

Correspondence.

RAILROAD LAWS.

ED. FARMER: While you are waking up the farmers generally to the duties, privileges, and rights they should exercise in framing just and wholesome laws for their protection, and the interest they should take in the general welfare of the country, I would like to call their attention to the inefficiency of our present railroad laws. I do not do so because this subject is overlooked, but that, while it is seen and felt by every one that we are in want of a better code of railroad laws, yet for many reasons it is being neglected, to the great benefit of railroad companies, and the absolute loss, to say nothing of aggravation, to the farmers and others who are brought in business contact with them.

One of the main reasons of such neglect of legislation is that our railroad system is as yet in its infancy. Heretofore we have had no call for a protective railroad freight tariff, or any specific law for the collection of damages by the bad management of railroads. In fact the great common law of our country would seem to almost cover the necessities of our present position; yet it is a well-known fact that unless we have stringent and direct laws upon the more important subjects of legislation, the individual being weak and the corporation strong, both in influence and wealth, the individual as a rule is not able to cope successfully with these powerful railroad companies through all the many changes of the technical law.

What we want is a plain and simple law which shall bring such litigation before our most common courts—our justices of the peace and our county courts—so that these functionaries will have an opportunity of brushing off some of the cobwebs of their offices, and being officers in fact as well as in name. What are these officers now but a petty excuse for the delay of justice, a chance in which the longest purse may win, an excuse for an appeal? For instance, in the case of damage done to stock. Our common law gives ample compensation for such damage, yet how often, through the rascally management (shrewd on their part) of the railroad company, is the loser driven to the extremity of either losing it entirely or involving himself in an endless law-warfare with a corporation with which, from the very necessities of the case, he is unable to cope. Who is there that will say this is justice to the individual? There is none so lost to reason as to think so. Yet such is the case, and we submit tamely to the consequences.

It has been said, and with a show of truth, that Holland carries Oregon in his carpet-sack. Admit that for the present monopoly he enjoys he is not a dangerous one, yet who is there that does not work for self-interest, in a measure at least? Shall we then do nothing to further our interests as well? It is time our Legislature should wake to their duties in this respect. Among the other requirements of our legislators let us demand of them a law which shall be a balance in the scale of justice between the railroad and its employees, and especially between the railroad and its employers, the farmers.

Practically, then, let us demand of our next Legislature, first, a law for the collection of damages done to all stock on all unfenced lines of railway in our State; giving justices of the peace unavoidable jurisdiction of such cases, and otherwise simplifying the law, in order that such suits for damages shall be short and inexpensive. Second, to regulate the stoppages of trains at depots and stations, and to define the manner in which trains shall cross public highways, making the railroad company liable for damages by non-compliance with such regulations. Also, imposing fines upon engineers for such neglect. When this is done, and we have a reasonable tariff law, and

such other enactments as our position as a new railroad country will demand, we shall then at least have a show of justice for the farmers and laboring men of our young and growing State. J. V. S.

LETTER FROM OHIO.

