



Salem, Friday, June 25, 1875.

Shall we Celebrate?

That is the question we propound to the citizens of Salem. This is the last time in the first century of the Republic that we shall have an opportunity to expand our surplus enthusiasm. The question is: Shall we go to Myrtle Creek in the Umpqua, or to Junction City in Lane county, or to some other far off village where the national traditions will be revered, or shall we celebrate at home? So proud are we of the flag that floats over this building that we want it to shudder on Independence day at the explosion of home cannon, and flutter to the tremendous vibrations of home made martial music, so we repeat again the momentous question: Shall we celebrate?

From Umatilla.

BUTTE CREEK, June 14, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: Perhaps some of your readers would be pleased with a few items from this section. There will be from twelve to fifteen hundred head of stock cattle leave this county this spring for Nevada, also a band of horses. Cows and calves are worth \$12½, two year olds \$10, yearlings \$6. The farmers here have fair prospects for good crops this season. Hay harvest is now at hand. Rye is the principal crop here for hay. A great many have their hay cut, but yet remains in the fields, and no doubt badly damaged by the heavy rain storms which set in on the evening of the 8th inst., and continued for twenty-four hours without intermission.

Sheep that had just been sheared suffered severely. I am told the loss will be not less than fifteen hundred head that have died in Umatilla county. I haven't heard of any one man losing more than three hundred head; among the rest Mr. Frazier, of Bareh Creek, lost six of his fine sheep, for which he paid one hundred dollars per head. This seems to me a heavy loss of sheep in the days of June, when the hills are robed in green, and the bunch grass waving like wheat in a grain field. H. & G. are among the lucky ones, haven't sheared yet. C. D. HARDISTY.

Examination and Commencement.

The Examination of the Graduating Class of the Academy of the Sacred Heart will take place on Tuesday the 29th inst. The hours of attendance are from nine till noon and from two till four o'clock p. m.

The Commencement Exercises will be on the 1st of July, beginning at 2 o'clock p. m. Tickets will be required to attend the Commencement Exercises.

FIRE AT GERVAIS.—Last evening a fire was seen in the northern skies about 9 o'clock, and it appears to have been the dwelling of Mr. Mitchell, an old resident of that part of the country and a small trader, whose house was near the church. The family saved little as the premises were consumed in twenty minutes time. Mitchell's family is so destitute by the fire that the neighbors were making a contribution for assistance.

PROSPECTING FOR COAL.—Mr. T. B. Jackson, who has been absent several weeks, informs us that he has been prospecting for coal on the Scappoose, in the mountains back seven miles from Portland, where he thinks they have found a good bed six feet thick of excellent coal. The prospectors have entered the land where they struck the deposit. We hope Tom has really made a good discovery.

MORE CONVICTS.—Sheriff Jeffreys of Portland came up with two convicts, John Snell and Joseph Welsner, alias Lager Boer Jo, otherwise Bismark, who used to be a nuisance around Salem and goes up for 4 years for a larceny of \$10.

THE DAILY "ALBANIAN."—We have received the first number of a daily with the above name that has just appeared at Albany published by Humphrey & Mansfield which promises to be a good local paper as we find it well supplied with items.

SENTENCE.—Geo. Duffy, alias Russell was this morning sentenced by Judge Bonham to three years imprisonment for the crime of issuing a forged check, and two years more for obtaining the signature of Wesley Graves thereto by false pretenses.

RUBBER PAINT.—Mr. John Hughes has taken the agency for the Rubber Paint which is largely manufactured in California and is very popular there. See his advt.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of Willamette Encampment No. 2, I. O. O. F., the following were elected officers for the ensuing term: J. A. Baker, C. P.; H. H. Gilfray, H. P.; Ed. Hirsch, S. W.; George Williams, Scribe; G. W. Jordan, Treasurer; Wm. Morgan, J. W.

WOLVES CAUGHT.—Yesterday Tom Richmond and others went out with a pack of hounds and captured 4 or 5 wolves that had been making trouble about Dallas. Tom says he can catch the wolves that are doing so much mischief over here if the people want him to.

We learn from the *Bulletin* that Marshall J. Kinney writes from Liverpool that he will give \$50, if other parties will give \$100 more, to secure the circulation of documents, concerning Oregon, at Ogden, on the C. P. R. R. The hull of the new boat building for the W. R. T. Co. was just lifted off the ways by the backwater of the Columbia river.

J. M. Brazee, of the O. S. N. Co., lately brought through the foaming Cascades the little steamer Teazer, which used to run from the Cascades to the Dalles, and made a safe though perilous trip.

