STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

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

W. G. PIPER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
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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v8n2tf.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CORVALLIS, OREGON.
—o—
Special attention to collection of accounts.
☞Office one door South of Fishers Brick.☜
v9n30y1.

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ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
In Froman's brick, up stairs.

D. R. N. BLACKBURN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
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☞ Collections a specialty. ap21.

J. K. WEATHERFORD,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter.
☞Office in Briggs' Building. [14:2

R. ARNOLD, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician.
ALBANY, OREGON.
OFFICE HOURS FROM 10 TO 12 AND from 2 to 4, Chonic Diseases and Surgery a Specialty. n10tf.

H. J. BOUGHTON, M. D.,
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.
☞Office in Dr. Henton's Drug Store. v12n7tf

G. W. WILCOX,
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. n08tf.

DR. E. O. SMITH,
DENTIST
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 Plummer's Drug Store. Residence on the street leading to the depot, at the crossing of the Canal.
13:29tf

C. C. Kelly, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE ON LYON Street, No. 353, near the depot.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office hours, day and night. [8-m3

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

W. P. Smith, M. D.
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 such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 25 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 absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, and stiffness engendered 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. v12n40

WILLERT & BUSCH,
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. v10n36tf

STAR BAKERY
AND
PROVISION STORE!
CONRAD MYER, 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.1tf.

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 Front and Ferry Streets, Albany, Oregon. 28tf.

PATENTS.
F. 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. [14:12

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27th, 1878.

The return of the swallows in spring-time is not hailed with greater delight than Washingtonians manifest at the approach of a new session of Congress. Aside from the material interests which boarding-house keepers and tradesmen have at stake in the presence here of three or four hundred Congressmen and Senators, with the crowd that follows in their train, it is with all residents a question of entertainment. Congress is our menagerie. Theaters do not thrive here because six months in the year we have a better show free of cost. When Shakespeare wrote, "the play's the thing," he had never seen an American House of Representatives on one of its lively days. So here we are getting ready to greet our returning favorites. The work of cleaning, renovating and fixing up, has been in progress at the Capitol building for some time, until everything is now nearly in readiness. The subject of ventilation has received some attention, but no great improvement has been made. Every session we hear of Congressmen injured in health and broken down by the bad atmosphere in which they live while on duty. It really does seem that some means could be devised to properly ventilate this magnificent structure. Yet with all the ills that may be suffered from this cause, there are in my opinion other sources to which many Congressmen's aches and pains may be traced. The lives which some of them live while here render better ventilated stomachs and minds quite as necessary as better ventilated council chambers. No doubt more of their ills come from indulgence in late suppers, wines, bad hours, and the lusts of the flesh generally, than are due to the cause to which they are so often ascribed.

Several members have already arrived and others are coming within a few days. Speaker Randall took possession of his residence on Capitol Hill yesterday. Representatives Stenger, of Pa., and Henckle, of Md., have been here several days. The Hon. Wm. M. Springer, of Illinois, arrived during the week. Mr. Springer is one of the most active Democrats in the House, and has, in a recent interview, expressed himself concerning the late elections. He thinks they point to a union of all the elements opposed to the Republican party in 1880, and the nomination of a Western man who can carry Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Senator Don Cameron has been here this week, and now that he has settled his re-election, he proposes to make some changes among Pennsylvanians holding office under the Government. He interviewed John Sherman about Dr. Lindeman, Director of the Mint, and appears anxious to know how often the Dr. voted, and for whom. Don esteems it important to have the mint presided over by one who is politically sound, regardless of his other quallifications. And with all the rest we have had Zach Chandler here for a few days. Some prejudiced persons always say there is mischief afloat when the old Michigander comes about. After the election Zach telegraphed that "Michigan is now the banner Republican State," though as a matter of fact, it was carried only by a small purality and nowhere near a majority. This reminds the *Post* of a certain historical telegram which read: "Hayes has 185 votes and is elected. Z. Chandler, chairman." There are ugly rumors afloat touching the object of Chandler and Cameron's visit here, involving a scheme to forcibly eject the Democrats from control of the next House on the ground of unfairness of elections in the Southern States. I do not think any such revolutionary attempt will be made. Even if it is contemplated, as reported, the public could not be worked up to the point of sustaining it by any number of fraudulent negro affidavits and Eliza Pinkston stories. Undoubtedly this gang of unscrupulous manipulators is capable of even more desperate and lawless schemes than this, but they must be well backed up to have the slightest show of success. Chandler is reported to have said that "the Democrats wouldn't fight," an opinion based upon the fact that they did let him cheat them once when their majority in the Electoral College was greater than their present majority in the House of Representatives. Let the usupers try it again. Revised returns gave the Democrats 148 members to 133 Republicans and 8 Greenbackers. A majority of 15 over the Republicans and 3 over all.

