## To Fruit-Growers. THE CALIFORNIA FRUIT-DRYER.

I GIVE NOTICE TO ALL FRUIT GROWERS that I shall manufacture these machines, and have different sizes for sale, all through the summer and fall, on reasonable and accommodating terms

These machines were exhibited and second

These machines were exhibited and operated at the State Fair of 1875 and received a thorough endorsement from a majority of the Board of Managers of the State Agricultural Society who tarefully observed its working.

They will be made of suitable size for use in fami-lies, or for drying truit and vegetables on a large

ecale.

They dry apples fit for market in two hours and a half.

They are operated without difficulty and demand as little labor as is possible to expend to manufacture

little labor as is possible to expend to manufacture dried fruit.

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

The Inventor has made decided improvements that will be embodied in the machines to be manfactured this season.

The machine operated at the State Fair of 1875 was cold to Mrs. E. A. Walling of Spring Valley, Polk County, and operated successfully by Mr. Cotton, who is interested with her in the ornhard and its products, and they endorse it as entirely successful, though operated under great difficulties, and they expect to use it much more successfully the coming season.

The fruit manufactured by Mr. Cotton, (dried apples) was lately sold by Church & Co. 407 Front St. San Francisco, large dealers, for 14 cts per pound, and they pronounce it a good article.

All fruit growers and persons interested in the drying and preserving of fruits, vegetables or meats, are invited to correspond with me in relation purchasing these machines.

Orders in advance, and designating time of delivery of the machines, will be punctually silled.

All Machines warranted to do good, work.

S. A. CLARKE,

April 30, 1876.

### BOOTHBY & STAPLETON. Manufacturers and Dealers in

Sash, Doors, Blinds, and Moldings, ETC., ETC.

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 inu29 SALEM. dawtf

# 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

Calculated for the City and Country Trade. Bought as low, and will be sold at as SMALL A PROFIT, as those who SELL AT COST. So Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Nov8y



A SURE CURE FOR

Screw Worm. AND ALL

Scab,

Parasites that infest Sheep. TT IS SAFER, 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 in fred sheep, according to their age, strength, and It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS-Price, \$12 nd for circular, to

T. A. DAVIS & Co.. PORTLAND, OREGON, Wholesale Agents for the State. Or to your nearest Retail Druggist.

SALEM FOUNDRY,

Machine Shop, OREGON.

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.

AM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, spers, Pumps, and all kinds and styles of May made to order. Machinery repaired at a short Returnmaking done in all its various forms, il kinds of Brass and Iron Castings farnished at Eccioe. Also, manufacturer of ENTERPHISE ER an MATCHER, and STICKERS and ERS.

rooks & McFarland, (Successors to French & Co.)

LESALE AND TAIL DEALERS IN eraL MerchandisE, er of Second and Washington streets. DALLES CITY, OREGON.

M. & J. D. LEE,

Dealers in eral Merchandise, A FULL STOCK OF STAPLE and FAN-ods, Clothing, Hardw ue, Grozeries, Books odc. DALLAS, Or.

### CHOICE RECIPES.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil potatoes so that a fork will pass through them rath-er slowly; let them cool thoroughly or stand over night; then cut into small bits like dice. If onions are liked, chop one very fine, and add to them. Make a dressing by taking one teaspoonful of ground mustard, and rubbing it thor-oughly with a teaspoonful of salt, a little white pepper, and two well-beaten raw eggs. Add very slowly half a tearaw eggs. the oil. Beat this until very stiff, and turn over the potato. Small bits of cold veal, beef or mutton, are an improve-

BEAN SOUP.—Soak one quart of white beans over night in warm water. Turn it off in the morning, and add three quarts of boiling water and one pound of pork, and boil four or five hours. As the water evaporates, add more. When the beans are well pulped, strain through a sieve, and serve the pork on a separate dish. Season with pepper, and, if liked, flavor with an onion and carrot chopped fine, added when the beans are first put on to boil. This is a very appetizing dish, and highly relished by many who can't eat

A DRIED APPLE PIE. -Soak the apples all night in warm water, setting the pan on the back of the stove. In the morning pick them over, and cut out all cores and spots. Place in pre-serving kettle and stew until soft, add-ing a little cider instead of water to soften them. When cool, sweeten well, adding a grated lemon peel, and the juice of a lemon to every two pies. Put several bits of butter into each pie, and bake with a flakey, short, upper and under crust.