Value of Oregon Timber.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr. Isaac Ball, of Polk co., who certifies that he had a wagon built of Oregon oak in 1856, nearly twenty years ago, by Messrs. Jefferson and George Davis, of which he states that the tires were not set for six years, and that the hind wheels have only just now been re-set the second time, the wagon having been used for thirteen years without showing any looseness of tires all that time.

Of course this is a most gratifying evidence of the good work done by the builders, who also had excellent timber to use. It has often been asserted that Oregon timber would not answer for wagon building, and each year our hardware dealers are importing timber from the Eastern States to supply a fancied want. It is occasionally proven, however, that some of this timber charged for as brought from the Eastern States, was really cut and sawed and seasoned here in Oregon, and then palmed off at the high price charged for the imported article, and with such proof as the letter of Mr. Ball furnishes we ought to prepare our home timber thoroughly for use and banish the foreign article from our State.

What is needed, and all that is needed, evidently is that our timber should be properly seasoned, and it is a natural supposition, borne out by careful observation, that the timber grown in any country has the peculiar qualifications necessary to withstand the influences of the climate in which it grew. The oak, maple, and ash of Oregon are condemned to ignoble purposes, and every year tens of thousands of cords of as good timber as the world produces are burned for firewood. Thus the natural wealth of our country goes to waste, for at least half of all this wood could be made available by manufacturers as valuable timber, and we could actually export it to a profit instead of importing what is no better, if it is as good.

What is needed in this connection is capital to prepare it rightly for market. It should be cut at the proper season of the year, sawed, or split in the form best suited to the manufacturer, and never sold until five years after, or longer still, if it cannot be thoroughly seasoned in that time. It is demonstrated by the letter we publish that when seasoned our oak makes as good timber as can be produced in the world. Now we want to see this proof followed up by a careful manufacturer that shall at least supply the home demand and save the present great yearly outlay.

JO MEEK.

A wild career closed the other day when Col. Jo Meek was called hence to the realms of the far unknown. His life has been varied, for his experience included the savage era that held the mid continent enthralled until within the last quarter of a century. He was one of the last of the adventurous hunters and trappers, known as the "mountain men" of the past. It was only the other day that we travelled with him and elicited from him some recitals of the early days here in Oregon, when the life of the pioneer supplemented the wild career of the mountain man. He was a man of fair mind and of iron constitution, and we feel that in his death a link is gone that held the past in connection with our time. Mrs. Victor has fortunately sketched his eventful experience as a reminiscence of frontier and border life, as well as of true savagery as he saw it, and as time shall pass it will mellow the tints that touched his living history and transmit to posterity even a more kindly impression of him than we who know him entertain. It is some satisfaction in bidding farewell to him among the scenes that knew him so well, to realize that he was a genial companion and that he has done his share in early times to draw the eastern and western shores into fraternal relation. The West, as he knew it, no longer exists. The Indians he fought in his youth have gone before him, and the civilized man was hardly in keeping with his early training and deep-planted characteristics. In the records of border life and mountain adventure he will find a place and be read of and remembered when greater men are forgotten.

An Important Suit.

The Columbia River Improvement Company have brought suit against the Oregon Steam Navigation Company in the Circuit Court, county of Wasco, for the right of way for the proposed canal and locks at the Cascades.

In this suit it will be decided whether the bill that passed both houses at last session of the State Legislature—but which failed to receive the signature of the President pro tem—is a law. This bill was intended to facilitate the investment of foreign capital in the Winnemucca railroad, the Portland, Dalles, and Salt Lake railway, and other projected improvements. If it is declared a law it will help also the Canal and Locks scheme.

30,000 POUNDS.—That is the amount of wool offered by parties in Douglas county, address J. F. Rice, Oakland. See the advertisement elsewhere.

PRODUCTION OF WOOL.

Having read a comprehensive article in the *Bulletin* upon the production of wool, written by President Jacobs of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company, the impulse was strong to offer my testimony, although too much a stranger to the wool raisers of Oregon for my name to add any strength to such an article.

I wish it was in my power to convince the wool raisers, and those stock breeders who anticipate entering up on this line of agricultural industry, of the difference in the character of much of the wool that goes upon the market as Oregon wool, now and ten years or more ago; and at the same time bring them to a conception of the vast difference it makes to a state for its wool to be sought in the market for its intrinsic value, or urged upon the market at reduced price on account of its uncertain character. I speak with some experience upon this subject, having had the superintendence of, and the purchasing duty for, a New England mill, using two thousand pounds per day, for 14 or 15 years, which was running upon a wide range of fancy, dress and standard goods, using Oregon, California, Buenos Ayres, Cape of Good Hope and Australian wool.

