STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

MART. V. BROWN

OFFICE, In "Democrat" Building, (up-stairs Corner Broadalbin and Second sts.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Single copy, per year.....$2 00
Single copy, six months.....2 00
Single copy, three months.....1 00
Single number.....10

State Rights Democrat.

VOL. XIV. ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1878. NO. 15.

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Special attention given to the diseases of women and children. 13tf

W. G. PIPER,
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ALBANY, OREGON.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections and conveyancing.
Office on second floor of Briggs's Building, 1st door to the left. 7-tf.

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v13n50

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Will practice in all the Courts in the 2d, 3d and 4th Judicial Districts; in the Supreme Court of Oregon, and in the United States District and Circuit Court. Office up-stairs in front room in Parrish's brick block, First St., Albany, Oregon. v8n19y1.

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Special attention to collection of accounts.
Office one door South of Fishers Brick.
v10n30y1.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
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WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter.
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R. ARNOLD, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician.
ALBANY, OREGON.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 TO 12 AND from 2 to 4. Chronic Diseases and Surgery a Specialty. n10tf.

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ALBANY, - - - OREGON.
THE DOCTOR IS A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY Medical College of New York, and is a late member of Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York.
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Homeopathic Physician,
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office over Tweedale's Grocery Store.
v13n8tf

Dr. T. L. GOLDEN.
OCCULIST AND AURIST
SALEM, OREGON.
DR. GOLDEN HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN treating the various diseases to which the eye and ear are subject, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may place themselves under his care. n6tf.

DR. E. O. SMITH,
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OFFICE IN FROMAN'S BUILDING, over Blain's clothing store. Residence, south-east corner of Third and Lyon streets. 13:31

D. B. Rice, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE at Dr Pinnimer's Drug Store. Residence on the street leading to the depot, at the crossing of the Canal.
13:2m

C. C. Kelly, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LYON Street, No. 253, near the depot.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office hours, day and night. [8-m3

J. A. DAVIS, M. D.
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Albany Oregon.
Obstetrics and Diseases of women and children a specialty. Office at Pinmer's Drug Store. Residence on Second street, two doors west of Montgomery. n9tf

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Physician and Surgeon,
Albany, Oregon.
OFFICE IN FROMAN'S BLOCK. Residence on Third street, nearly opposite the M. E. Church, South. [14:4-tf

OLD,
TRIED,
AND
TRUE.
People are getting acquainted—and those who are not ought to be—with the wonderful merits of that great American Remedy, the
MEXICAN
Mustang Liniment,
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory the surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 20 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast.
To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.
A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, ox, cow, or sheep.
It cures foot rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub, screw worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and bush life.
It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swinny, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.
The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the quickest cure in the world for accidents occurring in the family, in the shape of cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness occasioned by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.
It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscle to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.
Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

DOCTOR N. HENTON,
Physician and Surgeon.
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE city of Albany, and entered upon the thirty-first year of his practice, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Albany and surrounding country.
Office at Foshay & Mason's Drug Store. Residence on First Street. v13n9

DR. ASHTON,
HEREBY NOTIFIES HIS FRIENDS, AND THE public generally, that he has returned to Albany, and resumed the practice of his profession.
Office in Parrish's Building (first door to Post Office, second floor, where he may be found at all hours of the night, when not absent on professional business.
n13tf

WILLERT & BOSCH,
CARRIAGE AND WAGON
MANUFACTURERS
Corner Second and Ferry Sts., Albany, Ogn
Are prepared to manufacture carriages and wagons at short notice and of the very
BEST MATERIAL.
They make the PREMIUM CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES of the State.
REPAIRING AND JOB WORK
done at shortest notice and in the most
SKILLFUL MANNER.
Their work and material is warranted to be first class. v10n39tf

STAR BAKERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!
CONRAD MEYER, Prop.
Corner of First and Broadalbin Sts., Albany.
A large stock of fresh
FAMILY GROCERIES
kept constantly on hand.
All kinds of
FRESH VEGETABLES
in their season.
Goods Delivered to any Part of the City Free of Charge.
v13n...tf.