HINTS FOR DESSERT. — Pulverized sugar is better than granulated for sponge cake. Boiled custards with lemon jelly are excellent for tea. Make a rich, well-flavored soft custard, and with a box of Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, prepare a stiff jelly, from recipe given with the box. When needed for tea, turn the jelly out of the mould into a handsome glass dish, and pour the cus-tard all around it. You can leave out several of the whites of the eggs used for the custard, and beating them to a stiff froth, ornament the custard with them, and a bit of red jelly or jam can be placed on top of each spoonful of froth.

SEEING THE POINT .- A boy returned from school one day, with a report that his scholarship had fallen below the

usual average.
"Well," said his father, "you've fallen benind, this month, have you?"

" How did that happen?"

"Don't know, sir."
The father knew if his son did not. ry repeats itself. We have strong faith that the had observed a number of cheap novels scattered about the house, but the condition of the wool and woolen interhead not thought it worth while to say anything until a fitting opportunity should offer itself. A basket of apples stood upon the floor, and he said:

"Empty those apples and take the

"Empty those apples, and take the basket and bring it to me half full of chips. And now, put those apples back into the basket:"

When half the apples were replaced,

"Father, they roll off. I can't put in any more.

"Put them in, I tell you."
"But, father, I can't put them in."
"Put them in! of course you can't

The boy turned on his heel and whis-tled and said, "Whew! I see the point."-Pres. S. Visitor.

Farmers of Richmond county, Wis., have built a wooden railway 16 miles long, at the cost of \$3,000 per mile. per mile. This secures them good roads to mar-

Sixteen years ago Tom Kenyon went to Kansas City with a cent, and the other day he signed a check for sixteen thousand dollars. He signed with another man's name, however.

When a man loses a relative as rich as Stewart, without getting anything by it, he is justified in selling his charcoal wagon and striking a blow for human rights.

MOTHERLESS YOUNG ANIMALS.-How to mother motherless young animals-foals, calves, or lambs. Rub the paim of the hand full of gia on the nose and mouth of the dam: rub a little of the same bottle along the back of the young animal to be adopted, place them together, and the relationship is complete. Tue advantage of this simple process will be complete to those who have to do with long-wool sheep, where, as is frequently the case, a swe diss, leaves a pair of made, is always accompanied by one or fine lambs, while probably another ewe looses her lambs, when exchange of maternal affection is instantly brought about by the gin, to the saving and successful rearing of what otherwise would be two troublesome pets at best. When a ewe has three lambs, and another ewe one, the disparity can be effectually remedied in the same manner.

The third revised edition of Schem's Statistics of the World for 1875 gives 6,000,000 as the Catholic population of the United States, and the American Annual Cyclopædia for 1875 reckons it as more than 6,000,000; and a careful consideration of the data which, however, are still imperfect. We think it is at present probably not less than 7,000,000.— The Catholic World.

# SHEEP AND WOOL.

### SHALL SHEEP BE SACRIFICED?

The depression that prevails in the wool market and the unpromising outlook for remunerative prices, have no doubt raised the question in the minds of no inconsiderable number of farmers who raise sheep, whether it is prudent to keep their flocks intact, or abandon this branch of will be formed on the infected parts, caused cupful of the best salad oil, and two husbandry. There is no doubt that by the fluid from the broken pimples drying tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Thick sour the market in woolen goods is over- and becoming hard. The points of the hams or sweet cream can be substituted for socked. Numbers of mills are idle, and flanks, as well as the shoulders and while others that are in operation run on short time. Certainly, it is not an auspicious period for the woolen interest, and growers and manufacturers alike feel the pressure. It is but natural under the circumstances as to what should be done in the premises.

