

Success in Horse Breeding.

The following remarks are extracted from a paper by Hark Comstock, which appeared in Wallace's Monthly:

Many breeders have plans to start with, but either forget them at the critical moment, or change them so often that their selections point to no clearly defined method. This is nearly always the experience of the novice. He is educated only by experience and gains his knowledge only by the mistakes he finds he has made at the start. Hence we find many places with a few choice animals, and a large number of ordinary ones that it would be desirable to dispose of could a purchaser be found, but which are generally held because the owners dislike to face the necessary sacrifice. The first loss is generally the best in such cases, and that fact is coming to be generally understood with the present depression in the selling value of even choice animals, where the lack of means dictates selections, it would not appear so strange that animals wanting in some of the essential qualities for breeding should be chanced in the hope that the deficiency may be counterbalanced by other superior features, and overcome in a proper cross; but with ample means at command, many young breeders make their purchases at random, and completely squandering their advantages. Sooner or later most of them better their condition by either selling out entirely, or weeding out their stock and repurchasing. The writer has noticed in an extended observation of some years past, that frequently the poorest beginners have afterwards become breeders of excellent judgment. Experience is an expensive but very effectual teacher, provided the recipient of the lesson is capable of learning. But there is now and then a clear business mind that takes up this subject of breeding and makes a study of it before venturing to put its deductions into practice. Such men determine what they want before they buy at all, and then keep their aims clearly in mind while selecting. They go straight by their chart from the first, and usually accomplish something to show for it. They do not all follow the same path, nor do they all aim to accomplish precisely the same object; but having thought far enough to create an idea which they hope to imitate, it generally possesses sufficient merit to be of value when approximated, and hence they succeed as breeders.

It is frequently asserted that there is no definable way of breeding that will bring success, and the whole system is one of chance, great results coming when least expected, and disappointment following the most logically conceived plans. There is a greater measure of truth in this claim than even the most ardent enthusiast on the subject can set aside, if the object sought be profit in the investment, and no other aim in the breeding problem than the bare question of trotting speed and bottom. The most successful breeders in this country produce too many blanks to their number of prizes to keep the balance sheet right, unless the blanks possess a value independently of the question of speed; and with the blanks in the ratio in which they appear on many stud farms, it is a question whether their disposal is not a matter of far greater moment in a financial sense than that of the prizes. It is the common experience of breeding on any considerable scale, that after a few years trial it is found desirable to reduce the mares in numbers to the few for which a direct nick has been found, and dispose of the others, no matter with what care and judgment they were originally selected. This has been the experience at Thornedale, Stony Ford, and other noted establishments, must continue to be so. Therefore every point which tends to produce a foal salable for other purposes than speed, that can be compassed without sacrificing the chances of that most valuable element, should receive due business consideration in selecting breeding animals, in order that the produce may yet bring the breeder out without loss.

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons are unable to write are required to make, instead of their signature, is in the form of a cross; and this practice, having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. The signature is not, however, invariably a proof of such ignorance. Anciently the use of the mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for among the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the persons signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The clericus, or clerk, was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks did not feel the urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was indeed, the symbol of an oath, from its sacred associations, as well as the mark generally adopted. Hence the origin of the expression, "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching the character of an oath.

THE MODOCS.—A Seneca, Missouri, dispatch to the St. Louis Globe, of September 28th, says: "The Modoc Indians, whose reservation almost adjoins this place, are in a deplorable condition. Three years ago they were removed from the lava beds of Oregon to this place. They then numbered 153. Of this number, since that time, fifty-

eight have died, and the mortality for the past month has been greater perhaps than ever before. They are poor and unable to secure the service of a physician, and there is no provision made by the government for that purpose. The hooping cough is in their camp, and of this alone eight have died while many are still suffering with it. They have no knowledge of the disease or its treatment. We have no physician who can, single-handed, take charge of them without any prospect of remuneration. This, then, is their condition. They are in a country which has a far different climate and different disease to which they have been accustomed, ignorant of what they should do for themselves, and with no money to secure assistance. These are facts, and can be substantiated by the best citizens of Seneca and adjoining country.