MARX BAUMGART
HAS JUST OPENED OUT A
New Liquor Store
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
THE FINEST BRANDS OF WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO & CIGARS.
The Celebrated St. Louis
STONEWALL WHISKEY.
The finest whiskey in the State.
Whiskies, French Brandies, Sherry, Port, Claret, and all other kinds of wines, Gin, Ale, Beer, and Porter.
Bitters of every kind, and the best brands of tobacco and cigars.
I want everybody to understand that I have opened out a first-class new liquor store, where city and country dealers can procure their stocks at Portland prices, with only freight added.
Rooms on the corner of First and Ferry Streets, Albany, Oregon. 28tf.

PATENTS
E. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge is made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular. [14:2

CIPHER SENSATION.

LETTER FROM HON. SAM. J. TILDEN.

The Tribune Charges Refuted—The Presidential Vote and the Returning Board Manipulations—Frauds and the Responsibility.

NEW YORK, October 18.

The following is the full text of Mr. Tilden's card in reply to the recent allegations contained in the New York *Tribune* affecting the negotiations by cipher telegrams contemplating the purchase of electoral votes in Florida and South Carolina:

I have read the publication in the *Tribune* of the 8th inst. purporting to be translations of cipher telegrams relating to the canvass of votes in Florida at the Presidential election of 1876, and have looked over those printed in the *Tribune* this morning relating to the canvass in South Carolina. I have no knowledge of the existence of these telegrams, nor any information about them except what has been derived from or since the publication of the *Tribune*. So much for these telegrams generally. I shall speak yet more specifically as to some of them.

First: Those which relate to an offer purporting to have been made in behalf of some members of the State Board of Canvassers of Florida, to give for a pecuniary compensation certificates to the Democratic electors who had been actually chosen.

None of these telegrams, nor any telegrams communicating such an offer, or answering such an offer, or relating to such an offer, was seen by me, translated to me, or the contents of it in any manner made known to me.

I had no knowledge of the existence or purport of any telegram relating to that subject, nor did I believe the fact that such [illegible] certificates [illegible] since I wrote the foregoing, I can speak of them no less definitely and positively. No one of such telegrams, either in cipher or translated, was ever shown to or its contents made known to me. No offer or negotiation in behalf of the State canvassers of South Carolina, or of any of them, or any dealing with any of them, in respect to the certificates to the electors, was even authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me, directly or through any other persons. I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any Returning Board or State canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors, in consideration of promises of office, or money or property—no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such board or with any such member—no attempt to influence the action of any such member or to influence the action of any elector of President or Vice President by such motives—was ever entertained, considered or tolerated by me or by anybody within my influence, by my consent, or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transactions could at any time have come within the range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out.

"A belief will doubtless current that certificates from the State of Florida conforming to the actual vote of the people were in the market. 'I have not the slightest doubt in the world,' said Mr. Salomstall (who was in Florida at the time) in a recent interview with the *Herald*, that that Florida vote could have been bought, if Mr. Tilden had been dishonorable enough to desire it done, for a great deal less than $50,000 or $20,000.

"It was known that either one of the two members who composed a majority of the Florida State canvassers could control its action and give the certificates to the Democrats. Either one of them could settle the Presidential controversy in favor of the Democratic candidates, who lacked but one vote. How accessible to venal inducements they were is shown by the testimony of Mallin, the chairman of the board of State canvassers, in his examination before the Potter committee in June last. He admitted that the true vote of the people of Florida was in favor of the Democratic electors, and that the fact even appeared on the face of the county returns, including among them the true return from Baker county, notwithstanding the great frauds against the Democrats in some of the county returns. He also confessed that in voting to give the certificates to the Republican electors he acted under the influence of promises that he should be rewarded in case Mr. Hayes became President, adding that 'certainly these promises must have had a strong control over my judgment and action.'

"After the certificates of the Louisiana returning board had been repeatedly offered to Mr. Hewitt and others they were given in favor of the Republican electors, who had been rejected by a large majority of the voters, and the members of this returning board now possess the most important federal offices in that State. The pregnant fact always remains that none of these corrupt boards gave their certificates to the Democratic electors, but they all did give them to the Republican electors.

