.
London, Feb. 14.—Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, British member of the Geneva Board, approves the refusal by the Government to admit claims for indirect damages.

Wm. Fowler, member of Parliament from Cambridge, addressing his con-stituents last evening, dwelt at some length on the Alabama case. Allud-ing to the claim of the United States for indirect damages, he said England should not bluster or should she sub-mit to be builted. He believed that the country to a man had made up his mind that if our American cousins want money they would have to come and take it.

Lisnon, Feb. 13.—There was an earthquake here last night. The shocks were severe. No damage is reported. The English expedition to search for Dr. Livingstone has left London, sufficient funds having been subscrib-

ed.
Small-pox is pronounced to be an epidemic at Edinburg.
All hopes of a fusion of the Orleanists and Legitimists are abandonest.
MADRID, Feb. 15.—The official Gazette publishes the text of an armistice between Spain and the South American Republics, agreed to at Washington.

ton.

BITTER CREEK, Feb. 16.—The snow blockade is raised. All trains have arrived here. They were six days coming from Rawlins to Creston, twenty-seven miles. There has heen much sickness, and one death. Trains will be at Ogden in the morning.

HOW TO BE POLITE.

Do not try too hard to be polite. Never overwhelm your friends by begging them to make themselves at begging them to make themselves at home, or they will soon wish they were there. Show by your actions rather than your words that you are glad to see them.

Have enough regard for yourself to treat your greatest enemy with quiet politeness. All petty slights are merely meanness, and hurt yourself more than any one else.

Do not talk about yourself or your

Treat people just as you would like to have them treat you. It is much easier to lose the good

and when any one does not care for the good opinion of others, he or she

is not worthy of respect.

Do not excuse your house, furniture, or the table you set before your guests. It is fair to suppose their visits are to you, not to your surroundings.

The whole machinery of social intercourse is very delicate and intri-cate, and it is our business to keep all places of possible friction well sup-plied with the oil of politeness.

How to BANISH FLEAS.—The oil of pennyroyal will certainly drive these pests off; but a cheaper method where pests off; but a cheaper method where the herb flourishes, is to throw your dogs and cats into a decoction of it once a week. Mow the herb and scatter it in the beds of the pigs once a month. Where the herb cannot be got, the oil may be procured. In this case, saturate strings with it and tie them around the necks of dogs and cats, pour a little on the back and about the ears of hogs, which you can cats, pour a little on the back and about the ears of hogs, which you can do while they are feeding without touching them. By repeating these applications every twelve or fifteen days, the fleas will flee from your quadrupeds, to their relief and improvement, and to you relief and comfort in the house. Strings saturated with the oil of pennyroyal and tied around the neck and tail of horses will drive off lice; the strings should be saturated once a day.

Sheep Husbandry.

Have We any Real Cashmere Goats?

Mr. L. Converse, Bucyrus, Ohio, contributes an article to the National Live Stock Journat, for December, in reply to the above question, the greater part of which we copy. Mr. Converse is indorsed by the Journal as "a wool merchant and breeder of Cotswolds and Berkshires, and a number of years ago quite noted for his importation of rare animals."-Mr. C. says:

In 1869, this matter attracted some attention, and I stated in the New York *Economist*, in substance, that no person in the United States could no person in the United States could show that, up to that time, any of the real Cashmere goats had been introduced into this country. And that statement has not been controverted to the present day. If you will glance at your map, you will find that Cashmere proper lies in the midst of the Himalaya mountains, in the northern portion of Hindostan. It is very cold there most of the time, and the real goat is a very small animal, weighing about forty pounds; he is covered with long hair, with a species of down next the body. This down is the wool of the Cashmere, and is so valuable that when it is sold, it is said, gold is placed in one side of the balance, and the wool in the other. The product of an animal is only from three to four ounces in a season. The outlet of the balance is the balance of the balance, and the wool in the other. The product of the balance in a season. The outlet of the balance is not season. to four ounces in a season. The out-let of the hamlets where these goats are raised, is very hazardous, and it is said that the old ediets or laws in force there forbid the exportation of the goats; and this I think not un-likely, as there has been from time immemorial a world-renowned rivalry for the production of the best shawls, etc. The real Cashmere shawls made in that country are wo-

shawls, etc. The real Cashmere shawls made in that country are woven in little squares of two to four inches, or even smaller, on hand looms, by the natives residing in mud huts, and then bought up by dealers, bleached, etc., passing thro's many hands, that, notwithstanding the expensive nature of the raw material, the shawls, before they grace the shoulders of our fair ladies, are burdened with a profit of nine hundred per cent.

