#### LD INSTRUMENTS.

OOKLYN DEALER WHO HAS AN INTERESTING PAIR.

That Is One Hundred and Twolve o Old-A Lyre That Has Existed rly as Long-History of Various or Instruments.

liam V. Pezzoni has on exhibition indow in Brooklyn a lute that is are old. It is said to be the only its kind in existence. From a d strip of peper in the interior of strument if is learned that it was by Renault & Chatelain of Braque Paris, in 1781,

lute is as old as the hills. It is oned several times in the Bible. said by historians to have been et musician, was the inventor of se was of the organ and all string mts. He flourished about 1,500 before the deluge and was the first erve that strings of different sizes gths when stretched produced va-

he carliest ages of Egypt instruhaving the same general form as p, lyre and guitar of modern times mon, as the discoveries of travthat country have proved. The ts had many other stringed instrubut these three classes were the

A very old painting at of Cupid. san in Egypt represents the arsome foreigners in that country ed to be Joseph's brethren. One holds a lyre having four strings. guitar is an improvement on the It is seldom found sculptured in uments of Greece and Rome, people did not consider the insufficiently dignified to so ize it, which accounts for its not ing in the ruins of those proud It was, however, one of the most musical instruments of Egypt. historians are of the opinion that one of the Egyptian councilors. d the three stringed lyre. These gave forth three sounds-grave. d acute-representing respectinter, spring and summer. The as and the Greeks, as is well divided the year only into three

late was adopted by the Arabs ersis and reached the west about of the crusaders. In the paalins d it is spoken of as the mabhad it is said to have been used by dren of Israel in their rejoicings overthrow of Pharaoh's host. dern Egyptian lute is a direct ant of the Arabic lute. It has airs of strings and is played by a When frets are employed, disposed of according to the scale of 17 intervals in the ocnsisting of 12 limmas-an inrather less than a semitone. re also five commas, which are She wore something old and something new all, but quite recognizable as Something borrowed and something blue. Il, but quite recognizable as difference of pitch.

ing pegs, the lower set for the ard and the higher for the diapaes. This style lute was known sway to the violoncello and Handel wrote a part for a 1720. After this date the lute more in orchestral scores. It

rge double necked lute has two

however, in private use until of the century.

of Padua, celebrated as a maker flourished in 1660. His instruere highly ornamental and were for their beauty, ivory, mother and tortoise shell being used in them. The present direction al taste and composition is ads cultivation of such tenderly timber as the lute possessed. ment has now become an obearch for collections and muwas a favorite instrument of the sixteenth and seventeenth but declined in the eighteenth The great J. S. Bach wrote a it, which still remains in The latest engraved publi-

the lute is 1760. moni was placed in the posseshe lute a short time ago by iniseppe Vitale, a prominent musician, who obtained it at a er's sale. It is a very valuable it, although it was sadly in pair when it came into Mr. Pezds. He has been offered sums ring from \$8 to \$200, but it is

is a handsome one. The body aped. It is beautifully inlaid y and pearl. The neck is 28 g. The fingerboard, containing 124 inches long, and the body, ree inch sound hole, is 154 The base of the instrument deep, while at the neck it is It has 16 strings, 8 of which ed for the bass. The head, or ided into two sections and conpegs, or keys. One of these 12 inches long and the other The latter is used for the strings, which are above and at of the fingerboard. Four om very fine wire. The retrings are of silk wound with

-New York World. ng In Live Rattlesnakes. snakes are sold for \$1 a peddlers in the streets of alifornia towns. Buyers are ng persons who want to tan for various uses, and each kill his snake in the manner gards most conducive to the n of the skin's colors.

oubt In Her Adviser. -My doctor recommends me sea voyage, but I have my

nt his motives. ain-Why? -Because my doctor is my -London Tit-Bits.

MY LITTLE KING.

I met a king this afternoom. He had not on a crown indeed, A little paim leaf but was all. And he was barefoot, I'm afraid.

But sure I am he ermine wore Beneath his faded jacket's blus, And sure I am the creat he bore Within that lanket's pocket to

For 'twas the stately for an earle-A marquis would not go so grand— Twas possibly a crar petite, A pope, or something of that kin4.

If I must tall you, of a horse My freekied monarch held the reta, Doubtless an estimable beast, But not at all disposed to run, And such a wagon! While I live

Dare I presume to see Another such a vehicle As then transported mel Two other ragged princes

His royal state partock— Doubtless the first excursion These sovereigns ever took I question if the royal coach Hound which the footmen wait Has the significance on high

Of this barefoot estate!

-Youth's Companion.

His Plaintive Plea.