"I had a perfectly formed purpose from which I never deviated in word or act, a purpose which was known to or assumed by all with whom I was in habitual communication. If the Presidency of the United States was to be disposed of by certificates to be won from corrupt returning boards, by any form of venal inducements, whether of offices or money, I was resolved to take no part in the shameful competition, and I took none. The main interest of the victory which resulted in my election was the expectation that through the chief magistracy a system of reform similar to that which had been so accomplished in our metropolis and in our State administration would be achieved in the federal government. For that object it was necessary that I should be untrammeled by any commitment in the choice of men to execute the offices of the government and untrammeled by any obligations to special interests. I had been nominated and I was elected without one limitation to my perfect independence. To have surrendered or compromised the advantages of this position by a degrading competition for returning board certificates would have been to abandon all that made victory desirable, and everything which could have sustained me in the larger struggle that victory would have imposed upon me. I was resolved to go into the Presidential chair in full command of all my resources for usefulness, or not at all.

"While thus abstaining from an ignominious competition for such certificates, I saw these certificates obtained for the Republicans electors, who had not been chosen by the people, and denied to the Democratic electors, who had been chosen by the people. These false and fraudulent certificates, now confessed and proved to have been obtained by corrupt inducements, were afterward made the pretext for taking from the people their rightful choice for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. These certificates were declared, by the tribunal to which Congress had abdicated the action of deciding the count of disputed electoral votes, to be the absolute and indisputable conveyance of title to the chief magistracy of the nation. The State of Florida, which had united all her executive, legislative and judicial powers to testify to Congress, long before the count, who were her genuine agents, which had by statute caused a re-canvass, the issue of new certificates, and a formal, sovereign authentication of the right of the true electors to deposit the votes entitled to be counted, was held to be incapable of communicating to Congress a fact which everybody then knew and which cannot now be disputed. Congress, though vested by the constitution with no authority to count the electoral votes, though unrestricted either as to the time when it should receive evidence or as to the nature of that evidence, and though subject to no appeal from its decision, was declared to have no power to guide its own count by any information it could obtain, or by any authority which it might accept from the wronged and betrayed State whose vote was about to be falsified. The monstrous conclusion was thus reached that the act of one man holding the deciding vote in a board of State canvassers (for without his concurrence the frauds of the other returning boards would have failed); in giving certificates known at the time—and now by himself confessed to have been false and fraudulent, and confessed to have been obtained by the promise of office—certificates whose character was known months before Congress could begin the count—must prevail over all the remedial powers of the State of Florida and of the Congress of the United States combined, and must dispose of the chief magistracy of this republic.

S. J. TILDEN.

[Reno Gazette.]

A GODLY TRIUMPH.

A Reonite, corrupted by a recent visit to Bodie, is ruining his soul by the relation of a sinful anecdote concerning Cherokee Jack, a Bodieau gambler, and a clergyman of that place. The parson was asking for subscriptions looking to the erection of a church for the ornamentation of the Bodie landscape, and entered a saloon, where the gambler was seated at a table, stirring a hot whisky. The parson hailed him in this style:

"Mr. Jack, you are an ungodly, but, I believe, a generous man. Will you contribute something to the erection of a church in our midst?"

The gamblesome one thought deeply for a time, consumed half his punch and made reply:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, parson. You were one of the boys yourself onst, I've been told. Suppose we play a game of seven up to see whether I give you $10 or nothing?"

A light, born of the recollection of other days, gleamed in the eyes of the holy man, and he lifted up his voice and cried aloud:

"It's a whack!"

They sat them down, these two, the godly and the sinful man, and cut for deal. The parson won and turned up a jack.

"Count one for the Lord," spoke the parson, and the Cherokee begged.

"I'll give you one," said his reverence.

"It goes," said Jack.

"And that makes one for the devil," quoth the parson. But behold, when at the end of the deal he took account of that which had come into his net and spake:

"High, low, and the game added to my friend the Jack, scores four for the Lord."

"I'm bucking agin a game that the devil can't help a fellow in," complained Cherokee, as the parson scored three on the next deal and went out. "When the feller you're playin' with puts the prayer hoodoo on the keards," he added, as he handed over the $10, "there ain't no show for such as me."