THE COUNTING.—The question of counting the votes of the Presidential election seems, from the examination that has been given to it, to have been settled to this extent, that it is to be governed by the naked provision of the Constitution contained in the 12th Amendment—that is to say that the acceptance or rejection of the vote of any State is to be determined alone by the President of the Senate, who at present is Mr. Ferry of Michigan. The fact to which a correspondent of the Bulletin, who was present in the Joint Convention in which Buchanan was declared elected, called attention on Tuesday, does not in the least militate against this view. Mr. Mason, who filled the same position as Mr. Ferry does now, on that occasion refused to allow the vote of Wisconsin to be counted, because in consequence of a snowstorm and the interruption of travel, the Electors did not meet at the date prescribed by law. Senator Morton had previously been represented in an interview with the reporter of a contemporary to have stated that the vote of Wisconsin had been accepted by the decision of the President of the Senate.

But in this case exception or rejection have the same bearing, for they establish the control of the President of the Senate over the question. So well was the practice settled at that day it was fully understood by the Electors of California, who were on their way to Sacramento in December, 1856, to cast the vote of the State for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The boat in which they all were, happened to stick on the Hog's Back, and was not got off until 12 o'clock next day. The Electors canvassed the situation, and so certain were they that the vote of California would be thrown out by the President of the Senate, if it was not cast at the capital at the day and hour fixed by law, that preparations were made to go ashore and try and reach Sacramento on horseback. But before they carried their project into execution the boat got off, and they reached the capital in time to discharge the functions prescribed by law.—Sac. Record.

HOW GRAPES ARE PRESSED.—The most primitive way of pressing grapes for wine, it is hardly necessary to say, says a Galaxy writer, is by treading—a process which I saw both in France and Palestine. In the latter—on Mount Zion in Jerusalem—the grapes were put into a wooden box about four feet square and three feet deep; the bare-legged Arabs, bracing themselves with their hands on each other's shoulders, trampled the fruit by the hour, as the juice issued from a hole in the bottom of the box into a tub. A traveler standing by thought the process indelicate, but he was informed that fermentation like fire, is a purifier. The primitive pressing which I saw in France was done not far from Dijon, and not a great distance from a region where the most improved methods of pressing are employed. It was nearly equal in simplicity to that practiced in Judea. In Jerusalem the Arabs trampled with their naked feet and in the out-of-the-way place referred to in France the tramping was done under the sabot. The must (the crushed mass of grapes) was thrown into a vat, when eight or ten men jumped in and trampled about in it, using their hands as well as their feet to press out clumps which cling to-gether. This was done also with a view to warm the must by the natural heat of their bodies, and thus hasten fermentation. Their faces were stained with the juice, and they were gory to the shoulders.

The designs of Russia on the East appear to have assumed an aerial form. Some light was thrown upon them the other day by Professor Wells, "the great American aeronaut" in an interesting lecture he delivered at Lahore on the progress of balloon improvements of late years. "These improvements," the professor observed, "are of such nature that balloons may now be employed for the transport of large bodies of troops, with armament, etc; and from personal examination which he (the Professor) made in 1874 of the war balloons under construction by the Russians at St. Petersburg, he is impressed with the belief that the time is not far distant when Russia will be able to (and will more than probably do so) descend on British India over the mountains in balloons, with 100,000 warriors; and he thinks the British Government should make preparations to meet such a contingency. It is difficult to know what can be done under these circumstances. If the Professor's anticipations prove correct, we may hear any day of a descent by the Russians not only upon India but also upon England by means of these war balloons. All that can be done is to keep a good look out, and to fire at the balloons directly they come within rifle-shot; but then, again, a shower of 100,000 Russian soldiers would be a serious affair. One such victory might be almost as disastrous as defeat. Iron-clad umbrellas would, perhaps, best meet the emergency.

A painful discussion took place at a meeting held in Greenock for the purpose of forming a branch Temperance Association in accordance with the General Assembly's deliverance. One of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. Fullerton, while moving a resolution, said he was glad that the Church had taken up the question of Temperance; but he added "he had been pained beyond measure to see a drinking saloon in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. These violent defenders of harmonious could go down afterwards and refresh themselves with Dutch courage. The first thing they should do was to abolish that saloon. Before the General Assembly rebuked the parties who attempted to set up a public-house congregation in Portobello, they should have done away with the public-house bar in the General Assembly." This frightful statement naturally produced a profound sensation, and the Rev. Mr. McColloch rose to explain, thinking that a correct version of the affair should be given to the public. "There was," he said, "not the slightest doubt but that a drinking saloon had existed in the General Assembly, but the Assembly had washed its hands of the matter, inasmuch as last year there was no such thing."