He had loved her very tenderly and for a long time, but she had scorned him. He was no worm either, for he would have turned when tred upon, but she recked not this. It was enough for her that she did not care for him. This is usually enough for any woman; also for any man when the boot is on the

His condition had at last become unbearable to him, and he resolved to win all or lose all. It was late one evening when the fateful moment came.

Will you marry mel" he asked her in pain, untrimmed English, for he could trust himself to nothing in the ornamental line.

She spurned him scornfully. "No!" she replied, with sarcastic, hateful, cruel emphasis, "No!"

The word pierced the heart in his bosom. His lips quivered, and at first he could not speak.

"Have you no more to say?" he asked at last plaintively.

"No, sir," she replied. "What more could I may?"

Again he shrank at the cruel thrust. "I didn't know," he murmured tremulously, "but I think you might have said No. I thank you.'

Then he fled away so weary with disasters, trigged with fortune, that he would set his life on any chance to mend it or be rid of it. - Detroit Free Press.

A Custom That Is Very Old Indeed.

A bride made the confession to a group of young women who gathered around her after the wedding ceremony and the congratulations had been said and owned up to having worn a yellow garter for two years, that she had counted the stars and carried out the various bits of lore that are prophetic of a speedy marriage and happiness ever after.

on her wedding night, and, moreover, wore a silver coin-a Columbian half dollar-in her shoe. She was showered with the usual amount of rice when it came time to get into the carriage and orbo. Its height varied from 3 drive away for the honeymoon trip, and hes to 5 feet. Very deep notes had old shoes and good wishes enough uced from it. Another inte sent after her to make the after years differently formed was known joyons ones if they all hold good, and ute. Both have, however, long moreover, when she opens her trunk and traveling bag and the bridegroom opens his umbrella enough rice will come to light to make their first rice pudding, and the shoe strapped on the outside of the trunk will tell its own tale

> It is strange how much enjoyment one gets out of such harmless things, but the custom lasts, and the older it grows the more rigidly it as adhered to.-Buffalo

## What 6he Would Do.

Every one has noticed the growing height of each successive year's bevy of debutantes, and the younger generations promise to be quite as tall if not taller than their predecessors. 'Is it possible you are only 127 said a small woman to a little girl who was more than an inch taller than herself. 'How big you are!" "Oh, do you think so?" answered the child. "Why, my friends consider me quite short. They are nearly all of them taller than I am. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the sittle woman in dismay.
"What Brobdingnagians you will all be. and how will you get partners? If you were my chald, I would put a brick on your head!"-Chicago Tribune.

The Great Mistake Columbus Made. Schoolmaster-Why was it that his great discovery was not properly appreciated until long after Columbus was dead?

Nineteenth Century Schoolboy-Because he didn't advertise, sir.-London Tit-Bits.

## Natural.

Castleton-I hear you are engaged to Miss Biggerolle, the girl you went horseback with so much last summer. How on earth did you manage it?

Summit-I couldn't belp it, old man. We were thrown together so much .-

The highest waves ever met with in the ocean are said to be those off the Cape of Good Hope. Under the influence of a northwesterly gale they have dle strings are double and are been known to exceed 40 feet in height.

Timber of the tamarisk or shittim wood has been found perfectly sound in the ancient temples of Egypt in connection with stonework which is known to be at least 4,000 years o's

The last words of Marie Antoinette were: "Lord, enlighten and soften the hearts of my executioners. Adieu forever, my dear children: I go to join your father.

I wonder why it is we are not all kind er than we are. How easily it is done How instantaneously it acts How infallibly it is remembered. - Drummond.

Oxford, England, which is by many regarded as the greatest university, has 21 colleges and five halls.

THE CLOVER FIELD.

freatment After Harvest-The Mower's Teeth Beat the Cow's Teeth.

Close pasturing young clover after narvest is the general custom, but some farmers think mowing instead has advantages that cannot be ignored if the best results are to be secured. The obections to pasturing are that stock invariably eat where the grass is weakest, leaving the rankest growth as a last resort. The consequence is an uneven crop, besides irregular fertilization of the soil.

The mower is far superior to pastur-ing if we aim at a clean field and fine, even stand of clover and the crop when well cured into hay. The principal advantages of this method are: We will have a clean and even field for hay the following season, but the most important is the gradual eradication of bitter weed, the worst weed pest on the farm. Travel over your broad country during the month of September and find if you can a ripened stubble field with young clover which is not overgrown with bitter weed. Why should this intruder at every rotation of crops stand in its full vigor, robbing the young clover of so much fertility, which the latter should have. Pasturing does not destroy it, for the stock will not eat it except as a last resort, and when cows eat it the result

Now, brother farmer, why foster this lyre is supposed to be more ancient other foot, for of such is the kingdom friend (clover) when it may be barred out? asks a Rural New Yorker correspondent who no longer fears its encroachment. He says: Have you ever thought of why or how it is always on hand at a regular period? Of course the weed, as other weeds, is always on hand in our corn and potato fields, but not in such quantity as in wheat stubbles. The reason is that we have been growing a full crop of well ripened seed on every wheat stubble field sown with clover.

