To Fruit - Growers. THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT-DRYER.

I GIVE NOTICE TO ALL PRUIT GROWESS that I shall manufacture these machines, not have different sizes for saie, all through the summer and mil, on ressonable and accommodatiny teras.

These machines were exhibited and operated at the state Fair of 18th and received a thorough endorse ment from a unjurity of the Board of Manuers of the State Agricultural society who marginis observed its working.

They will be made of suitable size for use in families, or for drying fruit and vegetables on a large scale.

They dry apples fit for market in two hours and a

half.

They are operated without difficulty and demand as lift e labor as is possible to expend to manufacture dries troft.

They are within the means of every farmer and a company organistic with small capital can purchase Machines to do a large mishiess.

The laventor as mostle orelated improvements that will be embodied in the machines to be manufactured this sense.

with be embodied. It into macrines to be manufactured this sensor.

The macenine operated at the State Fair of 1815 was sold to Mrs. E. s. Worling of Spring. Valley, Pods to outly, and operated successfully by Mr. Cotton, who is interested with her in the occasion and its promets, and they endourse the activities and they endourse it a contrally successful, though operated under great difficulties and they expect to use it much more successfully the conting season.

The fault mentionerated by wir votton, diried applies was lately sold by Church. At Co. 36. Faint "I san Francisco, targe dealers, for 14 cts per pound and they pronounce 1" ago at a ticle.

All fault growers and persons interested in the drying and preserving of tinit, vegetables or ments, are invited to corresp and with me a relation par hasing these mechanes.

Orders it necessary, and designating time of delivery of the machines, with se prosectionly (the).

All Machines with se prosection of the designating time of delivery of the machines, with se prosectionly (the).

S. A. CLARKE. SALEN ON April 20, 1836.

BOOTHBY & STAPLETON, Manufacturers and Dealers in Sash, Doors, Blinds, and

Moldings,

BRACKETS. And all Kinds of Scroll-Sawing.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE manufacture the above articles, will offer inducements to customers. Also, WOOD-TURNING,

In all its varieties. Orders from the Country

Promptly attended to. Office and Manufactory, cor. of Front and State streets bungs SALEM. dawn

NORTH SALEM STORE.

W. L. WADE,

AT THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIV ed a full assortment of

General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Clothing

bieniated for the City and Country Trade. Bough as few, and will be rold at as SMALL A PROFIT, as those who SELL AT COST. 22 Goods delivered to the six few of charge. News



A SURE CURE FOR

Scab,

Screw Worm. Foot Rot,

AND ALL

O Parasites that infest Sheep. T I+ SAPER BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAP-

THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT Improves the Health

OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

One gallon is enough for one hundred to two it is put up in FIVE GALLON CANS-Price, \$12

send for circular to T. A. DAVIS & Co. PORTLAND, ORTGON. Wholesale Agents for the State.

or to your married Result Draugher. SALEM FOUNDRY.

Machine Shop.

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r. TEAM ENGINES, SAW MILIS, GRIST MILLS, Respects, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of Manuary made to one of Machinery repaired at a short motice. Perterning ing done in all its various forms, and sil kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at anot notice. Also, manuacturer of ENTERPRISE PLANER on MAY CHER, and STICKERS and APERS.

Brooks & McFarland.

(Successors to French & Co.) WHOLESALE AND TAIL DEALERS IN

General MerchandisE, Corner of Second and W. shington streets. DALLES CITY, 6 REGON.

M. & J. D. L SE,

General Merch undise. K REP A FULL STOCK OF STALLE and PAN-ry tends, Clothing, Hardware, Un Cotice, Books

ANECDOTE OF WEISTER.—When Daniel Webster had reached the very topmost height of his fame, after his great speech in reply to Col. Hayne, of South Carolina—the speech commonly known as his "Constitutional Speech"—he paid a visit to his old home in New Hampshire, the neighborhood of his boyish years and his first manly aspirations and strugglings. A wellaspirations and strugglings. A well-known citizen was his companion. After going up the rough mountain roads for a good long while. Webster pointed out the nearness of the old parental roof-tree. "There" said he, "is neighbor"—Jones we will call him—"there's our old neighbor Jones. I'll stop and talk with him and see if he knows me." So Mr. Webster got out flock of fifty fowls, fronting to the of the wagon, and walked on ahead. Soon he met the old man Jones and "passed the time of day," as they say in good, rural New England. Webster "passed the time of day," as they say light as possible. Have it perfectly in good, rural New England. Webster walked lazily, loitering along the road, and finally turning, said to the seamed, of a direct draft reaching the fowls at cartered, rayred old formur. and finally turning, said to the seamed, gartered, ragged old farmer:

"Wasn't there a family named Webster once living near you? I know something of that name said to live in these parts."

these parts."
Why, yes," said Jones. "Webster, yes, our old neighbor. He had two likely boys. Les—see; Zeke, and then there was—what's his name—Oh, Dan'l Dan'i, Webster!"