PHONO.

A WORD---TIT FOR TAT.

It is natural to strike back; but when and where did "a few" of us object to cleanly tables and dresses? It is a simple fact that a farmer cannot keep clean about his work, and if he changes his suit whenever he approaches a table, he is an exception to his class.

We, too, sometimes ape the city folks, and the "hired man" had protected his clothing with a napkin at our own table before we ever heard of Martha. But it did not lessen the absurdity of the thing.

VIXEN.

Why not strike the mean between extremes, and require the boys and hired men to fix up and use napkins on Sundays, and on the holidays? that would suit Vix and perhaps Martha too.

EDS.

Extract from a conjugal dialogue: Husband—"If I were to lose you I never would be such a fool as to marry again." Wife—"If I were to lose you, I would marry again directly." Husband—"My death would be regretted by at least one person." Wife—"By whom?" Husband—"My successor."

HISTORY OF THE 5-20 BONDS.

We are asked to cite the law and the facts for the statement that the 5-20 bonds were first made payable in greenbacks and were subsequently, by an act of Congress, converted into coin bonds, in contradiction of the terms of the original contract. The task is simple, and the subject ought to be fairly understood. The act of Feb. 25, 1862, commonly known as the Legal Tender Act, authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States notes, and declared as follows:

"Such notes shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due the United States except duties of imports, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatsoever, except for *interest on bonds and notes*, which shall be paid in coin and shall also be *lawful money* and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except duties on imports and interest as aforesaid."

The function, range and power of the greenback are thus fully described as "lawful money." The second section of the same act declares:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds, or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, after years, and payable twenty years from date, and bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually."

Not a word in the act refers to the payment of the principal of these bonds, and the first section above cited clearly shows that they were purchasable and redeemable in legal tenders. But if any doubt existed on this point it would be removed by the fifth section, as follows:

"That all duties on imported goods shall be paid in coin, or by notes payable on demand heretofore authorized to be issued and by law receivable in payment of public dues, and the coin so paid shall be set apart as a special fund, and shall be applied as follows: First, to payment in coin of the *interest* on the bonds and notes of the United States."

This coin payment of interest was an inducement which was offered to the investor, though Thaddeus Stevens declared it was the pound of flesh of the extortioner when the country was suffering. It is certain that coin was provided for interest on these bonds, and for nothing else.

The act of June 30, 1864, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, under the following provisions:

"And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, or of any bonds commonly known as five-twenties remaining unsold, at any time, on such terms as he may deem advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or, at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit, issued under any act of Congress."

The act of March 3, 1865, gave the following authority to the Secretary of the Treasury:

"To borrow from time to time on the credit of the United States, in addition to the amount heretofore authorized, any sums not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred millions of dollars, and to issue therefor bonds or Treasury notes of the United States in such form as he may prescribe * * and so much thereof as may be issued in Treasury notes may be convertible into any bonds authorized by this act * * and *the principal or interest, or both* may be made payable in coin or in *other lawful money*.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of any of the bonds or other obligations issued under this act, either in the United States or elsewhere, in such manner and at such rates and under such conditions as he may think advisable for coin, or for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or other representatives of value which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress."

All these bonds were known as five-twenties, the principal of which was payable in lawful money, and the interest alone in coin. Of the three classes, the following were outstanding on June 30, 1868:

Act of Feb. 25, 1862.....	$514,780,500
Act of June 30, 1864....	125,561,300
Act of March 3, 1865....	917,502,800
Total.....	$1,557,844,600

The Pacific Railroad bonds and the Navy Pension Fund bonds, amounting altogether to seventy-eight millions of dollars, and expressly payable in legal tenders, were also outstanding at the time. Fourteen days after Gen. Grant became President, on March 18, 1869, he signed the "act to strengthen the public credit of the United States," by which all these different bonds, and other forms of public debt payable in legal tenders, were advanced enormously in value, for the exclusive benefit of the bond-holding class and at the cost of the taxpayer. The shrewd language of that artful law is worthy of re-production here:

"That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment *in coin* or its equivalent of *all the obligations of the United States* not bearing interest, known as United States notes, and of *all the interest bearing obligations of the United States*, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligation has expressly provided that the same may be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver."