Much of the Oregon wool was sold with the California wool by the San Francisco wool merchant, as it added by its greater strength of fibre to the value of the California grown stock, showing so decidedly the marvelous effect of the difference of climate upon animal growth, as well as upon the vegetable kingdom: It is a well known fact that careful microscopic observers may define by the appearance of the felting fibre, just where the animal upon which it was grown suffered for animal food to keep up animal economy, indicating the dry season and the thrift of the growing season with great certainty.

My attention was called to this point and the truth of its position shown me by illustrations by the Chairman of the Committee upon "Raw Material for Manufactured Fabric," in the French Exposition, in 1867, in the city of Paris, and a copy of a comprehensive lecture to the French Stock Growers was furnished, which is misplaced, or I would copy its language.

Trust, Mr. Editor, your readers will pardon me for urging with much earnestness the propriety—nay, the necessity—of so studying our economies that we shall not allow their standard values to be reduced by attempting to ease beyond sound limit. For instance, he who allows the growth of his wool and his flock to be arrested, and its value to be materially lessened to save the expenditure of one hundred dollars, which should have been laid out in preparing suitable shelter for an inclement hour, is not a sound economist. I do not doubt that so far as wool is concerned, Mr. Jacobs will join me in urging the value of a constant thrift of the flock, if we would have the wool of whatever quality as to fineness, sound and of full value for felted goods. Ten years ago much California wool was avoided on this account. There was a similar difference between the wool of Buenos Ayres and that of Australia, as I have referred to between that of Oregon and California.

The flock-masters of California have made a wonderful advance in the character of their flocks within ten years, and are the past year making most extended purchases of Spanish Merino blood from the East. I am in communication with one of the largest California wool houses, who shear over one hundred and twenty-five thousand sheep of their own feeding; who have been constantly adding to the value of their wool on the market, by the infusion of this blood of such quality and which has such power to fix a type. One of their late purchases, from Hon. S. I. Orcutt, of Cunningham, Mass., being of a buck for which they paid fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Orcutt furnishes more of this reliable blood, than all others, understanding its value so well in his immense purchases of wool for the Eastern markets. I have just received a letter from Mr. Hammond, of Vermont, dated at San Francisco, who writes that he has sold to Mr. Orcutt his entire flock, which has led the blood so long, and is engaged in delivering it to flock masters of the Pacific coast.

Shall I ask the question, Are Oregon flock-masters constantly endeavoring to work up and strengthen their blood, by a liberal infusion of that blood which takes the lead in the market of the mass of the clothing wools. I notice a few Spanish Merinos are advertised in the *FARMER* and other papers, but ought to have fifty where it has one, that the character of Oregon wool may command two to three cents a pound above the same blood grown in the dry plains and hills of California.

I must not weary your readers, Mr. Editor, but I earnestly hope some of your able Industrial Economists will place in well defined lights the immense value of this interest to your peculiar soil, which, to my mind has no equal, take it all in all for this interest.

Heavy Robbery.

The *Albanian* says that last Friday night some person entered the Clerk's office and effected an entrance to the large iron safe, and took therefrom about \$3,000 in coin and county orders, placed there for safe keeping by Sheriff Rice. Sunday morning John Burkhardt, Deputy County Clerk, on opening the door of the Sheriff's office found lying on the floor a note addressed to Sheriff Rice, and which was found to contain the unlooked-for information that the tin box, which he had deposited in the Clerk's office, was safely stowed away in the bushes, about two hundred yards below this city, and containing minute directions for finding it. The Sheriff immediately instituted a search for the missing box, which was found in the exact locality described by the burglars, and contained, besides the papers, etc., about \$300 in coin, which the burglars had evidently left as a slight consolation for our worthy Sheriff. No clue has been discovered.

THE PLUMMER FRUIT DRYER.—Mr. Plummer, the inventor of the fruit dryer that bears his name, has arrived in Portland to attend to the business generally of introducing these machines into Oregon. There will be no room left to doubt that the work can be done as Spaulding & Co. assert, and Oregon is just the field to push the business.

FROM COOS BAY.

COQUILLE CITY, June 18, 1875.