"I try hard, your honor, to be honest," said a poor fellow in our courthouse the other day, "but sometimes it seems as though a man couldn't be honest, unless he stole the money to be honest with."

"A man and a brother" has discovered that there is a difference between the tick of a bed and the tick of a watch, viz.: The tick of a watch is on the inside, while the tick of a bed is on the outside.

THE STORY OF SOME GIRLS.

This truthful story is about some particular girls that Erastus Baily of somewhere out in Michigan had on hand. There were six of Mr. Bailey's girls, all daughters, and willing to be married, as the old gentlemen was willing they should be. He had put them on the matrimonial market in one sweet bunch, utterly regardless of expense in way of curl papers, store frizzes, hooks-and-eyes, and hair-pins; they were displayed before young men, and middle-aged men and all kinds of men, on all kinds of occasions, but none of Mr. Bailey's six daughters fished for a husband with any kind of luck; not one of them made a catch. Other men's daughters went off like hot cakes it seemed to Mr. Bailey, although neither he nor his girls could see any reason why men should be so miserably stupid. Bailey's girls were everywhere and yet no man ever went where they were; they were offered free of cost to anybody who would take them off the old man's hands, but nobody seemed to want cheap girls with red hair and pug noses. It will probably never be found out how the idea came to strike Mr. Bailey, but he finally resolved to withdraw his girls from the market, and gave notice that not one of them would listen to any kind of an offer of marriage. Only philosophers will know why he settled upon this remarkable course as this, but he was himself a philosopher. Mr. Bailey consulted with his six red-headed girls and then went down town and told everybody that he had put a stop to all fooling around his daughters; that he had locked them up and would stay at home with a club to keep the boys off if less determined measures failed. The effect was immediate and tremendous. In two days some of the boys began to watch when the old man left the house, and then they slid in to see his pug-nosed daughters, but they always slid out a few minutes before pa came home. When Mr. Bailey was told of these things he put a padlock on the gate, and the boys jumped over the fence, rather liking the romance of the thing. In two weeks one of the girls lowered herself from a second story window, ran off with one of the boys and got married. Old Mr. Bailey tore around in a dreadful way before the public, put some iron bars across the windows to prevent the escaping of any more girls, and congratulated himself on his cuteness. In another ten days the second girl had got off in some manner utterly inexplicable and came back with a husband, and a third settled herself for better or for worse with a bank cashier only a little while further on.

This is all the matrimony that had occurred in that family at last advices, but the old gentleman is waiting with abundant hope that the other girls will glide noiselessly out through the cellar or fly out the chimney and climb the fences and get married. With three girls on his hands still he has bought a shotgun and chained an unusual ferocious dog in the back yard and put an extra bolt on the back door. He gives regular warning of these things all over town every day—and hopes for the worst. It will certainly be realized, for everybody knows as well as Mr. Bailey, that when you lock up anything there are always lots of people waiting for a chance to break in and carry it off; and this always works the more so with a girl than anything else. A man who wouldn't steal your purse doesn't have any scruples about carrying off your girl. There is probably no moral in this story, but it is an enduring lesson to all fathers; lock up your daughters.—*Philadelphia Times.*

WHEN TO PAINT HOUSES.

Paint applied to the exterior of buildings in autumn or winter will endure twice as long as when applied in early summer or hot weather. In the former it dries slowly, and becomes hard, like glazed surface, not easily affected afterward by the hot weather, or worn off by the beating storms. But in very hot weather, the oil soaks in the wood at once, leaving the lead nearly dry and ready to crumble off. This last difficulty, however, might in a measure be guarded against, though at an increased expense, by first going over the surface with raw oil. Furthermore, by painting in cold weather the annoyance of small flies, which invariably collect during the warm season on fresh paint, is avoided. As an offset to this there is a trouble with slow drying paint—it is that the dust, which always will collect upon exposed surfaces, will keep collecting as long as the paint is not dry, and stick to it, so that to obtain a smooth surface, free from adhering dust, it is necessary to secure quick drying. This is especially the case when varnishing. We have often been disappointed, and no doubt so have many others, that the varnish used to dry so slowly that dust had time to settle on it before it became hard.