The original bill was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Schneck, of Emma Mine fame, on March 12, 1869, after the Republican majority voted down an amendment of Mr. Thurman in these words:

"*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall apply to the obligations commonly called 5-20 bonds."

This sort of legislation has had much to do in hastening the downfall of the Republican party.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MARKET THE FOWLS.

The time has now arrived when the fowls that have been allowed the freedom of the farm and the privilege of looking out for themselves must be provided with shelter from the rain and the cold, if the owners expect any satisfactory results in the way of profit from them.

The advent of cold weather, with the approaching holidays, brings increased demand and better prices for all kinds of poultry, and of all times it is the most profitable to market the fowls. The spring chickens, if hatched early and well fed, are now full grown and in good condition, and there is no profit in longer carrying any except those to be used as breeding fowls next season. When the time comes when the fowls must be confined in winter quarters, the young cocks of most breeds will quarrel and bully each other. Avoid this by sending them to market at the first good opportunity. Experience has demonstrated that it is more profitable to keep pullets than hens over two years old; therefore the old biddies ought to go, as they don't improve with age.

Do not wait for the local dealer to come around with his cart and buy the fowls at such prices as he chooses to pay, but just before Thanksgiving day select out the very best pullets for breeding purposes, two or three cockerels—it is well to have enough—and let them be broad-breasted, vigorous fellows, and then kill off the rest, dress and pack them nicely, and ship them to some reliable dealer in the nearest city, with instructions to sell for the best price he can.—*Live Stock Journal.*

HOW A SEDENTARY LIFE AFFECTS WOMEN.

The *Popular Science Monthly* remarks that many of the ills and diseases prevalent among women in our day are no doubt traceable to the sedentary mode of life so common among them. The progress of the industrial art has done away with much of the household drudgery to which women were formerly subjected, and the result is in too many cases want of sufficient occupation for needed bodily exercise. It says: "The fruits of this stage of things are strikingly exhibited in certain observations made by the late Dr. Robertson, a Manchester surgeon, who, in his practice as a specialist for womens' diseases, found that in women who themselves perform all their household work there was no trace of certain complaints, that these complaints began to make their appearance in women with one servant, become more pronounced with women who have two servants, or worse still with those who have three servants, and so on. He showed statistically that the deaths from child-birth were four times greater in the cases of women with four servants than those with none. On the other hand, we observed a statement the other day that since the suspension of labor in the mills of New England on account of the panic, many of the female operatives have sought employment as domestics, and as a consequence there is much more sickness among them than there was previously. This would seem to show that housework is not as healthy as labor in cotton and woolen mills.—*Troy Times.*

H.

An old story used to go the rounds with "S" as the initial letter of each word. Here is an extract that will carry terror to an Englishman's heart:

Humphrey Hubbard had heard Hephzibah Huggins humming hymns hilariously, he having helped Hehphzibah homeward, Humphrey hankered hugely, harboring handsome Hephzibab heartwise. He had high hawthorn hedges hiding his handsome house, harnessed horses hauling harrows, he hoeing hills, helping herdsmen, hewing hemlocks, hacking hemp harvesting hops, hunting hawks, hurting hatching hens. Hephzibah, hopeful housekeeper, hemming handkerchiefs, hoarded honey hitherto hived, heeled hose having holes, handled harpsichord harmoniously; happy Hephzibae. Her honest homely happiness hit Humphrey heavily. He hovered, handsomely habited, hinting humbly how Hephzibah had harried his heart. Hephzibah honored his hearty homage. Hating, however, haphazard haste, Hephzibah hung her head, halting, hemming, hawing, hoping Humphrey had harmless habits; hypocritical, hesitating Hephzibah! He held her hand hopefully, hungrily humoring her. Happily, Hephzibah heeded her hirsute hero. Hymen hitched Humphrey Hubbard, Hephzibah Higgings, he hugging her, happily hysterical! Henceforth husband helped housewife hop hornpipes, holding honeymoon holiday, hardly hearing harlequins howling hallelujahs, hailing house, warming. Ha! ha! ho! ho!