And then Daniel, leaning on the fence, engaged in a long talk with the farmer about the Webster family-a talk quite unnecessary to reproduce here. The farmer was very enthusi-astic about Ezekiel. Ezekiel Webster, it should be remembered, was a young man of rare promise, of even greater promise than his famous brother, as we believe the latter admitted in riper years. He died when but a young man. The farmer could not say too much in praise of Zekiel, to all of which of course, Daniel listened with boundless satisfaction. But finally the latter said.

"What become of the other brother

"Oh! I don't know," said farmer Jones. "He went away, and, I believe is a kind of a lawyer, down in Boston,"

THE FEEDING OF HORSES.—The Michigan "Farmer" says:—Almost of Michigan "Farmer" says:—Almost of more importence than the form in which food is given, is the frequency and regularity of meals. The horse's digestive organs are not constructed for long fasts. Long intervals without food products because without food produce hunger, and hunger be-gets voracity; food is bolted, and indi-gestion and colic follow. This is doubly true and dangerous with horses doing hard work. They come to their long-deferred meal not only hungry, but ex-hausted; not only is the food bolted, but I asked. the stomach is in such a state as to be incapable of thoroughly active digestion, and is overpowered by half the amount of food it could otherwise di-gest. The preventation of waste is almost attained when we gvie a proper form; but there are two points to which it is right to devote some attentionthe form of the mangers, and attention to the wants of the individual animals. The manger should not be less than three feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches deep. They should have an upper border of wood projecting niwards for two inches and a transing niwards for two inches and a trans-verse bar of half-inch across the middle. A piece of two-inch hoop iron, on the top of the manger, protects it from damage by the horse's teeth.

PROFIT FROM ONE Hoo. -I bought last June, a young sow for 85; about July 1st she had her first litter of pigs, six in number. The mother was fat-tened and killed in November, weigh-ing 198 pounds dressed. In February the first three pigs were killed, weighing respectively, 121, 122, and 131 lbs. The three remaining pigs I am now holding for a March market. The mother weighed 198 pounds, sold at 9 cts. or \$17.82. Three pigs, 377 pounds, at 6 cts. brought \$35,75. The three remaining pigs are worth at least \$8 a piece, \$24. This gives a total yield of \$75,75 from \$6, in less than eight months. The hogs were fed on slops from the kitchen, apples which have the first three pigs were killed, weighmonths. The hogs were fed on slops from the kitchen, apples which have fallen from the trees, short corn, and followed after cattle. They were fed very little sound corn. In fact, they somely at the same time.—[J. C., Stone 1111, Va.

A Mastodon Man,-They have discovered a giant out in Tennessee in the person of a man named James Horner. He is a citizen of Perry county, one of a family of eight children, none of whom bad exhibited any unusual traits. At eighteen years he was a well grown man, six feet high, and weighed 180 pounds. At twenty-one he was six inches taller, and weighed 210 pounds. He ceased to notice any growth after that until he was twenty-four years old and then only by the smallness of his clothes and he then measured in his stockings six feet, nine inches. Since then-he is now thirty-one years of age—he has attained the height of seven feet, nine incher, and is still growing at the rate of two inches annually.

John says no wonder those girls never got married, for a fellow could never find one of them alone long enough to pop the question. What he said to one must, of course, be over-heard by all the rest, and "who on earth," says John, "is going to trust four women at once with such a preclous secret!"

An employee who doesn't have his hands washed and his coat on, ready to him what day it was. He said he been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties strike for home as soon as the clock behadn't seen anyone playing bail or gins to strike twelve or six is not engine to strike twelve or six is not enterprising enough to work by the day.

The colony is a failure, and would have been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be surprised when somebody told him what day it was. He said he been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be surprised when somebody told him what day it was. He said he been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be surprised when somebody told him what day it was. He said he been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be surprised when somebody told him what day it was. He said he been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be supplied to the been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. Some going gunning and thought it couldn't be supplied to the been had Mr. Parkburst lived; and parties at Hood River are responsible for it. An employee who doesn't have his

Care of Poultry.