A TERRIBLE GUN.—A dispatch from Spezza says that the trials of the 10-ton Armstrong gun made for the Italian Government were eminently successful. A bolt fired with 34 pounds of powder attained a velocity of 1500 feet per second and smashed solid wrought-iron plates 22 inches thick, completely pierced the strong backing of the 60-inch skin of target, the resistance of which was supposed to equal the sides of the great Italian iron-clad Duiles, and had enough velocity remaining to have smashed the other side of the ship, and would have carried complete ruin into her interior. An equal charge completely demolished the soft steel plates of Schneider manufacture, but did not penetrate the backing, though it is stated, the shock would have shaken the structure of a vessel like the Duiles as to cause a leak.

VALUE OF BOOKS.—So precious were books in the Dark Ages that donations of them are recorded as acts of signal generosity, deserving perpetual remembrance. In 699 the King of Northumberland gave 800 acres of land for one book containing the history of the world. A countess of Anjou gave 200 sheep and a large parcel of rich furs for a volume of homilies; 120 crowns were given for a single book of Livy; 100 crowns of gold for a Concordance; and 40 crowns for a satirical poem called the "Romance of the Rose." In 1429, a Latin Bible was valued at £30 at a time when two arches of London Bridge were built for less money; at a time, too, when the wages of a laborer were three-halfpence day, and when, of course, it would have cost such a man fifteen years of labor to buy a Bible, which, after all, being in Latin, he could have not read.

EUGENE CITY, Nov. 11.—Daniel Lemons, a bar-keeper in the employ of S. J. Saxon, and a farmer named Page, had some trouble about 6 o'clock this evening over a game of cards. Lemons became very much exasperated, and gave Page a good choking, whereupon Taylor the only witness present, started for the officer's to take Lemons in charge. Upon his return with the officers they found Lemons dead. He says that after Taylor left the room Lemons walked behind the bar and fell dead. No marks of violence are found upon the body, and the physicians decide that he died in a fit of apoplexy.

GIGANTIC ADVERTISING.—Probably the largest advertisement in the world is that of the Glasgow News, which displays its name on the slope of the Ardenlee, Scotland. The length of each letter is 40 feet; the total length of the line is 823 feet, and the area covered in 14,815 feet. The borders of the letters are sown with a pure white flower, the centre is set with dwarf beet, the dark purple of which shows well at a distance, and on each side of this there is a row of light purple candytuft.

At the Warsaw military review, the Czar, addressing the troops, said that although there might be no immediate necessity for putting their efficiency to test, yet it was well to have trust-worthy forces ready for an emergency. The St. Petersburg newspaper "Golos" asserts that Russia has at present nearly one million men under arms and twenty-six hundred and seventy field-pieces, and that the army can be increased of two and a half million men without calling out the home reserves.

The art of lace-making has continued to increase in Europe since the fourteenth century. Women and children are mostly employed and it is estimated that there are 500,000 lace-workers, about one-half of whom are employed in France. In Auvergne alone there are 130,000, most of whom work at their homes in the vicinity of Lezuy. In Belgium there are 900 lace schools where the art is taught, and 150,000 women are engaged in the business of making lace.

It is a curious fact that in the whole of Newfoundland there is not a single grist mill of any description. Little grain is ripened in the country, though as fine oats and barley can be grown there as in any part of the world, and in the western region wheat ripens well.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The general relaps on Stock Exchange yesterday is attributed to Lord Beaconsfield's warlike speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet. American securities have been adversely affected by the United States which is attracting much attention.

Tell-Tale Lips.

I have observed that lips become more or less contracted in the course of years, in proportion as they are allowed to express good humor or generosity, or peevishness and a contracted mind. Remark the effect which a moment of ill-temper and grudgingness has upon the lips and judge what may be expected from a habitual series of such movements. Remark the reverse, and make similar judgment. The mouth is the frankest part of the face; it cannot in the least conceal its sensations. We can neither add to its temper with it, nor good; we may add to what we please, but affection will not help us. In a wrong course it will only make our observers resent our endeavor to impose on them. The mouth is a sort of one class of emotions as the eyes are of another; or rather, it expresses the same emotions, but in greater detail, and with more impressive tenderness to be in motion. It is the region of smiles and dimples, and of tremulous tenderness; of a sharp sorrow, or full breathing joy, of candor, or reserve, of anxious care, or liberal sympathy. The mouth, out of its many sensibilities, may be said to throw out one great expression into the eye—as many lights in a city reflect a broad lustre into the heavens.—Leigh Hunt.