Our object in this connection is not to inquire into the causes of the depression, but, taking the situation as it is presented, throw out a few suggestions that occur to us in regard to what is the proper course for woolgrowers and flock-masters to pursue. There are those, doubtless, who will succumb to the pressure, sacrifice their sheep and discard wool-growing altogether. That course, in our opinion is unwise. It is possible that it may not be profitable for a year or more to raise or to keep sheep for their fleeces alone, but it is well to recollect that the value of a flock of sheep, as every intelligent farmer knows who has kept them, does not depend entirely upon the price of wool. There are other factors in the problem of sheep husbandry which must be considered in fairness, and these should not be lost sight of now. It is hardly necessary to enumerate them. We may say, however, in passing, that good mutton bring a fair price, but this will decline if a large per centage of prepare these for the shambles. There are more or less sheep that are comparatively non-productive or yield no returns for keeping, and these should be fattened and sold. A sheep that shears less than four pounds of wool is not worth keeping, and may well be turned off. Keep the best and sall the poorest, and breed only the former

kind. We are of those who believe that sheep should be kept on the farm, no matter what the price of wool may be. And we may as well say here as elsowhere in this article, that the depression in wool which now prevails, is temporary. It will not continue always. The country has passed through similar periods, and wool-growers came out with flying colors. Those who were not frightened out of their wits, but held steadily to the line of judicious sheep husbandry, finally profited by the course they pursued. History repeats itself. We have strong faith that

on the farm does not consist wholly of the money realized from the wool produced; nevertheless, even when the price of the staple is low, the cash returns from its sale are much needed. The clip is marketable put them in. Do you expect to fill a basket half full of chips, and then fill it with apples? You said you didn't know why you fell behind at school, and I will tell you. Your mind is like you mind is like the searings, keeping in mind the preminent fact that this industry is one that the profit of the profit card such as constitute an important reliance one year with another, because for one or two seasons they scarcely pay the cost of production. At this juncture there is not very much that is encouraging in sheep husbandry; nevertheless, let us not discard the sheep, however large or small the flock may be. The number kept may be reduced in most instances, and doubtiess will be, but the nucleus of a flock at least should be kept. Cull out the worthless, discard "scrub" rams, and breed to the best standards, and by-and-by all willbe well.—Prairie Farmer.

# SCAB IN SHEEP.

The scab in sheep, which is commonly known as an eruptive affection of the skin. very highly contagious, and accompanied with almost incessant niching, is caused by minute insects like horse mites, but smaller, called acari, which are conveyed from one shep to another, principally either by actual contact or by being left in locks of wool on trees or fences on which scabby sheep have rubbed, and with which clean sheep afterwards come in contact.

Although no indication is to be relied upon as conclusive evidence of scab, unless the insect which causes it, be demonstrated, the disease, according to the progress it has should lead to its detection, viz : Change of color in the steece.-The wool on the back. shoulders, or rump appearing of a light color, from rubbing, or that on the shoulders scratching with its hind feet. Scratching or in which seab has existed for ten days or seeds, which also cause sheep to bite and Broken wood .- White tufts or locks of wool sticking out from the flesce on the should- depth,

ers, back, ribs or rump. On the shoulders these are picked out by the hind feet: on back and ribs with the teeth; and on the rump by rubbing on trees and fences. Changes in the Skin .- The skin, especially on the shoulders and along the back, will be of a pale or bluish green tint, and will on these parts be gradually covered with pustules. The skin of the affected parts on being laid hold of, will feel thick and hard, and the wool knotty. Scabs of various sizes back, becoming scabby, and scabs and scres on many parts of the body, which is gradually denuded of wool.

ROOM FOR MORE SHEEP .- Last year we paid foreign countries fifty millions of dollars for woolen goods and eleven millions of dollars for unmanufactured goods. When we have in the country twenty million more sheep than we have now, we shall only produce the wool we use: and yet there is no country on earth where sheep could be raised so profitably as in the United States. But we are coming every year nearer to supplying our own markets with the wool they demand. In 1875 the wool clip of the country was nearly 200,000,000 lbs., while in 1860 it was only 65,000,000.—Exchange.

#### The Harvest.

The Enterprise says: "One of our Oregon City mill proprietors has been making the tour of the valley, and from the general tenor of advices received, together with his own observations in the matter, he is led to conclude with regard to crop prospects for wheat in the valley, as follows: Winter wheat will invariably be a light yield per the flocks now in the country are, after being acre. The east side will average one fourth less than the crop of last year, making a shortage of 12,000 tons, the crops being onethird short in Linn and on the flat lands of Marion county. The west side, while winter wheat is light, will, notwithstanding, make an average yield, as spring wheat is better than usual from Washington to Benton. Yamhill will exceed her best harvest for years. The general summary of the situation is, that while the Willamette valley is short 12,000 tons on last year's harvest average, this deficiency will be made up from the increased acreage of Umpqua valley and the extraordinary yield of the Walla Walla valley, so that the Columbia river will bear on its bosom for the worlds's commerce, an amount of grain shidment equal to last year's surplusage—say 105,000 tons, or turee and one-half million bushels of wheat, providing the farmers will sell it all, which, under the lew prices ruling, is very doubtful. Taking it all in all, it can hardly be expected that Oregon will ship over 80,000 tons, unless wheat averages above \$1 50 per cental in Portland." year's harvest average, this deficiency will