NEVER GET ANGRY.

It does no good. Some sins have a seeming compensation or apology—a present gratification of some sort—but anger has none. It is really a torment, and when the storm of passion has cleared away it leaves one to see that he has been a fool, and has made himself a fool in the eyes of others too. An angry man adds nothing to the welfare of society. He may do some good but more hurt. Heated passions make him a fire-brand, and it is a wonder that it does not kindle flames of discord on every hand. Without much sensibility, and often bereft of reason, he speaketh like the piercing of a sword, and his tongue is an arrow shot out. He is a bad element in any community, and his removal would furnish occasion for a day of thanksgiving. Since, then, anger is useless, needless, disgraceful, without the least apology, and found only in the bosom of fools, why should it be indulged in at all?

PRESIDENTS.

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after the event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived ten years; age 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age, 90.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801, lived 25 years; age, 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age, 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age, 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age, 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age, 68.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age, 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived 1 month; age, 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age, 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845, lived 4 years; age, 54,
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age, 66.
13. Millard Fillmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age, 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age, 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age, 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1½ months; age, 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 10 years; age, 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inaugurations as Presidents.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

Some months since the following incident of the late war was related in the *News*: Mr. James R. Moore, of Morgantown, North Carolina, on one occasion went out in front of our lines to give some water to a wounded Yankee who was lying in a helpless condition upon the ground but lately occupied by the Federal forces and from which they had recently been driven. The man was crying piteously for water, and the bullets were rattling around from both armies. Moore said he intended to risk the exposure to do a deed of mercy and went out to him. He proved to be a captain of a Philadelphia regiment, who was profuse with thanks, and offered Moore his gold watch, which the gallant Confederate declined. He begged for his name that he might, if he survived the war, remember him. This he wrote down in his memorandum book. The captain recently wrote here to see if Moore was living—said he was rich, but dying of consumption, and wanted to provide for Moore in his will. Mr. Moore wrote to him and received a friendly reply, telling him there were ten thousand dollars set apart for his use, to be paid in installments of two thousand dollars each. The federal officer has since died, and the other day the first payment of two thousand dollars was received. Truly "tis "good to give even a cup of cold water in the right spirit."—*Raleigh (N. C.) News.*

OUTDONE BY A BOY.

A lad in Boston, rather small for his years, works in an office as errand boy for four gentlemen who do business there. One day the gentlemen were chaffing him about being so small, and said to him,

"You will never amount to much; you never can do much business; you are too small." The little fellow looked at them.

"Well," said he, "small as I am, I can do something which none of you four men can do."

"Ah, what is that?" said they.

"I don't know as I ought to tell you," he replied. But they were anxious to know, and urged him to tell what he could do that none of them were able to do.

"I can keep from swearing!" said the little fellow. There was some blushes on four manly faces, and there seemed to be very little anxiety for further information on the point.

STAND BACK AND GIVE HIM ROOM.

A young lady in a neighboring town has sent us a basket of luscious fruit. She was once one of our accomplished girls, who commanded respect and admiration wherever she went. Though many sands have fallen from the hour-glass of the silent Angel since she moved from our midst, and all things, save God's own holy fires that sentinel nightly in burning beauty the hill of heaven, are marked and marred with the shocks of doom, still a cheerful welcome is extended to her by all, with the hope that her skies may always glow with supernatinted rainbows, and that the hereafter, which looms up before us all, may be garlanded, not with thorns, but roses bright, as those which erst did bloom on Judean hills. —Knoxville *Tribune.*

"EMILY, how do you do?" "I'm very well, Julia; I celebrated my wooden wedding last week." "You! Why, I didn't know you were married. How did you celebrate?" "By marrying a blockhead."

SHALL THE FARMER BE EDUCATED?

