STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

CLAIB H. STEWART.

BUSINESS OFFICE—In Democrat Building on Broadalbin Street.

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.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 wk	1 m.	3 m	6m	1 yr
1 Inch	1 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
2 "	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
3 "	3 00	6 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
4 "	4 00	7 00	12 50	18 00	27 00
¼ Col	6 00	9 00	15 00	25 00	35 00
⅓ "	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00	45 00
½ "	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 "	15 00	20 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

Special business notices in Local Columns 2? cents per line. Regular local notices 10 cents per line.

For legal and transient advertisements $1 00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

VOL. XVII. ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1882. NO 33.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. FLINN. G. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
FLINN & CHAMBERLAIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Albany, Oregon.
Office in Foster's Brick Block. v15n18tf.

R. S. STRAHAN. L. BILYEU.
STRAHAN & BILYEU,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW
Albany, Oregon.
PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF this State. They give special attention to collections and probate matter. Office in Foster's new brick. 49tf

L. H. MONTANYE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
Notary Public.
Albany, Oregon.
Office upstairs, over John Briggs' store, 1st street. v14n23tf

J. K. WEATHERFORD,
(NOTARY PUBLIC,)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS OF THE State. Special attention given to collections and probate matter.
Office in Odd Fellow's Temple. [14:2

J. C. POWELL. W. R. BILYEU
POWELL & BILYEU,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
And Solicitors in Chancery,
ALBANY, - - - OREGON.
Collections promptly made on all points. Loans negotiated on reasonable terms.
Office in Foster's Brick. v14n19tf.

T. P. HACKLEMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office up stairs in the Odd Fellow's Temple. v13n50

F. M. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
LEBANON OREGON.
Will practice in all the courts of the State. Prompt attention given to collections, conveyances and examination of Titles. Probate business a speciality. v12n30tf.

J. A. YANTIS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
CORVALLIS, OREGON.
—o—
Will practice in all the Courts of the State
Office in the Court House
v10n29y1.

GEORGE W. BARNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Notary Public,
PRINEVILLE, OREGON.
Collections promptly made on all points.

C. H. HEWITT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ALBANY, OREGON.
WILL practice in all courts of the State, and give special attention to collections. Office in O'Toole's Block.

E. R. SKIPWORTH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
WILL practice in all courts of the State. All business intrusted to me promptly attended to.
Office in O'Toole's Block, Broadalbin Street, 45y1 *Albany, Oregon.*

E. G. JOHNSON, M. D.,
HOMEOPATHIC
Physician and Surgeon.
Albany, Oregon.
Office in Froman's Brick, two doors East of Conner's Bank. u10

LEWIS STIMSON'S
LIVERY AND FEED STABLE.
First class vehicles, fine horses, good feed, accommodating proprietors and reasonable charges. Give them a call. Stables near Revere House. 6y1.

DR. E. O. HYDE,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office at
SCIO, OREGON.
jm2m3m

E. W. LANGDON & CO.,
DRUGGISTS.
Books, Stationery and Toilet Articles, A Large Stock and Low Prices.
CITY DRUG STORE,
2y1 ALBANY, OREGON.

FOSHAY & MASON,
—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—
Druggists and Booksellers,
ALBANY, OREGON.
v16n41tf

REVERE HOUSE,
Corner First and Ellsworth Albany, Oregon.
Chas. Pfeiffer, Prop'r.
This new Hotel is fitted up in first class style. Tables supplied with the best the market affords. Spring Beds in every Room. A good Sample Room for Commercial Travelers.
Free Coach to and from the Hotel. 23

J. W. BENTLEY,
Custom Boot & Shoe Maker.
BOOTS AND SHOES made to order, and repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and at low prices. Call and see him. First Street, Albany. 41y1

Albany Bath House.
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTfully inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that I have taken charge of this Establishment, and, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor me with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on nothing but
First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons,
expects to give entire satisfaction to all. Children and Ladies' Hair neatly cut shampooed. JOS WEBBER.