MR. EDITOR: We are not behind other parts of the State any longer, but have got mining excitement of our own. A gentleman in the mercantile business at this place, a practical miner and a man of sound judgment in the mining matters has just returned from a trip up the Coquille river, about six teen miles from here, where he has been prospecting a newly discovered lode of some mineral, to him and us, unknown, a sample of which I send you by this mail. The contained metal, (whatever it is,) can be extracted by heat alone, and closely resembles tin. Copper is also found in the vicinity.

My informant states that there is "mountains of it," and in a very convenient place to get at it. What is this metal? Is just now the question which requires an answer in this region of country, and the impression is constantly gaining around that somebody will have a good thing. Steps are being taken by parties interested to solve this problem. There is a large extent of mountainous country on the head waters of this river, which is no doubt rich in minerals, (or at least ought to be, for it isn't good for anything else,) but is as yet unprospected. Iron is known to exist in large quantities, and easy of access. There is no end of coal, (or side either for that matter,) and gold has been found in various places along the streams, but very little effort has been made to ascertain if it can be found in paying quantities. Over the "divide" to the south, on the Sixes river, considerable gold mining is being done, and those diggings are paying reasonably well. The beach mines, at the mouth of this river are said to be extensive, and several companies are now working them at a profit. But the great coal and lumber interests seem to overshadow everything else, and I am beginning to think that the greatest riches of our section of country is being overlooked.

But these things will be ascertained in due time, as the valley is rapidly filling up with people, and new developments and new enterprises are being constantly projected and pushed to completion. Parties are building a large saw and flouring mill a few miles above here, and in connection there will be built a vessel to carry out lumber for the California trade.

A railroad will be commenced this season, to connect the river with the Bay, and eventually with Roseburg. The Company also propose to build a saw mill here.

We have no river steamers yet, but are in daily expectation of one, which parties are to bring from San Francisco to run here. The only boat now doing freighting on this river (except scows), is a five ton boat, known here as an "Armstrong" boat, being propelled by a stern wheel, turned by levers, which are worked by the strong arms of two enterprising and energetic young men. And it is but just that I should say here that these men are popular on the river, and richly deserve the reward, which they are gaining, for their industry, perseverance and grit.

Our town is keeping pace in the general improvement. Two houses are already built this season, of a larger and more substantial class than those heretofore built. Others are to follow; and when our new sawmill gets into operation, our little village will grow like Jonan's gourd, without the evanescent character of that famous vegetable. A surveyor is now at work laying off more town lots, and we will have room to "spread ourselves" equal to our capacity; and our citizens wear smiling faces in view of the brightness of the outlook of the future. M.

Not So.—Some little while ago we had a communication from Mount Pleasant, Linn county, giving a pretended account of the disappearance of a young lady who was traveling from that place to Fox Prairie, and the finding of some clothes buried on the shores of a creek. A gentleman from there informs us that it was a sell gotten up for mischief, with this much fact, that some shoes and lady's garments, that had been thrown away, were found, and such a story was gotten up for sport, and some joker widened the joke by writing out and sending it to us. We regret having been of use to a practical joker, and hope no ill-feeling will result from it.

JEFFERSON MILLS.—The stone foundation for the new warehouse of Corbett, Macleay & Co., is laid and the superstructure of wood will be commenced on Thursday under the general superintendency of Jacob Conser. It is the intention of the mill owners to have their warehouse convenient to the river so that they can ship their flour and receive their grain also by steamboats instead of being solely dependent on railroad transportation.

A CHINESE ORDINATION.—From the *Oregonian* we learn of the ordination, at the First Baptist Church of a Chinese missionary named Dong Gung, as a minister of the Gospel. He related his experience, how he was engaged in mercantile affairs but affected by the death of a friend he determined to preach the Gospel. He returned to China where he was persecuted by his own people, so returned and became a missionary to his countrymen at Portland.

FARM FOR SALE.—See the notice elsewhere of a farm for sale, owned by J. C. Kellogg, on Whidby's Island, Puget Sound, which must be a very attractive piece of property from the description.

HARNEY'S PEAK, June 17.—Gold is found in paying quantities on French Creek. Customer's report is confirmed in every particular. Private advices received here say the command found 100 miners at work in Custer's gulch, taking out gold at the rate of \$5 to \$25 to the pan. The evidence is strong that there are many more miners in that country. The gold found is coarse and scaly, but easily pounded. Quartz mines are abundant, but no one has prospected them. No Indians were seen by the party.

Assisting Nature.