Frank A. Brown, formerly of Baker City, shot and killed a man named Bullen, at Sparta, Union county, last Saturday. We have heard that the shooting was in self-defense, and was considered justifiable by almost everybody who was at the scene of the shooting.

JOHN G. WRIGHT,

Dealer in FAMILY GROCERIES, Crockery and Glassware,

Wooden and Willow Ware, Tobacco and Cigars, COMMERCIAL STREET.

Salem, April 20, 1875. J.G.W.

RAILROAD NURSERY.

Prunes and Plums made a Specialty.

200,000 FRUIT TREES For Sale This Season,

CONSISTING OF Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Prune, Peach, Cherry, Grape vines, Currant, Blackberries, Raspberries (eight varieties), Strawberries, Chestnut, Mulberry, Black and White Walnut, Hickory, Sugar Maple, Honey Locust, Lombardy Poplar, Mountain Ash, Weeping Willow, Snowballs and Lilacs, Honeysuckles and Ivy. Evergreens.

Arbor Vitae, Italian Cypress, Golden Cypress, very fine, Pines, and Cedar Decid, Paricantibus, Japonica or Fire Tree, forty varieties of Roses, Flowering Shrubs and Plants of all kinds, English Haw seeds for hedging, also English Privet Plants, for fancy Hedges.

Now I call special attention to the Amsden June Peach,

Fifteen days earlier than any other Peach known. I have only about 200 yearling trees of this Peach. Price, \$1 each, \$10 per doz. 2,500 dormant buds of this Peach; price 25c each. \$25 per hundred, \$200 per thousand.

I also have a few trees of the Mount Vernon Pear.

This Pear is one of the most valuable new Fall Pears in cultivation. Price of trees, \$1 each.

Oregon Champion Gooseberry. This berry is worth all other Gooseberries for profit, as it is a fine large berry, and the most prolific bearer ever known. Price of plants, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per hundred.

Red Warrington Gooseberry. This is the largest of all Gooseberries, and is a blood red, very ornamental, and an excellent berry.—Price of plants, 30 cents each, \$6 per dozen.

Peach Seedlings. For hundred, \$1; per thousand, \$30. Price Lists sent free on request.

Plum and Prune Trees on Peach Roots. I claim that the Peach root is far superior to Plum roots for grafting prunes and plums on, for these reasons: 1. You never have any sprouts to destroy the life of your trees. 2. The plum and prune succeed better on peach than on plum. 3. The plum and prune bear sooner on peach roots, and the fruit is of better quality. My brother has a plum orchard of 40 trees on peach roots five years old that had forty pounds to the tree this season. His trees are very thrifty and fine. I can show any man peach roots that are twenty-five years old, perfectly sound and healthy.

Testimony in favor of the Peach Root. McMINNVILLE, Oct. 25, 1875. H. W. PRETTYMAN. Dear Sir: Your note in regard to Plum trees on Peach roots, is at hand. I have a number of large, healthy Plum trees twenty years old, grafted on peach roots. They have never sprouted, and bear extremely well. I would not have a plum or prune tree unless it was on peach root.

Yours, respectfully, W. T. NEWBY.

Agents for my Nursery. D. J. Malarky, Portland; Woolley & Co., Gervais; I. Michael, Wheatland; Mrs. E. A. Jenkins, Eugene; E. W. Whipple, Cottage Grove; S. Budd, McMinnville.

H. W. PRETTYMAN, Proprietor of Railroad Nursery, EAST PORTLAND, OR.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Liberal Terms!

LOW PRICES! LONG TIME! LOW INTEREST!

THE OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. offer their lands for sale upon the following liberal terms: One tenth of the price in cash; interest on the balance at the rate of seven per cent, one year after sale, and each following year until the balance is paid, at the rate of seven per cent per annum. Both principal and interest payable in U. S. Currency. A discount of ten per cent will be allowed for cash. All letters to be addressed to P. SCHULTZ, Land Agent U. S. & C. R. R., Portland, Oregon.