MRS. M. BAUM,
Lebanon,
has just opened a nice selection of
General Merchandise
AND
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
which she will be able to sell at reduced prices.
HIDES AND PRODUCE
of all kinds taken in exchange for goods at the highest market price.
All are invited to call before buying elsewhere. 22m3

BUY THE BEST.
The Studebaker Wagon
is the BEST and CHEAPEST.
MORRISON PLOWS
Batchelor Vangelder Spring Harrows.
STEEL TOOTH HARROWS
P. & F. Wood Pumps,
Hay Presses, Fanning Mills, etc.,
For Sale at Lowest Rates by
W. H. GOLTRA,
ALBANY, - - - OR.
16y1

JAMES DANNALS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
FURNITURE & BEDDING.
Corner Ferry and Second Streets.
ALBANY, - - OREGON.
v16n41y1

THE BEST REMEDY
FOR
Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
In diseases of the pulmonary organs a safe and reliable remedy is invaluable. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is such a remedy, and no other so eminently merits the confidence of the public. It is a scientific combination of the medicinal principles and curative virtues of the finest drugs, chemically united, of such power as to insure the greatest possible efficiency and uniformity of results. It strikes at the foundation of all pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of any age or either sex. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily. In ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Clergyman's Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh, the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL are magical, and multitudes are annually preserved from serious illness by its timely and faithful use. It should be kept at hand in every household for the protection it affords in sudden attacks. In Whooping-cough and Consumption there is no other remedy so efficacious, soothing, and helpful.
Low prices are inducements to try some of the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap and ineffective ingredients, now offered, which, as they contain no curative qualities, can afford only temporary relief, and are sure to deceive and disappoint the patient. Diseases of the throat and lungs demand active and effective treatment; and it is dangerous experimenting with unknown and cheap medicines, from the great liability that these diseases may, while so trifled with, become deeply seated or incurable. Use AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may confidently expect the best results. It is a standard medical preparation, of known and acknowledged curative power, and is as cheap as its careful preparation and fine ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians, knowing its composition, prescribe it in their practice. The test of half a century has proven its absolute certainty to cure all pulmonary complaints not already beyond the reach of human aid.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
A SURE CURE GUARANTEED.
DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATment, a specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Involuntary emissions, premature old age, caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence, which lead to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent illness. Each box contains one month's treatment; one dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by
WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Portland, Oregon.
Orders by mail at regular prices.

A STOCK RANCH
IN EASTERN OREGON.
A stock ranch of 220 acres, with good outside range, located near Bridge Creek, in Wasco county, together with about 25 horses, to exchange for land here in the Willamette Valley. Now, if you want to sell your farm and go into the stock business in Eastern Oregon, here is a chance for you. Call on or address C. H. Stewart, Albany, Oregon.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,
Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.
No Preparation on earth equals St. Jacobs Oil as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PATENTS
We continue to act as Solicitors for Patents, Caveats, Trade Marks, Copyrights, etc., for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany, etc. We have had thirty-five years' experience.
Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, $3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors, Pub's. of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 37 Park Row, New York. Hand book about Patents free.

MR. J. H. BATES, Newspaper Advertising Agent, 41 Park Row (Times Building) New York, is authorized to contract for advertisements in the DEMOCRAT at our best rates.