IN Louisiana, the colored people generally voted with the Democrats. At New Orleans hundreds of the most influential colored men stood at the polls all day and worked heartily for the Democratic ticket. The result cannot be attributed to bull-dosing, as there was no canvass, on account of the yellow fever, and those who voted did so voluntarily. The Charlestown *News and Courier* says that many of the polls in South Carolina the colored men came up by the hundred and voted the straight Democratic ticket.

THE FIAT FALLACY.

The late elections have pronounced most unmistakably against the fiat and irredeemable paper fallacies which, at one time, seemed to be taking a strong hold upon the minds of our people in certain sections of the country. There is no power on earth that can legislate value into paper which does not actually represent value of some kind. We might just as well attempt to legislate up or down the value of wheat or cotton. The markets of the world always have and always will regulate the value of merchandise. The assertion that a government, by merely writing upon a piece of paper, "This is a Dollar," can make it a dollar, is all moonshine. The idea is only a hollow fallacy that the people are beginning to comprehend, and upon which most of the States of the Union have already stamped their disapproval.

A gold or silver dollar is worth a dollar because it actually costs a dollar's worth of labor to dig it out of the earth. A piece of paper which actually represents a gold or silver dollar, or anything of equal actual value, is a dollar because it will always and under all circumstances command a dollar's worth of labor.

Col. Ingersoll has well observed: "If the government can make money, why doesn't it make all it wants, instead of going round with a bayonet and collecting taxes of poor men? * * * It is like the sun going round to borrow light from a penny candle."

Have the irredeemable greenbackers forgotton the history of the Continental paper money of which it took a whole handful to buy a good dinner. The people of Buenos Ayres, in South America, have just been trying their hand at *fiat* money. A newspaper published at the capitol city of that country advertises its price at $30 per month paper money—*fiat* script. The same paper tells us that it takes from $500 to $800 of their money, at the present time, to buy a suit of clothes. The following advertisement, from the columns of a late number of the Buenos Ayres *Herald* speaks for itself:

A FINE LINE OF CHILDREN'S SUITS at $150 and upwards. New and choice designs in cravats at $20 each. Collars at $20 per dozen. Underclothing at from $100 to $200 per suit.

The same paper quotes gold and silver dollars in its financial columns at $31.95 in currency. Money is money the world over, and the price of every article of merchandise, everywhere will be regulated by the relation which it bears to some gold or silver unit, which is known and universally acknowledged in the markets of the world. A man cannot get something for nothing any more than he can lift himself by his boot straps.—*S. F. Journal of Commerce.*

A POLITICIAN ON FARMING.

It is hard to tell why a politician should talk politics at an agricultural fair, and yet talk agriculture on his own farm, but it seems to be the way. Ex-Secretary Chandler was visited by a lot of politicians recently on his ewn farm home, and he took the occasion to say a few things to them they do not often hear. A correspondent who was present, says that he had something wise to say about farming, as well as something significant about politics, when he addressed his neighbors at his farm in Michigan not long ago. He declares that farming is not only the oldest, but the most respectable occupation known to man. "If I had a boy to-day," he exclaimed, "I would rather put him on an eighty-acre lot that had never had a plow or ax upon it than place him in the best government office in the land!" Agricultural papers will please copy the remark, and farmers' lads who are growing up dissatisfied with country life, and who cannot overcome a restless desire to go to a city and enter a profession, will do well to remember it. "Make your homes pleasant," continued the ex-Secretary, make them so attractive that your sons and daughters will love their homes better than any other place on God's earth. Make this business of farming so agreeable that your sons will see that it is the most healthful and profitable occupation in which they can engage. Build good houses and buy good implements. Don't get an old cracked cook-stove, but put in a good range. In fact, have every convenience that you can, so that your wives and daughters will deem it a pleasure to perform their household work. In this way you can bring up your sons and daughters on the farm, but when you make the home repulsive, you drive them into clerkships and other mental positions, when they ought to be God's annointed lords of creation. These are plain words but they are crammed with good sense.

NECESSITY OF LEISURE TO BUSINESS MEN.