COLLEGE HILL, Feb. 26th, 1872. DEAR FARMER: The great ice wall, built so quickly by the heavy blows of the furious old Winter-King, at last yielded to the combined force of battering-ram, pick-axe, and shovel, and to-night, four of your papers, looking a little jaded from their long journey, have reached my table, giving more than a double hint of my long night. I glanced over their columns and thought what a pity these papers could not have broken through their leathern walls and told to some of those suffering emigrants, of waiting homes in the mild climate of the Willamette valley. Your rain, and mud, and swollen streams, and rheumatism in winter, with smoke, and hot weather and chills in summer, are not Paradise like, yet, in estimating gains and losses, we must make a general average, and as soon as more railroads are built, and your farmers learn the true economy of having smaller farms, and making a larger outlay of thought and labor upon, not only their fields of grain, but upon the little lot enclosed by their door yard fence, and the space enclosed within the four walls that is called home, then the balance will be greatly in your favor, for comfort and luxury, and a quick return for labor. Emerson says the smallest acquisition of truth or of energy, in any quarter, is so much good to the commonwealth of souls. Then is your paper a power in every home where it is taken, in teaching the strong, healthy truths of true progress and arousing the energies of the readers to make the very best use of the materials in their possession; to see things in a true light and in those relations which are constantly presenting new fields for thought and labor, and that in every moral force there is positive good. Your valley is full of blessings to be won by those who will make a fair outlay of brains and physical labor to obtain them. Each will work on his own level of thought and desire, and will reap the mental harvest he has sown, be it little or be it great. The wealth of a country is the amount of cheerful, intelligent human life, and if your farms raise noble boys and girls, the beef and bread for their support are sure. You will be prouder of your men and women of superior talent and character than you are of your rich soil and fine stock. In some obscure farm homes now, there are minds pondering thoughts and how the principles of science are to be applied to diminish burdensome toil, and increase the total of comfort and happiness, which when revealed will amaze those half awake, and they will wonder how people ever came to think of such things.

One little thought has revolutionized not only men but nations, and how often has a poor boy amid his daily toil been cheered by some bright thought and by turning it over and around in his mind, it has seemed to grow so that at last he has spoken it out to some happy, whining neighbor, who stretched open his eyes to see that the sun was really bright, and considerable beauty in the world after all. The light from others' lives and experiences will reveal to people the barrenness of their own hearts and homes, and the deep ruts they are travelling their life journey in, and perhaps awaken desires for something better; but the fetters of old habits and prejudices are not easily overcome, and they must be dealt with patiently, give them sympathy to soften, words of cheer to strengthen, here a lift and there a shove, and in time they change from the enemies to the friends of progress, and join in the cry, More light! more light! M. J. PYLE.

Be deaf to the quarrelsome, blind to the scorners, and dumb to those who are mischievously inquisitive.

Sheep Husbandry.

Convention of Wool-growers.

The second joint convention of the wool-growers and wool manufacturers of the United States was held at Syracuse, New York, December 20th, 1871. There were about 130 delegates in attendance, representing fourteen States, including as the east and west extremes Vermont and California. It would be impossible to select, outside of this convention, an equal number of gentlemen as well entitled to speak for the great interests of wool-growing and wool-manufacturing, as were the delegates who took part in the discussions. The most significant facts developed by these proceedings are, probably, the entire agreement of the representatives of these two branches of industry to stand by each other in maintaining the present status of each as regards federal legislation, and the belief of all that a bright future awaits them both if our national policy affecting them can be firmly fixed where it now is. They state that the greatest of all dangers to be encountered is in variable, vacillating legislation.

We quote in this connection an extract from the address of Mr. Hayes, touching the importance of sheep husbandry, believing that every individual of average intelligence will assent to the truth of his remarks:

"It is no exaggeration to pronounce the culture of sheep as the most indispensable of national industries. Every government of Europe has acknowledged it to be so, by the special care with which each has nurtured its culture. The President of the French Republic, in declaring that 'the agriculture of France cannot dispense with sheep,' uttered a sentiment applicable to every nation which aims for the utmost development of its internal resources. For clothing armies, the chief product of their culture is a monument of war, as essential as iron is for arming soldiers. It is indispensable as a precursor of general husbandry in the new territories, as it is the most important agent of improving agriculture in the older States. The failure of a domestic supply of wool would be as fatal to our mills as the drying up of the streams of water which move them. As a result of the economic law that no nation does, or can, continue to import more than one-tenth of all it consumes, we could not import and pay for all the raw material which our machinery is capable of working up. Neither could American consumers afford to import and pay for their present abundant supply of cheap and good clothing. The decline of national sheep husbandry involves not only the arresting of immigration to new territory, the continued impoverishment of old lands, the diminution of healthful food, the stopping of mills and the dispersion of laborers, but it involves the abandonment or curtailment of the vast clothing establishments in our great cities, which are dependent upon American fabrics, and a less abundant provision of comfortable clothing for the great mass of our people."