King of the Blood
is not a "cureall;" it is a blood-purifier and tonic. Impurity of blood poisons the system, deranges the circulation, and thus produces many disorders, known by different names to distinguish them according to effects, but being really branches or phases of that great generic disorder, Impurity of Blood. Such are *Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Constipation, Nervous Disorders, Headaches, Backache, General Weakness, Heart Disease, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Piles, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula, Skin Disorders, Pimples, Ulcers, Swellings, &c., &c.* King of the Blood prevents and cures these by attacking the cause, impurity of the blood. Chemists and physicians agree in calling it "the most genuine and efficient preparation for the purpose." Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle. See testimonials, directions, &c., in pamphlet. "Treatise on Diseases of the Blood," wrapped around each bottle.
D. RANSOM, SON & CO., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

DO
Send for our New Illustrated Price-List No. 30, for Fall and Winter of 1881. Free to any address. Contains full description of *all kinds* of goods for personal and family use. We deal directly with the consumer, and sell all goods in any quantity at *wholesale* prices. You can buy better and cheaper than at home.
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
ALL WHO ARE INDEBTED TO ME or have any business to transact with me, are hereby notified that my affairs are left in the hands of Mr. Simon Seltenbach, of the firm of Monteith & Seltenbach.
L. KLINE.

RED CROWN MILLS.
BALLARD, ISOM & CO., PROPR'S.
NEW PROCESS FLOUR SUPERIOR FOR FAMILIES AND BAKERS USE.
BEST STORAGE FACILITIES.
Highest Price in Cash for Wheat.
ALBANY - 51y1 - OR.

The Corvallis Fruit Co.
Will purchase Plummer dried fruit at full market prices;
Will send a competent person to advise fruit growers as to cultivation of or additions to orchards;
Will supply fruit trees of approved sorts at moderate prices;
Will sell Plummer Driers through Linn, Benton and Lane counties.
Letters to be sent to Corvallis Fruit Company, Corvallis, Benton County, Oregon,
WALLIS NASH, President.
JAMES READMAN, Sec'y.
January 1, 1882 24w6

Notes Lost.

The following notes have been lost from the safe of the city Drug Store, which all persons are warned not to purchase; one for $200, due July 1st, 1879, made by Encampment Lodge: one for $150, due in 1881, made by John Wallace; one for $100, due in 1879, made by John Elder and endorsed by Luther Elkins; one for $500 made by John Morgan, with a Cr. of $300 on the back. All of said notes being payable to Elijah Saltmarsh. Any person knowing of the whereabouts of the same are requested to report to the subscriber,
E. SALTMARSH.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON "FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION."

This great question in political economy was brought before the attention of common people because it was their votes that would determine the policy of the nation. He (the lecturer) entered with zeal into the advocacy of free-trade principles, because he believed that protection was not only wrong in its methods of developing itself, but also because he believed it to be wrong in its fundamental principles. [Applause.] A protected tariff was protected immorality. If there was one thing that caused the American heart to beat more than another it was the love of liberty. Men were free in every direction until their liberty impinged upon the liberty of other men. The American might command the manufactures of the world, but he must not bring them home. If a man admired a painting or a statue he must pay heavily to the Government to allow him to bring it from the country in which he had found it. The Government stood with its officers at every port and obliged him when he returned, to swear that he had brought nothing home but himself and his skin. It was said, however that this was a protection to American industry. On many foreign-made articles there was a penalty of nearly 100 per cent. The idea seemed to be that the Yankees were our brethern, but that Englishmen were our enemies. By this policy American commerce had been well nigh destroyed; the building of ships, that was once the most extensive trade in America, had now well-nigh disappeared. A protective tariff was a source of mischief further, inasmuch as it was the parent of indirect taxation. When taxation was direct every citizen was compelled to think about what the Government did with its money. When one and ten cents extra per yard was paid on cotton that was bought, the taxation was not perceived, and the Government could not only more easily raise revenue, but they could cover up improper appropriations of money more easily. As a matter of wisdom there was no doubt that direct taxation commended itself to every statesman. The Government of the United States was in far greater danger of a surplus of money than it was of a want of it. Revenue tariffs might be tolerated, but when a tariff was introduced for the purpose of protecting industries then a very different thing was brought to bear upon citizens. The moment an industry was protected then all enterprise and skill, thereby blighted. But it was said that this was done to protect the wages of the working people. But of these nine and a half millions were injured by it and only half a million benefitted. It was said that America was a young country and could not stand in competition against a country that was long established and had cheaper labor. It was said also that manufactures are necessary for the development of civilization, and that a nation that depended wholly on agriculture could never have a highly civilized people. It was further said that nascent industries like children, must be protected in their growth. For a limited time industries might be helped by a protective policy. Now for twenty years, however, they had had that help; but where was there an industry to be found which had had that help that was now willing to give it up? All these protected manufactures were at the teat, and lay upon the breast of the Government. It is a fact that fully one-third of the wages of the workingmen was required to be paid to those who had their industries protected and which, but for this protection, the workingmen would not have to pay.