The care that poultry is entitled to, to make it profitable, is not near so much as one would think. It is just like any other business—it needs daily attention, not one day in a month, but each and every day. If you expect a cow to be profitable you attend to feeding her regularly, give her good, confortable quarters to protect her from cold, storms, &c. Now the poultry should have equally as favorable treatment as any other stock. Construct houses, not too large, as you will ner-The care that poultry is entitled to, houses, not too large, as you will permit too many to crowd together. They should be about eight feet wide, sixthat the fowis nery enjoy as much sunnight after going to roost. A fowl will take cold while a 1 ep, as easily as a person. Keep the roosting apartment clean; sprinkle a little air-slacked lime and dry ashes under the perch; have the house theroughly whitewashed, inside, three or four times a year. See that they have free access to plenty of pure, fresh water at all times; don't force them to drink the drainage from the barnyard; many cases of cholera have been caused by this. A few drops of sulphate of iron put in their drinking Vessels occasionally, will be a benefit. Sprinkle the perches with coal oil and scatter sulphur in their nests and

dusting boxes.

Many fowls die from severe colds received by roosting in exposed places. Of course, every fowl that dies, it is said, had the cholera, when probably hall of them were affected in this way. -[Cor. Cincinnatti Times.

Sagacity of Sheep-Dogs.

Charles Hancock, the celebrated animal painter. Mr. Hancock said:

"I was once staying with Lord Kin-naird, at his seat in Scotland, when his Lordship expressed a wish that I should see some of his prize sheep fetched up as quickly as he could. The shepherd whistled, when a fine old sheep dog appeared before him, and seated on his hind quarters, evidently awaiting orders. What passed between the shepherd and the dog, I now not; but the faithful creature manifestly understood his instructions.

" Do you believe that the dog will

"'Wait, and you will see,' said his Lord-hip.
"The dog now darted off towards the arming is not half done here, and the result is half crop. The nights are too cool of forth two younger sheep dogs to join in the mission. Accustomed as I was to the remarkable sagacity of colleg dogs, I was amazed at what now took place. On one side of the bill was a river, on the college of the bill was a river, on the college of the bill was a river, on the college of the bill was a river, on the college of the bill was a river. took place. On one side of the hill was a river, on the other side a dense ed himself between the sheep and the river, while the latter stood between the sheep and the forest. The old dog now darted into the middle of the flock it from damage by the horse's teetn. This simple arrangement prevents the horse from throwing out his corn, and the provender is not set in so thick a layer as in the ordinary narrow and layer desired, and in a few minutes the three dogs were quietly driving

them towards us. "Within about an hour after receiving the instructions, the dogs brought the sheep up to the door of the

over two cents a pound right under their own guns. Irrigation solves the necessities of the region, and he points to Colorado to prove it, estimating that when the irrigation law shall be "defiaitely and wisely" settled, Colorade can support 2,059,000 people, New Mexico Arizona and Utah each the same, and Montana 3,000,000,

A writer in the Fortnightly Review' tells what Egypt actually i. It ap-pears that the Viceroy's country is a Tuskish despotism in all its monstrosity. In the first place, slavery is universal and maintained by the will of the sovereign; second, the labor on public works is forced and unpaid, and that on the Viceroy's estates is practically unpaid. Conscription is conducted by the press gang, and confiscation of private estates, cattle, and goods, is habit-ual to the Viceroy, the owners being obliged to take in payment what an official, anxious to please his master, may determine. Taxation is terrible in burden and in manner of collection.

Dr. Holmes says, "We count the broken lyres that rest." But were the doctor to go to Washington and undertake to count the blasted liars that don't rest, he would strike for more wages—or for home[— in less than two hours.

A Preston man took his team and went wood-chopping Sunday, and was much surprised when somebody told

AN INTERESTING OREGON LETTER.

We clip the following letter written by our townsman Mr. Middaugh, from the Advertiser published in Mansfield, Pennsylvania. It contains many valuable figures and suggestions.

It has been a little over ten months since arrived in Oregon, and the question comes from Mansfield frequently, "How do you like Oregon?" Weif, I will write comey opinion, and I hope you will let my trierals know through the Advertiser, larrived in Salem, on the 26th day of May, 1875, and was here about three weeks before I got a day's work; but since that more I have but no difficulty in getting work at \$4 perday, with very encouraging prospects ahead for the senson. I can do note better fore than I could in Mansifeld but as far as work is concerned, it may not be the case with every one. A shiftiless lasey man can starve to reas well as there, but i good laborer or firm hand, cin get \$25 per month and bornel throughout the year, or \$300 per year in gold coln. There is plenty of money bete, and we know or hear of no hard times. Work Is cash when performed. Silver is a drug, and business of every kind is thoused with silver coin. Gold is heary. Paper money is worth 86 cents, and used only as exchange to send east: the government uses it for bonds and post ige. The citante is very mild. The summer