For the man of business, I hold that along with the courage which makes him refuse to do what he cannot do well, there should be the element which is but the spirit of order and courage combined, of resolute reserve of leisure. It is a necessity for every man of business to have a city of refuge, to have and guard jealously some period of each day which shall be consecrated to leisure—the leisure of books, or of gentle society, or of nature or of worship. The last is essential, the others are grateful aids. In this shelter he has a chance to set his watch by the heavenly bodies, and when he issues forth, into whatever thicket of men or affairs he may plunge, he will at any rate be himself and not the slave of necessity.—*Saturday Afternoon.*

A North Carolina paper says of an official: "His mule threw him, dragged him some distance, and but for a rotten saddle-girth would have caused a vacancy in the office he now so acceptably fills."

"Is that marble?" said a gentleman, pointing to a bust of Kentucky's great statesman, recently in a New York store. "No, sir; that is Clay," replied the dealer.

OUR MOISTURE.

Editor Democrat:

Sir, as we live in a country which has the reputation of being moist, to speak mildly, and which reputation is held up as a drawback to emigration to this State, I herewith send you an extract from a work on "House Drainage and Water Service," by a Mr. Bayless of New York, which, I believe, very nearly proves that the moist reputation of Oregon should be its greatest recommendation:

"Water is an almost universal solvent. As it falls through the air it dissolves the gasses that are in the atmosphere. Rain water is the nearest approach we have in nature to pure water, but it generally contains ammonia and carbonic acid, and has been found to hold in solution even sulphate of lime and organic matter of animal and vegetable origin. In Paris it has been found to contain traces of iodine and phosphoric acid. Rain water collected near the sea always shows traces of chlorides. In cities and their vicinity rain water is usually more impure than in other places. The first rain that falls during a storm is more impure than that which falls afterward, since the first washes the impurities out of the air. Dr. Dana states that after long-continued observation and analysis he has become assured that nearly all the salts of the ocean are found in rain water—of course in minute quantity. The amount of solid matter in rain water he estimates at 1.603 grains per gallon. This is a very small quantity, but from this basis he estimates that one inch of rainfall yields about one grain of solid matter per square foot, which is equal to 6.268 pounds per acre. These figures mount up rapidly when he states that at the rate of 30 inches annual rainfall on the district included in the 12,077 acres of Lake Cochituate and its drainage land, there are deposited 2,270,959 pounds of salt. Thus the trifling quantity of solid matter in the rain becomes a very great estimate in the aggregate."

With such a showing as the above, of which there can be no doubt of its correctness, of the amount of fertilizing agents which are deposited by every shower of rain that falls upon the earth, what an immense amount of fertilization is going on in our valley of *Webfoot* or Willamette, whichever you please, every winter. Instead of being frozen up as they are so frequently for months on the Atlantic seaboard, and the States of the great Northwest, we are, as it were, enjoying a continued spring from the time of the first fall of rain to the end of seed time, and all that is needed to render farming the most profitable employment a man can follow in this valley, is a proper system of fallowing and the rotation of crops, with an intelligent system of drainage.

VINX.

RIB TICKLERS.

Joint education—Gymnastics.

Country seat—A milking stool.

An actor ought to be a happy man; his work is all play.

Does a man consider a woman a poem when she is a verse to him.

What State is high in the middle and round at both ends? O-hi-o.

Why is your nose in the middle of your face? Because it's the scenter.

A modern surgical operation—To take the cheek out of a young man.

Why cannot a medical man ever be "wideawake?" Because he's always dozing.

"Why is the earth like a school black-board?" "Because the children of men multiply upon the face of it."

Why are the pimples on a drunkard's face like the cuts in a witty London newswaper? They are illustrations of *punch.*

Somebody says, "A wife should be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed." A scamp adds, "and without any sauce."

William Rowe was arrested in a western town the other day for beating his wife with a hoe—as if a man hadn't a right to hoe his own Rowe.

If it was not good for Adam to live single when there was not a woman on earth, how very criminally guilty are old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls!

Hi! where did you get them trousers? asked an Irishman of a man who happened to be passing with a pair of remarkably short trousers on. "I got them where they grew," was the indignant reply. "Then be me conscience," said Paddy, you've "pulled them a year too soon."

HARD TO PLEASE.