A MARYLAND BARBECUE.

The San Francisco Argonaut describes a Maryland barbecue in these terms: "Very few people know just what a barbecue means. Well, if you want to see one in all its glory, go to Maryland. The barbecue ground is generally located near a fine spring. Around its clear waters are hung a score of gourd dippers. Starting early in the morning, we find the campers already humming like a hive. Long, broad ditches have been dug, and these are floored with coals a foot deep, over which are laid great spits; and on these huge carcasses of hogs and bullocks. Further on beyond these trenches are great log fires, which are kept constantly blazing, so that at any time the ditches may be replenished with coals. Such hissing and crackling as there is above these immense fires as the mounting flames curl and wreathe themselves into great columns of smoke. Scores of coaches, buggies and wagons are pouring in, filled with a laughing jolly crowd, all intent upon a day's frolic. Families come on horseback, while not unfrequently can be seen three riders on one mule. Gayly dressed ladies come with their escorts, and negroes pour in on foot. The whole country seems to have entered into the frolic. Down by the great boiling kettles near the spring the darkies are dressing shoats, sheep and great beaves. Every animal is left whole, but is split to the backbone. Long tables are spread beneath the pines. The horn is blown for dinner. As the band strikes up a lively air the people wind in a long, fantastic line in and out among the trees to the widespread tables beneath. Babies crow and prattle, mothers chat together, while old people find they have not forgotten how to laugh. Certainly nothing can be more jolly than a Maryland barbecue."

Prof. Schlager of Vienna has been experimenting for some three years on the influence of blue light in the treatment of the insane, and records a quieting and soothing influence in cases of abnormally excitable temperament.

GENERAL NEWS

Ten barrels of apples were handed out in the streets of Cleveland the other day. On each apple was stencilled the advertisement of a show.

Mr. Vanderbilt says Maud S. will be taken to New York and driven on the road in double or single harness. She is eight years old, and leaves the turf with a record of 1:10½.

A great fight is going on in London for the possession of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The proposal to put the road in the hands of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Gowan seems to please the proprietors, but the Trustees are up in arms, and the war is becoming brisk. This road has lost the English public about £30,000,000.

Female suffrage is being warmly demanded in Germany just now. At a recent election in a Wurtenberg city, the town hall was fairly besieged to vote, and the police had to be called out to disperse the crowd.

The Savannah *News* says: A merchant in Jacksonville, Fla., advertises for 10,000 young alligators. The little creatures are made the pets of Northern fashionables, and may yet supersede pug-dog puppies. Fashion has brought this awkward and unsouth creature into notice and if the style holds out a few years it will result in its almost complete extinction.

The total number of hogs packed at Cincinnati for the Winter of 1881 to date was 2,384,878, a decrease of 137,547 from the previous season.

It is thought among Senators in Washington that Senator Hill of Georgia will die from his malady.

Secretary Folger has ordered collection of duties on sugar according to its apparent color when imported.

Five persons have been arrested at St. Louis for complicity in train wrecking on the Iron Mountain railroad.

The entire city detective force of Philadelphia has been disbanded on account of strong suspicions against their character.

It is hinted in official circles that war between Russia and Austria is inevitable. The question of calling out reserves is being seriously discussed.