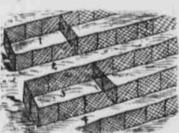
Instead of pasturing, mow your young clover, wheat, stubble, bitter weed and all about the last of August or first of September, or just before the seed of the weed is ripe enough to germinate cure the whole as hay, utilize it by throwing it in front of the stock in the stable, let them pick out the clover and use the stubble for bedding. If a good growth, it will be worth tons of hay. In addition, you have not sown a crop of weeds for next season, but do not think you have done with it until you cease growing seed, but just as soon as there is no more seed in the ground, and we grow no seed, it will no longer trouble us, and henceforth we may expect to grow pure field crops instead of those mixed with weeds.

In the foregoing plea for the new clover culture there is not so much difference in the cost of mowing and gnawing off the clover field. On one hand the cattle eat off part of the grass-there is no cost to the farmer in the harvesting. The cattle, however, leave the weeds and coarse grass-just what we do not want left. The mower takes everything, and later the cattle pick out what they want and leave the rest. The only difference is that this selection is made in the barn instead of in the field, and the rejected stuff is put where it can do no more harm.

Suggestion to Poultry Farmers

Every poulterer with large flocks needs at least a few acres for cropping d penning his birds upon alternat One source of loss is wasting the droppings or selling them at too low a price when a large return might be derived from them if used for growing good family and poultry food. But the principal reason why the farm should be large enough to alternate the runs with crops is to keep it clean and prevent disease. An excellent plan for cropping and penning land is illustrated in the cut shown herewith and thus described in The Farm Journal:

Rows of posts are set permanently one rod apart or less. On these wire net is



DIVIDING THE RUNS

stretched to remain. Net hurdles are used for the ends and divisions. Every alternate space is used for a crop and afterward inclosed while the run now used for fowls is cropped. This saves time in fencing, the land is easily worked in long rows and furrows, and the green stuff for the birds is always easily obtained for feeding them three times per

The hurdles dividing the runs may be placed near the buildings when the birds are first turned in and moved back a rod or so each week. In this way the flock cannot run over, tramp down and waste the food on the whole plot in a short time.

Echoes From the Experiment Stations. According to an Illinois station report, 6,000,000 acres are annually planted with corn in that state alone.

Some of the experiment stations have actually struck the same figures of Rural New Yorker's recipe for the bordeaux mixture-viz, one quarter of a pound each of lime and copper sulphate to each gallon of water.

At the Utah station they find in two years' trial that increasing the size of the pieces of seed potatoes increases the yield, but they doubt if pieces larger than one-fourth of the potato will yield enough more to repay the cost of the extra amount of seed required.

At the New York station concentrated foods like cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc., furnished the richest manures in feeding tests to ascertain the relative value of fertilizing matter in different classes of foods. Next in order came the leguminous crops, as clover, peas, etc., then followed grains, and lastly root crops.

The Civilization of Europe.

I see that Professor Petrie in his latest work advances the theory that Europe is not indebted to Egypt for its civilization The discovery has been rather late coming on the part of the archaeologist. I have long maintained that Egypt borrowed fully as much of her civilization from Europe as did Europe from Egypt. European civilization was really an independent growth. Egypt and Babyionia borrowed fully as much as they loaned. This European civilization acquired acts independently, just as India

More than 1,500 years before the dawn of the Christian era civilization had made considerable progress in Greece and Lybia. A century later witnessed great proficiency in the arts. Moreover. this civilization was not confined to a corner of Europe, but stretched from the Mediterranean to the frozen north. Egypt and Babylonia did not civilize Greece and Italy Greece and Italy did not civilize the rest of Europe. They only ranked for a time as the farthest advanced in civilization. It was an indigenous development. At last the archeologists are stumbling onto this fact, long patent to the careful student. and the knowledge appears to surprise them wonderfully.—St. Louis Globe-

Too Prompt in His Application.

One of the most interested parties in the late Connecticut River road deal was a former superintendent of the Central New England and Western. When it was first reported that the River road had gone into the hands of the consolidated road this gentleman sat down and wrote President Clark asking for the superintendency of the new acquisition. After mailing the letter he bought a newspaper and read of the unexpected turn affairs had taken and the control of the road passing into the hands of the Philadelphia and Reading, the company To that had ousted him once. Now he's sorry he wrote.-Hartford Post.