Stock Advertisements.

C. W. DIMICK, Hubbard, Marion Co., Breeder of Shorthorn and Devon Cattle, Berkshire Pigs & Light Brahm Chickens.

YOUNG STOCK OF ALL KINDS, FOR SALE for cash or on time, with good security. Oak Grove Stock Farm, July 21, 1875. J.P.D.

JOHN MINTO, BREEDER OF

MERINO SHEEP,

TAKES pleasure in offering to the Wool-growers of Oregon and the adjoining Territories the chance to purchase THOROUGH MERINOS, and assuring parties interested that they can, and will endeavor to, sell Sheep of the same quality and value at MUCH CHEAPER RATES than can possibly be imported. Examination and comparison with other Sheep offered in the market are cordially invited. Address JOHN MINTO, Salem, Oregon. N. B.—The Rams and Ram Lambs of the flock can be seen on the ISLAND FARM, adjoining Salem.—The Ewes can be seen at the same place, or at the HILL FARM four and a half miles south of the city. Salem, September 10, 1875.

THOROUGHbred STOCK.

B. E. STEWART & SONS, Importers and Breeders of

Thoroughbred Shorthorn—AND—HOLSTEIN CATTLE, Pure-bred Merino and Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire Pigs, —AND—Fancy Fowls.

Our farms are situated one mile from North Yamhill Station, on Oregon Central Railroad. Address, North Yamhill, Yamhill Co., Oregon.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

600,000 ACRES

EASTERN OREGON,

For Farming and Grazing Purposes.

These lands are situated in Wasco, Grant, and Baker

Counties, and are offered for sale in such sized tracts, not less than 100 acres, as purchasers may desire.—There is afforded a most favorable opportunity to immigrants and settlers seeking homes, and low priced land, to acquire both on the most reasonable terms. These lands are excellent for farming and grazing. On most of the tracts no grubbing or other preparation of the soil is required. A growth of nutritious grass covers the uplands, affording the best of pasturage, while in the valleys and bottom lands the grass can be mowed and made into hay.

Living Springs and Streams

Water the lands in various directions. The uplands, or rolling lands, can be put into crops with the most satisfactory return.

FRUIT, Particularly PEACHES, PLUMS, APPLES, PEARNS, and CHERRIES, can be grown in great abundance.

The Climate of Eastern Oregon is very Healthful.

Flourishing towns are located at convenient points for traffic; the mails are regularly conveyed throughout that section, and a prosperous population is already established, occupied in farming, stock-growing, mining, and various other pursuits. Terms—\$1 25 per acre and upwards, according to quality and quantity. Interest ten per cent, on deferred payments. For further information, apply in person, or by letter, to GEO. L. CURRY, Agent, Cree's Building, Stark st., betw. Front and First, Portland, Oregon. J.L.646

FURNITURE STORE.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE ENTIRE interest of Messrs. Yeaton & Longhry in the Furniture Store on the west side of Commercial Street, Salem, and shall keep on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of goods for the retail trade.

FURNITURE & UPHOLSTERY

Parlor & Chamber Sets, BEDSTEADS, LOUNGES, ROCKERS, & C., By the set or single piece.

Repairing and Jobbing DONE IN THE BEST MANNER, And at reasonable price, as I am a practical workman.

JOHN GRAY, Salem, July 12, 1875.

The Farmers' Pump. IMPROVED WOOD PUMPS.

I AM NOW MANUFACTURING, AT THE MILL of the Capital Lumbering Company, SALEM, a "Jordan Pump" that is superior to any other ever made in this State, making use of the five years' experience gained in its manufacture. Here you give the public the Best Wooden Pump ever made, with hard wood compartment for the plunger to work in, the upper stock being raised in with other wood to prevent clogging by the water. All persons wishing to purchase a FIRST CLASS PUMP are invited to call and look at my stock. Pumps delivered and set up, and warranted to work well. PRICE—\$12 for first twelve feet below the surface; 37 1/2 cents per foot, after that.

Salem, July 14, 1875. A. PRESCOTT.

NORTH SALEM STORE.

W. L. WADE, AT THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIVED 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 a SMALL A PROFIT, as those who sell at COST. Goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. N.W.9