On Monday of last week during school election at Patton's school house, in Washington county, the vote of Mr. Samuel McCann was challenged by Mr. Henry Roberts, whereupon Mr. McCann proceeded to administer the knock down argument, as proof positive that he was a legal voter. Mr. Roberts was brutally beaten, and in return had McCann arrested for assault and battery. The case is on trial before Squire Hughes.

The Chicago *Times* thinks that a little panic would be a healthy thing for the country. The people have entirely forgotten the lessons of 1873. "They are sending abroad once more for expensive luxuries, they are again dabbling in all kinds of fancy stocks, and projecting a variety of useless enterprises. Fast and expensive living is again becoming the rule. People are again willing to take ruinous risks in the hope of making vast fortunes. A slight touch of panic under these circumstances might prove a useful "monitor."

It is a singular fact that actors, whose habits of life might be supposed to conduce to a different result, are exceptionally long lived. Macklin died at 107, Dowton at 88, Roger Kemble at 82, Meredy at 80, Young at 79, Paul Bedford at 78, Buckstone at 77, Marsden at 74, Miss O'Neil at 81, Mrs. Siddons at 76, Mrs. Bracegirdle at 85, Mrs. Abington at 78. Of those still living Webster is 84, Mrs. Keeley 76, and our own John Gilbert is blithe and gay at 72.

The buildings of the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876 are widely scattered. One is a Coney Island hotel, others are hotels, at Long Branch at Atlantic City, a number are private summer residences, and now the main structure is being taken down, some of it to build stations along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the rest for an iron mill in Pittsburg. The art gallery and Horticultural Hall remain as they were intended for permanent features of Fairmount Park.

REAL LIFE IN THE SAINTLY CITY

It was a soft and balmy night in spring; the burning sunset was hanging its golden tapestries across the mellow west, and the electric light was just beginning to fiz and spit along the main streets, when Elder Snoozer was sitting in the elegant boudoir of widow Smith, whose rich brown eyes and desirable real estate penetrated the elder's inmost thoughts.

"Can you, Sarah?" he said, throwing his enormous hand upon her shoulder, on the further side, "come to my home in the Second Ward, where I will be your slave?"

"Will that squint-eyed first wife of yours be made to stand around when I come?"

"When your dulcet voice sounds through the ancestral halls, Hannah will get to the coal bin. She'll have about five hours sleep a day, and work for you the balance of the time."

Inside of the week they passed through the Endowment House where Elder Wells made them one. Old Snoozer took in a fine piece of real estate with a good looking woman, and was happy. Two years passed, and the once beautiful Sarah, bending over the washtub and lamming the endowment robs of the third wife viciously against a tree, until the suds falling over the tender flowers give them new life in the hot July sun, is the sort of picture the passing bull whacker contemplates.

"How do you like the new deal?" asks the first wife, who is chopping wood hard by. And the language of wife No. 2 is not fit to print in a family newspaper.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

Subscribe for the Democrat.

STATE ITEMS.

The Columbia left her dock at Portland at 6:30 Tuesday morning of last week reached Astoria at 12:30, left at 1, got outside at 2:35 P. M., and reached her dock in San Francisco yesterday morning at 6:40—making the passage from port to port in 48 hours and 20 minutes; running time, 47 and 50 minutes. This is, we think, the fastest voyage on record, though the time from bar to bar is not nearly so short as that of the "State"—35 hours and 20 minutes.

The case of Joseph Webber for selling beer in kegs without stamps upon them, was dismissed in the U. S. court Thursday of last week.

Mr. R. D. Wilson, having long been anxious to kill a deer, has bought a pet one which he has safely corraled in his stable. He can now shoot it at his leisure. The deer was caught when a fawn about a year ago by Messrs. Hy Warnock and L. Wallenstein, of Springwater.—*Or. City Enterprise.*

Portland's public schools cost the tax-payers $52,071 32 during the year ending March 6th—an average of $23 90 for each pupil belonging to the schools.