IMPORTATION OF COTSWOLDS.—A fine lot of sheep arrived at Portland last Saturday, on the Oriflamme. They are the property of Messrs. Teal and Goldsmith, of that city, and the lot consists of thirteen head of full-blood Cotswolds—one buck, six ewes, and their lambs. These animals were bred by six of the best breeders of sheep in the counties of Bourbon, Fayette, and Harrison, Kentucky, and were brought to California last August. They were then one year old. The buck weighs about 250 pounds, and the ewes will average 200, though suckling large lambs. Some of the lambs, dropped in November last, are estimated at seventy to seventy-five pounds each, and have now a growth of wool five inches in length. The grown sheep have now heavy fleeces of wool, notwithstanding they were shorn the last of October. It is said the annual clip of these sheep is from thirteen to seventeen pounds of clean wool. The lambs with these ewes were sired by the celebrated General Miller, a buck bred by Mr. Lane, near Gloucester, England, and are declared to be as fine as can be found in Eu-

rope or America. The buck and ewes were selected from over one hundred head of full-blood Cotswolds, and the entire lot cost the owners about \$1,100.

H. D. BOON, DEALER IN BOOKS, STATIONERY MUSIC, Periodicals, Newspapers, Wall Paper, Musical Instruments

THE CELEBRATED BURDETT ORGANS

Hallett and Cunston's Pianos Always on hand. These instruments are FAVORITES with all musicians, and this Store is the resort of all who wish to buy Goods cheap.

TREADWELL & Co., AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, & GENERAL Machinery and Supply DEPOT, For Farmers, Miners, Millmen. Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Portable Engines, MILLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Wood-Working and Iron-Working Machinery, Millers', Engineers' and Mechanics' Tools, Mill Supplies, etc., etc. At the Old Stand, Corner Market and Fremont sts. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE EASTER TERM ST. HELEN'S HALL WILL BEGIN ON Thursday, February 1, 1872. THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE BUILDING will furnish increased accommodation for boarding pupils. For particulars, apply to Bp. MORRIS or Miss RODNEY, Portland, January 25, 1872.

Read Physician's Certificates Below!!! The best Liver Regulator known! A Sure Cure for Dyspepsia! DR. HENLEY'S CELEBRATED LIVER BITTERS BEST TONIC IN USE. A Most Efficient and Pleasant Tonic.

These Bitters are prepared from the most choice and wholesome herbs and roots, and have given universal satisfaction wherever tried. Thousands of dyspeptics have found relief through their use, and physicians recommend them for the cure of all diseases of the blood and liver, and irregularities of the digestive organs. Headache, Biliousness and Constipation, General Debility and Loss of Appetite, all are caused by the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and other functions of the system. The L.I.V. Bitters have been successfully used and are warranted to alleviate the sufferer in all the above cases. CERTIFICATES. GEORGE H. ENGLISH & CO. Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that agreeably to your wish I have carefully tested and examined the sample of your L.I.V. Bitters, which you sent me, and find it not only an agreeable Bitter, but also one that cannot fail to be beneficial as a tonic and promoter of Digestion. G. HOLLAND, M. D. City and County Hospital, San Francisco, June 20th, 1871. I have carefully examined Dr. Henley's L.I.V. Bitters, and have failed to detect anything which could injure even the most delicate constitution. From the composition of the Bitters, as far as I am able to determine it, I should judge that the L.I.V. Bitters must be a very efficient remedy in Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and similar complaints, being composed of a number of vegetable drugs which are principally used in diseases of that nature, and are of the greatest efficiency in their class. H. ENGELS, M. D. Asst. Res. Physician, Apollonary C. & C. Hospital, STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, San Francisco, July 25th, 1871. Messrs. H. ENGLISH & Co.—Gents: I have made a careful examination of your L.I.V. Bitters, and have found them entirely free of deleterious mineral substance. LOUIS FALKENAU, State Assayer. Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine without Dr. Henley's signature across the top of each bottle. Every Family should have a Bottle in the house. Sold everywhere. H. ENGLISH, Sole Proprietors, No. 515 Front Street, San Francisco, Cal. L. GROSS & CO., 67 1/2 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING NEW ON THE PACIFIC COAST!