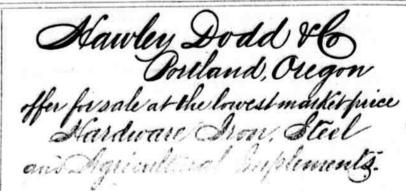
Even if there were no laws prohibiting the exportation of these animals, it would be almost impossible to get them out. I am satisfied the only feasible way would be to drive them down through the mountain passes, by the way of Delhi, to Bombay and Calcutta, then by ship by the Red Sea route, through the Suez Canal, into the Mediterranean, and thence across the Atlantie—say 10,000 to 11,000 miles. And I can scarcely believe it possible to take them from their snow-clad hills down through the tropics in this manner. I well know the trouble of importing animals. I now have imported Berkshires and Cotswolds, and I have brought sheep from Japan, and sacred cattle, and lots of nonsense animals, now all sold to showmen, and I do not believe the real Cashmeres can be successfully imported.

To conclude with the goats. I am satisfied that all the so-called Cashmere goats in this country are from Angora, a short distance east of Con-

mere goats in this country are from Angora, a short distance east of Con-Angora, a short distance east of Constantinople, and whoever calls them Cashmeres, does wrong. I have no doubt that the first goats ever brought to this country from beyond the Euphrates were the ones imported by me [in 1868], and they were not real Cashmeres, and were such sorry creatures that I was ashamed of them. [Mr. C. states that have a disease of the call that he was so disgusted with them on their arrival that he at once ordered them to be killed.

To illustrate the difficulties in importing from Asiatic countries, it may be stated that the people of the East are very jealous, retaining their old customs and ideas from the carliest days. 1 had hoped to obtain a real, pure Arabian horse, of the best strains of blood, but found that, too, a thing almost impossible to accomplish. At least, so said my Arab friends there. The real Arabian horse is among the wandering tribes for the compete. 125 00 largest number over 25, at \$2.50 each, two to compete. 125 00 largest number over 25, at \$2.50 each, two to compete. 50 00 largest number over 25, at \$2.50 each, two to compete. 50 00 largest number over 25, at \$2.50 each, two to compete. 50 00 east of Sinai, and among them, from the time of Moses down to the present day, the horse comes first, the boy second, and the wife least and last of all.

THE PARLIAMENTARY HORSE,-In old coaching days in England the practice of racing, to the danger of passengers, prevailed so extensively that an act of Parliament passed to the effect that all four horses hitched the effect that all four horses hitched to a coach should not be allowed to gallop at the same time. To evade this law, the proprietors took care that one of the horses in each team should always be the fastest trotter that money could procure. This horse, which trotted, while the others galloped, was called the "parliamentary horse."



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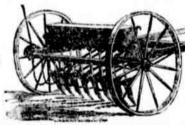
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For the largest number of subscribers over 100, at \$2.50 cach, two to compete.....\$250 00 Buckeye Mower, No. 3, imported by Cunningham & Co., Salem—price, \$125—for 125 subscribers.

Largest number over 10, at \$2.50 each 20 00

No person will be allowed to compete for more than one of these premiums, nor for any one of them in connection with the premiums offered by Mr. A. J. Dufur. Parties desiring to compete will inform us for which one, so that we may enter their names in a book and credit them with subscribers names and money as fast as received by us. Par-ties will have until the 1st of Sept. next to com-pete for the above prizes, after which the names of the parties winning the prizes will be published in the FARMER.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Pitt's Challenge Thresher, 6-horse separator and S-horse power, imported by Cauningham, Salen —price, \$675—for 650 subscribers, at \$2.50 cach. Buckeye Reaper and Self-Raker, No. 2, imported by Canningham & Co., Salem—price, \$250—for 240 subscribers.

Dodge's Self-Raker Resper and Mower, No. ported by Cunningham, Salem-price, \$3 \$33 subscribers.

New York Mower and Reap

One 2-horse Bain, Studebaker, or Mitchell Wagon complete—price, \$175—for 175 subscribers.

Buckeye Seed Dilli-price, \$120-for 120 subscrib-

Finlayson's Broadcast Seed Sower—price, \$80—for 80 subscribers. Junior Buckeye Cider Mill-price, \$35-for 35 sub-

Wade's Oregon Plow, high landside, fish-tail cut-ter-price, \$19-for 20 subscribers.

Blanchard Churn, No. 6-price, \$10-for 12 sub-scribers. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS & BOOKS

Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ, (etyle 21) im-ported by Stratton & Waller, Salem-price, \$175 -for 175 subscribers.

Webster's Unabridged Pictorial Dictionary—price \$15—for 13 subscribers. Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary-price, \$ - for 6 subscribers.

Harding's Photograph Family Bible, with clasp-price, \$13-for 13 subscribers.

Gultar-price, \$15-for 15 subscribers. Violin-price, \$15-for 15 subscribers.

Elgin Silver Watch, 3oz. hunting case, (W.H.Ferry movement.) value \$40, for 40 subscribers.

Mr. Dufur's premiums cannot be claimed in con-ection with any of the foregoing. Names may be added to lists from any post

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