Although it has been said that every farmer should not try to be a geologist, meteorologist, chemist, etc., or study medicine to be his own doctor, or law to make it unnecessary to employ a lawyer, or theology with the sole view of doing his own preaching, still there is little doubt that all general information, and the more exact the better, has a tendency, if well applied, to be useful to the farmer's best interests. Every cultivator desires to gather from the soil, at small expense, large crops, with as little injury as possible to the source of production. He cannot do this without being familiar with the general principles in the various departments of his profession and understanding most thoroughly the art of agriculture. The men who grow crops well must understand the nature of soils, which includes more research than would enable him to arrive at the conclusion that one is sandy and another clayey, etc. Also, if he would market his crops to best advantage, and properly attend to the multitude of affairs that accumulate about the farmer of to-day, he must possess some knowledge beyond the common branches of reading, writing and arethmetic. What kind of an education, then should the farmer have? Whatever other opinions they may entertain in regard to the famer's education, all will agree that one of the most essential branches of that education shall be a thorough training in business affairs. This, more than any other one thing will fit him for the various and many-side, tranactions of his busy life. It is necessary that he should be a man of business as well as a producer. It is, then, to be regarded as a hopeful sign of the times that so many of our farmers' sons are educating themselves thoroughly in business affairs. It is a guarantee that in future they will take a higher standing, and be more independent and self-reliant.

WHAT THE GRANGE HAS DONE.

Before the days of the grange, farmers knew but little concerning the first cost of the most common articles they use. The difference between buying for cash or credit is one of the things we are beginning to learn. So, too, of large quantities or small. Certain manufacturers would not sell a dozen plow points at a time for cash, for any less than a single one on credit. Shrewd but honest dealers are not backward about seeking the grange trade and making it an object for farmers to buy for cash, and in large quantities. Life and fire insurance associations, on some plan that will keep their highest officers out of the penitentiaries, and their patrons out of poor houses, have also become necessary. The difference between paying actual losses, and necessary expenses, is getting to be understood. These associations are already among the most successful and practical grange enterprises. A little effort is all that is necessary to increase their usefulness many fold. While it would be impossible to predict the future of our order, too much attention cannot be given to the performance of its present requirements.—*Farmer's Friend.*

TEN RULES FOR FARMERS.

1. Take good papers and read them.
2. Keep an account of farm operations.
3. Do not leave implements scattered over the farm exposed to snow, rain and heat.
4. Repair tools and buildings, at a proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent three fold expenditure of money and time.
5. Use money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery because it is cheap.
6. See that fences are well repaired, and cattle not grazing in the meadows, grain fields or orchards.
7. Do not refuse correct experiments, in a small way, of many new things.
8. Plant fruit trees, care well for them, and get good crops.
9. Practice economy by giving stock shelter during the winter, also good food, taking out all that is unhound, half rotton, or mouldy.
10. Do not keep tribes of dogs and cats around the premises, who eat more in a month than they are worth in all their lifetime.

POISON IN THE WALLPAPER.

When the parent went into the parlor to look for his newspaper, he came suddenly upon his daughter and her young man, with their faces so tightly glued to each other that they didn't note his entry.

"Ahem!" he observed.

The twain started, and came to the light with faces that bore every appearance of having just been drawn out of a furnace.

"Anything the matter?" grimly asked the old gentleman.

"I think we must have fainted," said she in a whisper.

"Humph: What made you faint?" he inquired suspiciously.

This was such a poser that she sank back exhausted, leaving her companion to carry them safely forth. With an awful wrench at his faculties, he gulped out:

"I think there must be poison in the wallpaper."

The old gentleman collapsed.

How many rays of sunlight are about us if we would only open our windows and let them in.

Kind words are better than gold, and the voice of a friend has saved many a man from ruin.

ADVERTISING is a good thing, but when a prominent grocer recently carried to a funeral an umbrella on which was painted conspicuously the business of his house, and held it over the clergymen's head while he read the prayers, the by-standers thought that he was running the tihng into the ground.

ROYAL ANNUITIES.

The British parliament has just voted Prince Arthur, the third son of Queen Victoria, who is now known as the Duke of Connaught, an annuity of $50,000 a year for life, on the occasion of his marriage with a German princess. The vote was opposed by a small group of members, on the ground that the revenues of England are already heavily charged with large annuities for the royal family.