Oleomargarine, or what may be called "Imitation Butter," which has been manufactured quite extensively of late years, is likely to become unpopular and force the Legislatures of the different States to pass stringent laws against adulteration of all kinds. The Produce Exchange of Baltimore have taken the matter in hand and exact a promise from each member that they will not sell Oleomargarine or other adulterations of butter. We must go still further come to many farmers at a time when they in this matter of adulteration, and enact the are much needed. The clip is marketable English laws governing all articles manufacjust before harvest, and it happens not un- tured for domestic use, compelling the manfrequently that the money received for it ufacturer to put on labels giving the exact bridges over this important season, or at composition of each. This might inter-least, assists in doing so-a consideration fere with the profits of manufacturers of which will hardly be lost sight of. Let us adulterated spices, but the purchaser would

that basket; it will not hold more than the country cannot do without. In all Dom Pedro he said to his majesty: "I had so much, and here you have been the past month filling it up with rubbish— of depression, but it will hardly do to disworthless cheap novels."

oranches of rural industry there are periods the honor of attending your wedding before you did!" Dom Pedro enjoys a joke, and card such as constitute an important reliance was well please with this one, which, parawas well please with this one, which, paradoxical as it sounds, was literally true. Donna Teresa, the empress is a Neapolitan princess, and was married to Dom Pedro by proxy in Naples. Admiral Porter, then a young officer, was with the United States fleet in the bay of Naples at the time, and was present at the marriage. He was also on one of our vessels which formed part of the excert of the bride out of the harbor. This vessel was on its way to Rio, and reached the Brazilian capital in time for Ad-Admiral Porter to witness the actual marriage of Dom Pedro and his bride.

> A Rome correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes: The pope is also in feeble health this spring, and yet he has a fatiguing season before him. The concourse of pligrims will be enormous; they are coming from all quarters; from France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany or Prussis, Austria, England and Spain; from every country these great religious armies are pouring down the hills and along the valleys, crowding the rail cars, on the road to the Vatican. They come to celebrate the thirtieth year of the pontificate, a date unknown in the history of the church for any tope except St. Peter, who, according to the ecclesiastical tradition, reigned seven years at Antioch and more of the following symptoms, which 25 years and two months at Rome, making in all 32 years and two months. No other pope but Pius IX. her lived 25 years even.

> The mean depth of the ocean has been eslooking black or dirty, from the sheep timated at 21,000 feet, or about four English miles, and the extreme depth at 50,000 feet, biting.—On watching sheep for short time or more than nine miles. The Atlantic, averaging from three to five miles, is deeper than more, some of them will be observed to the Pacific, although 40,000 feet have been turn sharply round, and bite or scratch reached by sounding in the latter; the Indithemselves very suddenly and keenly; an and Southern Oceans are from four to six much more so than when affected with grass inities; the Antartic becomes aballower towards the Pole; the Arctic is generally supserstch, but in a slow and lazy manner, posed to be the shallowest of the oceans. The minor seas exhibit much diversity of