There were fourteen children born in Pendleton last week, hence this manner of notifying the public. We do not feel able to give them a notice each, but will do so if they will write the weight, the condition of the interested parties, etc., and leave them at this office.—*East Oregonian.*

In the lot of fowls sent by Judge Denny, the consul at Shanghai, ex-British bark Isle of Bute, [a brother of Mrs. Wm Ralston, of this city,] are 2 pheasants, 20 Langshun chickens, 5 Japanese bantam chickens, 10 Pekin chickens, 4 white woolly Mongolian chickens, 4 Pekin ducks. Except 10 which died on the way and in port, all the fowls arrived in good condition. The Mongolian pheasants are like those turned loose on Mr. Geo Green's place last year. An effort will be made to take them to Capt. Ackeny's fine farm near Salem, as being the best suited to them. The Langshuns are a large black fowl nearly like the Cochins. The Pekins are a small fowl something of a bantam. The Japanese bantams are very small and resemble the duck wings that have been bred here. The white wooly Mongolian are something new to this country and resemble the French freisse. The feathers turn toward the head, the comb is rose and a dark red, the ear lobes are blue, making them a very odd-looking bird. There is also a large lot of Chinese flowering plants, shrubs and seeds of the tallow tree. They come to Hon. M. C. George for distribution. They will all be landed from the ship to-day, and will be placed in condition to be exhibited, when due notice will be given. Great credit is due Judge Denny for the interest he is taking in introducing the Asiatic birds, fowls and pheasants in Oregon, and the thanks of those interested are given to Capt. McEvoy for his care of them on the voyage.—*Oregonian.*

PERSONALS.

They say that Thoreau's mother once refused to marry Daniel Webster.

San Franciscans are fond of Mexican coffee when they can get it. That of Colima is thought to be as good as Mocha.

The present Congress now sitting in Washington numbers among its members eight Irishmen, five Englishmen, four Scotchmen, and three Germans.

Lo! the poor Indian. The present chief of the Cherokees is described as a highly educated and polished gentleman, dressed in black broadcloth and spotless linen, with emeral studs.

Prince Leopold was made a colonel in order that he might be married in a becoming uniform, since for a prince to be married in plain clothes would never do in court.

When Johnson Strauss conducted the fortieth performance of his operetta, "The Merry War," lately, he begged his friends not to bombard him with flowers, and consequently the bouquets were all sent to his house.

When a young man, working at harness-making in Herkimer, N. Y., ex treasurer Spinner practiced writing his autograph hour after hour, till he brought his signature to the style and proportions which we are familiar with. He is now eighty.

At the the funeral of Madame Tagliono, Countess ne Voisins, who lately died in Berlin at the age of eighty-seven, all the dignitaries of the imperial palace attended. She leaves a son well married in England, and a daughter whose husband is an Austrian prince.

James Dickson, aged twenty-three, is the youngest member of the House of Commons, and J. B. Hughes, aged eighty-four, is the oldest; while in the Queen's Privy Council the Hon. J. W. Henley, aged eighty-eight, is the oldest, and Prince Leopold, aged twenty-eight, is the youngest.

King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands is fitting up the new royal palace at Honolulu, which has cost about a quarter of a million, and has sent his chamberlain to this country after the furniture, which he expects to buy in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

In the recent life of Sir C. Lyell, the eminent geologist, occurs the following letter by him: "I am quite clear, from all that I have seen of the world, that there is more real independence in that class of society who, possessing moderate means, are engaged in literary and scientific hobbies; and that in ascending from them upward the feeling of independence decreases pretty nearly in the same ratio as the fortunes increase."

The Episcopal Church.

BY REV. ROBT. L. STEVENS.

VIII.