was delightful. There is not much rain of ter the first of June until the first of No-vember No thunder-didn't hear it thusder last simmer. April and May, I understand, are about the same as at Marsifeld, as far as rain is concerned, but much warmer here. From November 1st to March 1st t rains one halt of the time and is cloudy the other half—not a month of clear weather in five months. But the rainy season is not ampleasant. The rain is warm, and there is not much wind. There is very litthe windy weather here, and not much cold -no frest to speak of. In November but one frost; in December, about seven frosty nights; in January it held cold long enough to freeze ice one inch thick, which soon left; in February and March there was The following remarkable instance of sagacity was related to the writer by Charles Hancock, the celebrated ani-

There has been plenty of vegetables in market since February, such as onions, celery, beets, radishes, parsuips, lettuce. kail and several other kind of greens. These vegetables are raised here, and the prices are not high. Will give the price of eatables by sending the quotations of Saiem market. (An examination of these quotations discloses that nearly all staple articles of fixed are aligned leaves than here.) irticles of food are slightly lower than here in Mansfield. There are a few exceptions however. Potatoes are from 75 cents to \$1

however. Potatoes are from 75 cents to \$1 per bushel; hams are 20 cents per pound.

—En | Dry goods are not high—twelve yards of called for \$1 &c.

Wheat is the principal crop among farmers, and pays best; It put in the ground properly in October or November it will yield from 35 to 50 bushels per acre. But farming is not half done here, and the result is half crop. The nights are too cool machinery to work with, or one half and furnish all the seed, teams, &c. I know of men making \$2,000 last year working land. I want to say here that any man who will work and go shead can no well but I would advise lazy and shiftless ones to stay east for this reason-their laziness increases a hundred per cent here, which makes them worthless.

All parties that come here are not pleased. I have seen some as homesick people sal ever saw in any county, and they are homesick if they leave here-for they near-ty all come back again. A good, honest, industrious man can better himself by coming to Oregon,but lazy ones had best keep away. It makes no difference what profession or trude a man has, there are open-ings for him. We are well pleased with Oregon: none of us have been homesick yet, and have no notion of coming back. There has been a good deal of sickness in Portland, Salem, and Albany this season. N. C. Meeker, of Greeley, Col., says owing to a bad system of sewerage and the

> time I la fleve every man has bettered hicondition by coming to Oregon; but they may not all realize this in a year or two and perhaps never at Hocel River. I think the locating committee or Bro Parkhurst. was badly decrived by parties at Hoes River. As far as Mr. Allen was concerned. ar was a blank, and would have said the top of Mt. Hood would the for a colory trom east, if they would pay his expenses and furnish him with peaches and straw-berries. Parties at Hood River, who own one-eight of all the good land, would take Messes. Parkhurst and Allen in a wagon and travel all day and show them a large section of country, and not go three miles from the starting point. The section of country visited by the committee is embraced in four miles square, and still they were told they were in a valley of from twe ty to thirty-thousand acres of land, when four miles spare would take in every available aere on the west side of Hood River, say 10,240 acres, and 5,000 acres that would not raise white beans. I know what I am we in g for I was there about s X weeks at d vas on about every acre of land on the west side of Hood River, and and on the west side of Hood River, and was on a point where I could view the east side of the river. It did not look very inviting for a settlement. Six miles on a straight line from the steamboat landing on the west side of Hood River, will take a man 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. Hood River valley is a platean from four to six hundred feet above the Columbia river, and the land owned by Mr. Coe. W. P. Watson and E. L. Smith, is worth more than all the rist of the entire Hood River valley. The above parties have the plan-

valley. The above parties have fine pla-ces, raise truits of almost every kind and a small species of rattle snake.

sooner or later. We all sympathize with Mrs. Parkhust and her family. I think no better man ever lived than H. S. Parkhurst, but the same parties that deceived bim will deceive any one else. Mark the assertion! Any sensible man who will go to Hood River and stay six weeks will satisfy himself that the above statements are facts. I have no interest in presenting anything but facts, because I have \$25 on interest in a town that is to be built in the crater of Mr. Hood, for that is the only visible place left, as the partles who gave he four hundred acres have cut it down to seventy-five and can't give a good deed

And now as I have given the size and dimensions and majayorable features. I will give the feverable points. Corn can be raised on about seventy-five acres of he rated on about seventy-live acres of land situated near the Columbia river, but is an uncertain crop. Cabbage and tenus-toes do well on the baylands along the Co-bumbia. A tract of true sloping and bor-dering on the same, some three miles long and three-tourits of a mile wide, is the only real valuable land by the valley, and will make as a land of the college and will be a land three-touries of a mile wide. will produce as time tauches and grapes as any other on the American continent, but they do not and cannot do well one in b from there in Hood River. I do not be lieve that peaches or grapes can be raised anywhere successfully after you get you miles from the Columbia river. I say nothing of other fruits, for fruits are is success anywhere in Oregon. Peaches and grapes as a general thing do better in the southern part of the State. the southern part of the State.

