Eht Giltum entyjiter saturdat, prbridaty 6,186 The Marssyilise ATpperal. under the

 Philidedphtinir Theses statemens sare very
 ernmentalaffairs in China coming as they
do from a gentleman who, by personal quainted with his subject. Mr. Speer democratic of nations, and that they have
perhaps risen as high as possible in the
two great objects of two grearity of life and property to the governed and freedom of action under
the individual restraints of law-that thero are few nations of the world among
whom tne freedom of the people is more whom tne freedom of the people is more
large, more squarely founded upon their large, more squarely founded upon their
intelligenee, or more carefully guarded against despotism, than the Chinese.
He takes up tho three leading features of
their Government-the theory of Impetheir Government-the theory of hrpe
rial power, the principles on which the General Government is administered and
the forms. of local popular government which universally exist. He says that
the theory of the Imperial power is
that the people are not subjects, to be ruled by fear, but children, to be inspired
and controlled by affection and gratitude and controlled by affection and gratitude
toward a father, who with unceasing anxiety, watches over and cares for them
all. To prove the comparative freedom
of the people he cites the fact that all preferment is planted upon education.
He was at Canton upon the occasion of a great triennial examination of candidates
for the second degree, which entitled to
the best offices of the cities and distriets of the province of twenty-one millions of
people. Serenty-two were to be selectpeople. Serenty-two were to be select-
ed. The number of candidates amounted to between seven and eight thousand.
Two Imperial Commissioners from Pekin presided. The contestants were all shut
up in close rooms in a range of buildings provided for these occasions and could
not come out until their essays on the five themes given wrere completed. The Whole eity and province were in a fer-
ment of interest.
Heralds were in wait. ing, who, by swift boats, horses and ru every part of the province, and in their
native towns the sucecsstul ones were
welcomed with banuers and music and feasts of joy. It appears that no man allowed to hold office in the General Go erament in the province of which he is ticians call carpet-baggers. This eustom centuries old and its object
detatoh them from local influences, an further to guard against the growth of
such influences, the term of such influences, the term of holding
office is limited to three years. of Review at Pekin is appointed to re vise all documents sent to the Court and
inspect the conduct of the officers, from the humblest of them even to the Emp
eror upon the throne. Oficers eror upon the throne. Officers connectevery part of the Empire acts of officia misoonduct. The courage with which
this Board expose and rebuke even the most wealthy and powerful and secur their punishment is often surprising an
worthy of admiration. They do not spar worthy of admiration. Whey do not span his subjects seems to require his viees to
be sternily reproved; and some of them have suffered death in consequence. ith language of praiso the names and actions of those who have been most Government has attracted feature of the attention
of the monarchial Another of the methods by which welfare of the people is secured is system of official reports to the sit nt, which reports virtually appeal to he popular sentiment of the nation for its
uppors through the Pekin Gazette and ther meano of universal pubblication. Thi
Tette is distributed over the whole em pire in a limited number of whopee cm
leading points, mhich are therer reprint
by verious means so that the mass

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A square mile, 1760 yards each way,
contains 640 neres. 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100
cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood,
arteries, veins, ete How ro jupge poulthr.
A young turkey has a smooth leg and
sof bill and the cyes bright, and the
feet moist. Old turkeys lave seals, the
$\qquad$

wings, and the web is transparent. The
best are thick and hard on the breast. Young geese have yellow bills, and the
eet are yellow and supple; the skin may be easily broken by the head of a pin;
the breast is plump and the fat white.
An old goose is unfit for the human stomach. SENsible.
The Maine Farmer, in speaking of the potato mania and speculation, says "i
part of the care and attention bestowed
upon new and much lauded varicties wer given to old and good but neglected sorts
-we think farmers would be quite a well off as they are now to pay enormous
sums for articles that are in a few year sure to be superseded and overlooked.
Potatoes planted below three feet not vegetate; at one foot they grow thick
est, and at two feet they are retarded two or three months.
AGE For Herfers to come in. Ploughman as to the proper age for heif
ers to bring their first calf-the object being for dairy purposes. The editor replies by saying, "we believe in bring
ing heifers in at two years old for the reason that at that age the organs of se
cretion, like all parts of the body, are in
more plianteondition a more pliantcondition than they will be at a later period, and they are conse
quently more rerdily influenced. The secretion of milk is well calculated to develope them and to enlarge them to
their utmost capacity. If the animal is
to become a large milkgr when she ar rives at maturity, she must have abund ant room to lay a way largo supplies of milk,
and the capacity for holding these sup. plies must be created while her systen
pliant, elastic and influenced. So faz as our observation has gone, and the es porience of the best dairymen will coin-
cide, a heifer coming in at two years old properly fed, carefully milked, force production, and made to hold not almost notil the now milk springs for a secosd han one coming in at three years old.' BALT Not Good For cows.
H. Herbet, of West Rum writes to the Rural American that "I
seep eighteen cows, and have always salted them about once in ten days, or kept a sufficient quastity in the yard for heir use, and I have noticed for the las wo years that every time I salted then
here was invariably a decrease in milk for a few days following, and if the sal was kept
heir usual mess until the Isupply
was nerease their milk nearly ten per cent.," ance with the generally necepfed ide that salt is good for cows, as well as al
ther kinds of stock. While we do no we think an investigation would reveal
some other cause
tion with the amerat, for ting in in connee
milk. Our columns are open to any one



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