When a greenback dollar bill was worth just 37 cents, the Republicans said it was *honest money*, and denounced the man who declined to take it at 100 cents as a disloyal copperhead. Now, when that greenback dollar is worth 99½ cents, the same Republicans affirm it is not "honest money" and denounce the man who says otherwise as a repudiationist. Some people always were hard to please, anyhow.

"MY dear, what shall we name our babe?" said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith, the other day. "Why, hux, I've settled on Peter." "Peter! I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt!" "Well then call him Salt Peter."

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[Not by Wiliam Morris, but by the Graphic.]

THE WRATH OF JASON.

Some months prior to the unfortunate accident in the rolling-mill, whereby Uncle Jason was so suddenly and unexpectedly launched into the mysterious beyond, Spikes was at his desk in the mill-office, when a great noise and controversy was heard out-side, as follows:

"Is you gwine to fill de contrac'?"

"Who you call contrap? I done black de shoe."

"I ax, is you gwine to carry out de 'greement? You h'ar me?"

"Go way, old man. I'se got no time to fool wid you. Ef you hab dat shoe shine up you has to pay extra."

"Boy, ef you rouse de lion in Jason, he cotch you by dem ears of y'ears and brush de ground wid you."

"Who kin?"

"Dat's me; dat's who kin."

"You kin?"

"Jes h'ar dat W'ginny Simmon talk to Jason ob de blue grass? I ax you, boy, fur de las' time in dis waleob tears, is you gwine to shine de shoe?"

"I done shine de shoe—"

"I ax you once mo', ef you's gwine to comply wid the understandin'? Kase Jason's pizen, an' ef he lay dis han' on you, it waxinate you so dat you mudder 'low she's no 'lation wid you. Dat's my song."

What reply, if any, was made to the threat and peroration was not audible. A scuffling ensued, followed by a sound similar to that produced by a street-sweeping machine when in motion. And when Spikes looked out, he saw Uncle Jason apparently busily engaged in examining the ventilation beneath a pile of pine boards which stood inside the mill, near the door, and heard him mutter:

"Ef dar police stan' cl'ar for fo' minit mo' dat pert boy's mudder was a widderless orphin, an' de coromer hab a cash job to find out what 'ticular misery spoil de chile, o' my name ain't Jason, and I ain't no Baptis'."

[Philadelphia Enquirer.]

A PIECE OF ELEPHANTINE SURGERY.

During the blow on Wednesday morning, a large lantern on top of of the elephant house in the Zoological Garden was demolished, and pieces of the heavy glass fell into the cage occupied by the elephants. The female elephant in walking around the inclosure trod on one of the fragments, and, being in her bare feet, received a painful wound. She set up a howl that made the roar of the storm seem the sighing of a zephyr by contrast. Her companion was found to be comforting her as well as he could by trying to roar louder than she did, and by letting a half-pint tear of sympathy now and then roll down his trunk, which was wound tenderly around the wounded leg of the prostrate beast. Dr. Henry C. Chapman, surgeon of the Zoological Society, was summoned. She was secured by ropes and thrown on her side, on a bed of straw, treatment which evoked from her some extra efforts in the roaring line. When Dr. Chapman began to probe softly around the wound with a lancet, however, she showed anlephant's instinctive respect for a friend by ceasing her bellowing and holding the injured foot perfectly still. Dr. Chapman successfully removed the fragment of glass, stopped the flow of blood from the wound, and in a few minutes the huge beast was again on her feet, looking as amiable as a lamb.

EGGS FROM DIFFERENT BREEDS OF POULTRY.

Fanny Field a lady correspondent of the Ohio *Farmer*, says "after repeated experiments with different varieties of fowls, and comparisons with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

Light Brahamas and Partridge Cochins—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Dark Bramhs—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black White, and Buff Cochins—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Plymouth Rocks—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

La Fleche—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Black Spanish—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Leghorns—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—egg, 9 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Polish—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 120 per ammun.

Bantams—eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of food consumed by each variety."

SOME PRACTICAL REMARKS.

A girl that is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her until she is ten, twelve, fifteen or eighteen years of age, says the *Lady's Journal*, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no-mistakes, because when a child makes mistakes and has to correct them, it is then on the way toward knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes itself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing itself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with its food; and is watched and never watches itself, and is kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might as well be a tallow-candle, perfectly straight, and solid, and comely and unvital; and good for nothing but to be burned up.