It is of no use attempting to force nature. She won't stand it, and rebels. She must be coaxed, as it were, not driven. For instance, in attempting to overcome constipation or indigestion, violent, or what physicians call, by way of euphony, "heroic" treatment, is sure to defeat the purpose in view, which is or should be, permanently remedying the evil. The use of drastic cathartics is especially to be deprecated, although they temporarily overcome constipation, yet the intestines are so weakened and inflamed by them as to be rendered unfit to perform the elective function properly. How much better to assist nature in such a case with such a mild and salutary agent as Hu-lutter's stomach Bitters, which strengthen at the same time that they relieve the bowels. Not only is this result achieved by their use, but the activity of the torpid liver is stored, the stomach invigorated, and the entire system greatly benefited.

Notice.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the sale of from 20,000 to 30,000 lbs. of

WOOL

Of twelve months' growth, and about 1,000 lbs. of less growth, are invited to be sent on or before the 15th of July to J. F. RICE, Oakland, Douglas county, Oregon. Said wool will be offered at Willamette, Oakland, Tonalia, and Drain's Station. J. F. RICE, Oakland, June 19th, 1875. 3w

Farm for Sale.

I WILL SELL MY FARM OF 320 ACRES, 270 of which are good prairie, under good cultivation, with good fences, principally cedar rails, two grain barns, one large horse barn and wagon house, a good dwelling house, which cost \$1,500, a good orchard, and all the necessary improvements for a good home, and in as healthy a locality as there is on the coast. My market is only one and a half miles, school house one third of a mile, two stores and post office three and a half miles, from my house; church, two and a half miles. The farm could be divided to advantage, and make two good farms. The farm is situated near the center of WHIDBY ISLAND, Island county, Washington Territory. The Island is forty miles long and five or six miles wide. In P. O. address, Compeville, Island co., W. T.

1000 lbs.

Indian-Tanned Buckskins;

500 Pieces

LACE LEATHER!

IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

J. W. GILBERT.

Salem, June 18, 1875. d&wtf

Cheapest Pump Made,

The Best for all Purposes,

IS THE

COMMON

WOOD PUMP,

MANUFACTURED BY A. PRESCOTT, AT THE Capital Lumber Mill, Salem, Oregon. These have been

Thoroughly Tested

in Oregon, many having been manufactured and sold last year that give perfect satisfaction. I manufacture and sell

Wood Pumps, Tubing, and Pipe.

Repairing promptly attended to. All work warranted. Prices as follows:

Two-foot well.....\$12
3-foot WOOD PIPE SOLD CHEAP.
Salem, June 14, 1875. A. PRESCOTT.

DRESS REFORM PATTERNS FOR SALE.

BEHAVING that much of the ill health of women is attributable to ill-constructed and too weighty clothing, the "EMANCIPATION SUIT" has been arranged with the intention of producing an undergarment which, by its peculiar fitness and style of manufacture, will prove acceptable and conducive to the health of all who may wear it.

Patterns are carefully graded, and arranged for children and adults.

By sending the following measures, CLOSELY TAKEN, one may be almost sure to secure a perfect fitting pattern.

NEED MEASURE: also, LENGTH OF WAIST UNDER ARM.

A cloth model and descriptive circular accompanies each pattern, which will enable a person of ordinary ability to make a garment without difficulty. Price, \$1.00.

3-10-75 Mrs. SUSAN T. CONVERSE, Orchard Hill, Woburn, Mass.

PIERCE'S WELL EXCAVATOR.

I HAVE bought the right to use this machine in

Polk County, and am ready to fill all orders for wells at \$1 per foot, with WOODEN TUBING. For other tubing, special arrangements. This mode of boring wells has proved a great success. All those wanting wells, please give me a trial. Address, my 2001 A. H. DENNY, Bethel, Polk co.

Home Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

DIRECTORS: Oregon Branch.

PORTLAND—P. Wasserman, C. H. Lewis, B. Goldsmith, D. Macleay, Lloyd Brooke. SALEM—L. P. Driver. ALBANY—A. Crawford. DALLES—D. M. FRENCH. LEWISTON—J. Loewenberg.

HAMILTON BOYD,

General Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON. H. REID, Agent, Salem. my18m5

LAIRD'S PATENT SEAMLESS

Grain and Wool Sacks,

MANUFACTURED BY

WILLIAM LAIRD & CO., Forfar, Scotland.

S. L. MARSH,

CORNER OF FIRST AND STARK STREETS, PORTLAND.

Agent for Oregon. Samples now on exhibition. my21m1

DR. E. Y. CHASE, BREVET Lt. Col., late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Office, Durbin's block, 2d stairs. 6675