Hood River is isolated, and the only way

to get to or from there in the winter for-six weeks, is by an Indian trail; the lab-ance of the year boats run up the Colum-bia. They monopolize the business, and charge enormous rates for freights and pas-sengers. The distance from Portland is eighty miles—tare \$5, meals \$1. It would cost as much to ship a wagon from Port-land to Hood River as it would a car load from Chicago to Sun Francisco. I believe that a colony of 1,000 tamilies might be successfully located in this valley by getting near the toot-hills, and have a healthy ocation and do well.

In conclusion, I think this communication will answer many questions and settle the minds of a great many with regard to the Hood River colony. The statements I have made are substantially true.
II. B. Mindovagit.
Salem, April 4, 1873.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Bonham. Jedge,

JUNE TERM, June 12, 1876. The following persons were drawn, duly emputacled and sworn as and Jurymen for the present term : Wm. Cooper, Foreman, Oliver Beers, L. U. Dayton, Wm. C. Hubbard, Jas. M. Munkers, Geo. W. Putson, Juo. N. Davis,

Ruth A. Eylar vs. Oliver A. Eylar, suit for divorce. Cause continued until the next term by agreement of parties.

Matilda Petman vs. L. D. Petman, snit for divorce. Cause referred to Robt. W. Wilson to take and report testimony.

J. W. McCaslin vs. First Presbyterian Church et al. Amended motion to strike out parts of answer; argued and submit-

E. Chism vs. Moses Dripps and Allen Dripps. Notion to strike out part of reply argued and submitted.

Edwin Cartright vs. Alfred Savage. Cause continued until next term of court by agreement of parties. Eliza Jellison vs. E. M. Jellison; suit

divorce. Detendent granted leave to wishdraw demurrer to complaint and cause referred to E. B. Williams to take and report testimony.

Susan Paine vs. T. B. Rielmond. ause dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Sam. M. Hatch vs. Richel E. Hatch. refault of defendant entered and corse referred to L. F. Williams to take and report testimony.

Regina N. Cox vs. Arthur M. Cox. Same action as above.

Wm. Porter sv. Chas. Swegle. Demurer to complaint argued and sustained. Montraville Eisk vs. S. J. L. White-

man et al. order made granting leave to correct degree readered at the February term of 1875. Court adjourned to meet at 5 A. M. to-

morrow,

Good News from the Black Hills

CHICAGO, June 11.—The Times' Bis-nack special says a train of twenty-seys n wagons, under contained of Daw Servenson, arrived here last evening from the Deadwood mines for supplies. They brought in about \$15,000 in gold dust. The steamer Yellowstone also arrived in vesterday and trought \$21,000 in dust. yesferday and trought \$21,000 in dust, having sold her errgo of supplies intended for Montara to the Black Hill train at Fort Pherre. A train is loading needay for the return trip. The day after Stevens arrived with supplies the stock was sold at mag—flour \$28 a such, and other goods in proportion. It is estimated that from 1,000 to 7,000 miners are in the Deadwood region. Crook city is located 10 miles region. Crook city is located 10 miles west of Bear Butte and Dadwood ten miles north of Crook City. Deadwood Guich is about three miles long. Every portion of it is being marked with claim, which pay from \$2.50 to \$5 a day, with occasionally pockets yielding much more. Four men took out in one day fifteen pounds of gold—3,900. Another claim yielded from \$1.800 to \$2.800 one day the points of good—3,300. Another claim, yielded from \$1.800 to \$2,800 per day, two gangs of ten men each being employed in mining day and night. Large parties have gone to the Big Horn region from the Back Hills. The head of the Little Missouri is also being prospected. Of 42 men who cannot be written. who came in yesterday, none are dissstis-fied with Black Hills prospects, and note express fears of Indians. Many rich pros-pects are reported from the rapid creek re-gion. No Indians were seen by the party on their way in, nor by the last tew par-ties which left here, in going to the Black Hills, nor have any been seen about Dead-wood since the time the mality available. wood since the time the malitia expedition left Lincoln and other points for the Yel-

A full line of summer goods just received and for sale at Breyman Eros.