#### An Error.

It was either the precise telegraph operator who objected to abbreviations. or the intelligent compositor or telegraph editor who filled in the omission of the unintelligent operator, but the Butte Inter-Mountain the other day paraded Mgr. Satolli before its readers as "Manager Satolli," and thus set him forth in heavy black display type at the head of the column too.—New York Sun.

#### Statistical.

A stranger from Michigan asked a citizen a few days ago what crops were best adapted to the soil and climate of this section. The citizen's reply was, "Rabbits, free niggers and mortgages are the surest crops in this country."—Vienna (Ga.) Progress.

A landslide at Stielacoom, Wash., is said to have revealed a number of coins. ranging in denomination from five to twenty dollars. It is supposed that the money was buried in the bank some years ago by a man named John Lock.

A woman has applied for a separation from her husband on the ground that he married her while she was under the influence of hypnotism.

## Knew the Species.

Spendall-I gave you that five dollars Do Not Climb the Hill! NOBLETT'S STABLES as a friendly tip. Why do you hand four dollars back?

Waiter-I likes to keep everything oa business basis, sah. Gents wot's so very friendly w'en dey has money is apt to come round tryin to borrer w'en dey gets broke.-New York Weekly.

## The Right Kind.

"When does the ghost walk?" inquired a new actor of the treasurer of a prosperous company.

"It doesn't walk at all," responded the treasurer: "it rides. How much do you want?"-Exchange

"A flame" is the signification of the word phlox, and a fine bed of different varieties of the plant is a brilliant sight. The white grape current is very handsome and considered of excellent flavor.

A handsome double white hollyhock or double white balsam furnishes an excellent substitute in bouquets and floral designs for a white rose or camellia.

Seeds of ageratum sown in August will produce plants for winter blooming. The flowers are very useful in bouquet work.

For fall flowering pansy seed may be sown in July and should be well watered

till the plants are up. The oriental poppy is one of the most gorgeous and brilliant of all hardy par-

ennial plants.

## It Should be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay street , Sharpsburg Pa. says he would not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneu-monia after an attack of "La Grippe" when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything be ever used for Lung trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at Geo. A. Hardding's Drug Store. Large bottles 50 cts. and \$1.



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The above articles will be distributed, by counties, among parties who chew SPEAR HEAD Plug Tobacco, and return to us the TIN TAGS taken therefrom. We will distribute 226 of these prizes in this county as follows:

the TWENTY PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each 1 POCKET KNIPE.

KNIFE
To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each I ROLLED GOLD WATCH CHARM TOUTH PICK.

To the ONE HUNDRED PARTIES sending us the next greatest number of SPEAR HEAD TAGS, we will give to each I LARGE PICTURE IN ELEVEN COLORS ...100 TOOTH PICKS.

#### Total Number of Prizes for this County, 226,

CAUTION.—No Tags will be received before January 1st, 1894, nor after February 1st, 1894. Each package containing tags must be marked plainly with Name of Sender, Town, County, State, and Number of Tags in each package. All charges on packages must be

Definity, State, and Science of lags in case package. At things to passes that prepaid BEAD.—SPEAR HEAD possesses more qualities of intrinsic value than any other plug tobacco produced. It is the sweetest, the toughest, the reliest. SPEAR HEAD is absolutely, possitively and distinctively different in flavor from any other plug tobacco. A trial will convince the most skeptical of this fact. It is the largest seller of any similar shape and style on earth, which proves that it has caught the popular taste and pleases the people. Try it, and participate in the contest for prizes. See that a TIN TAG is on every 10 cent piece of SPEAR HEAD you buy. Send in the tags, no matter how small the quantity.

Very sincerely,

THE P. J. SORG COMPANY, MIDDLETOWN, OHIO.

A list of the people obtaining these prizes in this county will be published in this paper immediately after February 1st, 1854.

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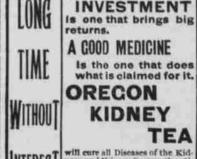
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## J. F. FORD, Evangelist,

Of Des Moines, Iowa, writes under date of March 28, 1863;

March 23, 1862;
S. B. Med. Mpc. Co.,
Dufur, Oregon.
Gentlemen:
On arriving home last week, I found all well and anxiously awalting. Our little girl, eight and one-half years old, who had wasted away to 38 jounds, is now well, strong and vigorous, and well fleshed up. S. B. Cough Cure has done its work well. Both of the children like it. Your S. B. Cough Cure has cured and kept away all hoarseness from me. So given to every one, with greetings for all. Wishing you prosperity, we are yours. Mn. & Mas. J. F. Fond.

If you wish to feel fresh and encerful, and If you wish to feel fresh and eneerful, and ready for the Spring's work, cleanse your system with the Headache & Liver Cure by taking two or three duses each week. Secents per bottle by all druggists. Sold under a positive guarantee by

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