### The Centennial as a Market.

As a market, the Centennial has proven a great success. Our people have bought out whole foreign departments, and in many sections it is hardly possible to find an object not ticketed "sold." The foreign buyers of American goods have likewise purchased liberally. The New England exhibitors of cotton and wool machinery have found some good customers in the Brazilian staple and fleece displays. The Boston Commercial Bulletin reports that probably two large mills, from Yankee plans and Yankee fittings, will be built in Brazil. Over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, worth of pumps, engines, blowers and drills have thus far been sold to South American buyers. Boot and shoe machinery is also, we learn, meeting a splendid foreign sale; and even in objects of art-notably furniturethe sales of a fifteen thousand dollar suite to a Parasian house shows that American art industry is by no means unappreciated. Those who have made a study of the business aspect of the Exposition predict an enormous trade in the fall; but it is stated that exhibitors manifest too great carelessness in selecting the persons who explain their exhibits. There seems to be almost u dearth of smart salesmen, while all such on hand are said to be succeeding beyond all expectations. There is one manufacturer who exhibits his own machine in a way that may serve as an example for general emulation. The device is a very ingenious safety lock for elevators, and under ordinary circumstances would probably be shown in the model. The manufacturer, however, decided to exhibit the invention on a full sized working elevator; and when the judges came to examine the device, he had everything in readiness. Entering the car, which he had previously loaded heavily with pig iron, he was lifted to a height of about 30 feet; then he coolly reached upward and began to hack at the supporting rope with his knife. Consternation seeedily became manifest among the judges. Some implored him to come down, that they were satisfied, and did not want to see him killed. The imperturbable inventor went on hacking at the rope, which suddenly parted. The spectators turned away so as not to see the rash man dashed to pieces; but instead of gratifying their anticipations, the elevator car was instantly caught, and actually jumped up a couple of inches above the marked point for its stoppage. From the expressions of the judges, that exhibitor may expect a favorable report; and as he adopts the same startling plan for attracting visitors' attention, it is needless to say that a crowd always surrounds his exhibit .- Scientific American.

Just as the McMinnyille Reporter went to press, last week, it was learned that the large warehouse, known as Gates and Oldel warehouse, at St. Joseph, took fire at about half-past seven o'clock Thursday morning and was burned to the ground, together with its contents, consisting of 600 bushels of wheat belonging to Hathaway Yoeum, of Bellevue, and a lot of hay. It was with difficulty that the depot building was saved. This warehouse was the property of Mr. J. H. Olds and Dr. Watts, and was uninsured at the time of its destruction, a policy having expired not many days ago. Some hay that was stored in the building debarred insurance men from taking a risk on it, and there has been quite a wrangle between the proprietors and the owners of the hay, to get the hay removed and allow the building to be insured. The matter was settled finally, and the hay was to have been removed that day. But the flery flend saved them the trouble and dispensed with the necessity of insurance. No other cause but incendiarism is mentioned in connection with the casualty. The loss is placed at \$3,000.

The Eugene Guard says: News came last Thursday by Mr. E. P. McConnell, that Dr. A. Renfrew, a resident of our city for twenty odd years past, and too well and favorably known to need further comments, has been found dead near a spring on Blue river, some twelve miles from the McKenzle road. By twelve miles from the McKenzle road. By what can be ascertained it seems that the doctor had attempted to go on foot from his camp to a mining camp some four miles distant, on Friday, the 5th inst., and it being a very warm day had drank too freely of the cold spring water, causing cramps in his stomach, as when found the following Sunday, he had his fingers in his mouth as if trying to you it. The deeper for some that trying to von:it. The dector for some time past has at times been deranged, and, it is said, had an ungovernable thirst for water, and it is more than probable that while mentally embarrassed he partook too freely, while warm.

The American Garden tells how it made last season, what is now quite a rage in some quarters, and is known as a "wild garden;" a sort of promiscuous assemblage of flowers of all sorts and hues. When the flower beds were all properly planted, a large quantity of flower seeds of all kinds were left on hand, which it seemed a waste to throw away. So a border was prepared ed around the outer edge of the garden-in this instance the land thus sown amounted to more than half an acre—the seeds were all thoroughly mixed and sown promiscuously, forming indeed a "wild garden." But it was a successful experiment, and proved a source of enjoyment and pleasure during

EARLY CUT GRASS BEST .- The German papers publish details of a series of experiments carried on at the agricultural schools in that country for the purpose of testing the nutritive properties of grass and hay at various stages. By an elaborate series of analyses it is shown why young grass is nore nutritious than mature grass. The physiological experiments show that it is more easily digestible. Thus grass 234 inches high contains nearly 50 per cent. more of albumenoids than grass which is 6 inches high, and 10 more of "crude fat." The mature grass contains more woody fiber and less flesh-forming matter than the young grass, and, besides this, it is found that the nutritious albumenoids exist in a less soluble form in hay then in young grass. Hence the difference of nutritive value and digestibility. Autumnal hay was found to be more nutritious than summer L.