BOSWELL'S Standard Fruit Dryer, ROOM HEATER, CLOTHES DRYER



Iron Heater, Bread Raiser, Dairy Heater, &c., COMBINED!

POSITIVELY THE MOST PROFITABLE and useful invention of the age, combining cheapness, durability and economy, and can be applied to a greater variety of purposes than any other machine extant. As a Fruit Dryer, It stands unrivaled, and is acknowledged by sensible men to contain the only true principles for drying fruit, and is so simple in construction that a mere child at once understands and operates it.

As a Room Heater, The Prismatic Cylinder concentrates the heat, ignites the carbon, and produces more heat than any other known device, which, being distributed by the perforated shield in double currents of hot air, will heat two, three, or even four rooms (if properly connected) with less fuel than any one of the same rooms can be heated to the same temperature by any stove or heating apparatus in use, while at the same time it destroys all noxious gases, causing a pleasant and healthy atmosphere and even temperature throughout all the apartments.

In the summer time, while boiling the tea-kettle, making toast, heating irons, &c., by a single valve these currents of heat are turned into the outside flue, and the heat is scarcely felt in the room. As a Clothes Dryer, IT HAS NO COMPETITOR, and wherever known is hailed with delight by the ladies, as the greatest labor-saving invention of the age.

In Lumber Drying, The principles of this invention, as applied, are invaluable and without competition.

MILLINERS, BAKERS, CHAIR MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS Will find it greatly to their advantage to see this machine and investigate its properties.

We could publish columns of testimonials from the best citizens of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and other States, of its superiority over any invention of the age, but as the machine must stand on its own MERITS, it must be seen in operation to be fully appreciated.

FARMERS, BRING YOUR FAMILIES TO SEE THE Boswell Heater and Dryer. It is exactly what you want and need, regardless of any dry-house or kiln you may now have. We do not ask you to buy a complicated patent right, merely from an examination of a model, but come and see the full-sized machine perform its work as represented.

There is no Dwelling House, Church, Seminary, Public Hall, Hotel or Restaurant, to which this machine is not applicable, useful and profitable. Ladies and gentlemen, you are respectfully invited to call and examine the machine for yourselves, for it is impossible in a short advertisement to enumerate all the good qualities of this truly wonderful, yet simple, FAMILY FRIEND.

Seven claims are secured by letters patent, which places it beyond the reach of a rival.

The subscriber, having purchased the exclusive right for the State of Oregon, is now manufacturing them for sale, on State Street in Salem, where a variety of styles and a machine in operation can be seen at any time. JOH. CARR, Opposite Gill, Steel & Co.'s Book Store, Salem, Oregon.

Willamette University, SALEM, OREGON. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST INCORPORATED School in Oregon. Classical, Commercial, Normal, and Scientific Courses of Study. For full information, address the President, T. M. GATON, or C. N. TERRY, Secretary, Board of Trustees, Sep. 8, 1871.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood. A medicine that cures is a real public blessing. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA makes positive cure of a series of complaints, which are always afflictive and too often fatal. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, which undermine health, and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Erythema of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Itch or Erysipelas, Pimples, Psoriasis, Blotches, Hairs, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fungus and Scars, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Sides, and Head, Female Weakness, Stricture, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., Practical and Analytical Chemists. And sold by Druggists all around the world. LOWSMITH & DAVIS, Wholesale Agents, Portland, Me. 25 3/4 St.