Some idea of the costs of royalty may be got from the sums thus yearly paid to Queen Victoria and her children and relatives out of the treasury. The Queen herself gets about $2,000,000 besides the revenue of the Duchess of Lancaster, which yields her $200,000 more. The Prince of Wales has, including his revenue from Cornwall (of which he is Duke), $550,000 a year, and the Princess of Wales $50,000.

The Duke of Edinburgh receives $125,000; the Duke of Connaught already receives $72,000, and will have, by the parliamentary vote $50,000 more on his marriage. Prince Leopold and the Princess of Prussia (the queen's oldest daughter) have $40,000 each; and the other daughters—the Princesses Alice, Helena and Louise—have $30,000 a year each.

Thus Great Britain pays the queen's family no less than $3,220,000 with which to keep up their state and splendor. Besides this sum the queen's half sister, her aunt, the Duchess of Cambridge, her cousins, Princess York and the Duke of Cambridge, get $100,000 more between them.

MISCELLANEOUS BENEVOLENCE.

Among the thousand and one articles sent to Memphis by the benevolent souls of the country, for the relief of the fever sufferers, many are most useless for the people, some of them ludicrously so. Some of these the Memphis *Avalanche* thus instances: "A sealskin victorine; a dozen double-lined buckskin gloves, that would be useful in Alaska; a dozen or more of beautiful chemises, embroidered handsomely on the outer edges, at top and bottom, the latter though bright and clean, evidently second hand. Some good pious woman had stripped herself to the bone to give aid and comfort to our sick, destitute and dying people. God bless her, say we. There were boxes of shoes, too, of all sizes, shades and proportions. There were slippers sufficient to supply all the ministers who ever flourished on these bluffs." Says the *Avalanche*: "So much of this stuff is so utterly useless, that we must laugh at the donor's lack of knowledge of our wants, but when we think of the generous spirit that has prompted these liberal donations, we feel more like crying."

JEWS.

The editor of the London *Truth* is a Jew, and a very able one, and he makes the following remarks: "I have never understood the touchingness of Jews at being called Jews, even when the term is used rather as a designation of race, than opprobriously. I see nothing to be particularly ashamed of, or to be particularly proud of, in being a Jew. In England, Jews have a great advantage over Christians, because while they have the advantage of being Englishmen, they also have the advantage of belonging to a powerful fraternity; bound together like Freemasons, ever ready to support any of its members. No people are more exclusive than the Jews, and no people have more marked traits of character. Let an Englishman and a Jew have the same fortune and the latter will spend more than the former. Out of business they are more ostentatious, more liberal and more charitable than Christians. I would rather, with an eye to my own interest, do business with a Christian, than a Jew; but were I a beggar, I would rather beg of a Jew than a Christian.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mme. Nilsson's recent loss amounts to $200,000.

Victor Hugo shows signs of failing. He has taken to writing poetry.

Don Giuseppe Pecci brother of the Pope, has been raised to the prelacy.

Delfosse, the Belgian Minister at Washington, has been captured by an American belle, and the wedding will take place this winter.

Dr. Brown, of Rockport, Kentucky, will wear his hair long for a couple of years. He has sworn not to cut it until a Democratic President is elected.

Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India, is an incessant worker. The position he occupies is, however, a very laborious one, and none of the toil is superfluous.

Dr. Carver intends to make a tour of Europe, Australia and Africa. He will then return to California and retire from public life.

Lydia Squinn, the last lineal descendant of the famous Indian King Philip, is still living at New Bedford, Mass, and although 83 years of age, is still bright and vigorous.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, is a rigid teetotaler and firmly refused, in his great pain and exhaustion after the recent runaway accident, to taste the wine prescribed to him by his doctors.

WHAT TO TEACH THE GIRLS.

Teach them self reliance.
Teach them to make bread.
Teach them to make shirts.
Teach them not to paint and powder.
Teach them to wear thick, warm shoes.
Teach them how to make their own dresses.
Teach them to wear calico dresses, and do it like a queen.
Teach them accomplishments—music, painting, drawing—if you have money enough of your own to do it with.
Teach them the essentials of life—truth, honesty, uprightness—and and ates suitable time let them marry.