We cannot help alluding at this time, to the change of feeling which has taken place in our country with reference to the Church. About fifty years ago, Dr. Barnes, perhaps the best known Presbyterian of his day, said, "The sect is a small part of the Christian world. In this land it is and will continue to be the smallest of the tribes of Israel; its numbers are few in comparison with those of other denominations; its ministers are also comparatively few, and in point of talent, learning piety and moral worth, not eminent above all others. It is at variance with the spirit of this age and of this land. This is the age of freedom and men *will* be free. The religion of forms is not adapted to the free movement, the enlarged views, the varying plans of this age. It makes a jar on American feelings. It will not be tolerated by this community."

Compare this extract with the words of Dr. Hopkins, a professor in the Auburn Theological (Pres.) Seminary. In the last number of the *Presbyterian Review* in an article entitled, "the Presbyterian Cultus," he uses this language: "of all the sects in the United States, the Episcopal is growing most rapidly at the present time. It is forming new congregations and organizing new Dioceses with extraordinary rapidity. On the other hand the Presbyterian Church is almost stationary. It requires a close calculation to show that she is even holding her own." This loss to them Dr. Hopkins admits is a gain to us. He says, "The tracks are all one way. Look through any circle of your own acquaintanceship, and count up the Presbyterian families, in which one, two or more of the lambs have not strayed into the Bishops' fold." He attributes this growth to the very cause that Dr. Barnes said made the Church unsuited to the people of our country; Dr. Hopkins asserts, "that there is anything in the use of a Book of Prayer essentially unfavorable to spirituality of worship, is a mere prejudice growing out of a want of experience." He strongly advocates the use of a prayer book in the Presbyterian Church.

I have made this digression to show that the subject to which attention is called, is one of the questions of the day among Christians, and not as some may think it, a dead issue. The growth of the Episcopal Church is not due, as Dr. Hopkins thinks, to her use of the Prayer Book, but to her broad, Catholic, comprehensive principles. She teaches definite truth, and holds the creed of the Catholic Church, without the additions of the Church of Rome on the one hand, or the detractions or denials of sectarianism on the other. Some people rejoice in being bound by no creed, the Church is happy in having an Apostolic ministry, teaching the Apostles Creed, and in the administration of the Sacraments according to Apostolic practice. To return to our theme.

We noticed the order prevailing in the Church while Christ was on earth, first Himself the Head of the Church, and under Him, secondly the Apostles, thirdly the seventy, and fourthly the faithful disciples. Before His Ascension He committed His power to the twelve who were to shape and guide the Church under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit.

These Apostles became the representatives of Christ upon earth. While Christ is the Eternal Head, his Apostles were His Ambassadors beseeching men in Christ stead to be reconciled to God (II Cor. V. 20.) After His resurrection He appeared to them and gave them this commission. "As my Father has sent me, so send I you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them and saith unto them, receive ye the Holy Ghost." They were not to enter into their office however until the visible descent of the Blessed Spirit; they were to tarry at Jerusalem to await his promised visitation: "ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost not many days hence." They did not preach the Gospel until this promise was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. Their government was of the same nature with that of Christ. "I appoint to you a kingdom, as my Father hath appointed to me." The keys of this kingdom were first promised to St. Peter, as foreman of the Apostolic band, and then conferred equally upon the twelve in these words, "Whosesoever sins ye remit they are remitted unto them and whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." Afterwards these same powers to their fullest extent were conferred upon St. Paul, as we learn from his own words "I was not a whit behind the very chiefest Apostles" which clearly indicates that he did not look upon St. Peter as having any supremacy over him. Yet the twelve had the preeminent hour of being the twelve foundation stones of the Church, according to the promise of Christ to St. Peter, that as he had confessed Christ to be the Son of the Living God, he should be a foundation upon which the Church was to be built. As St. Paul tells the Ephesians "That they are the household of God and are built upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets Jesus Christ, Himself being the chief corner stone," or as in Revelations, the wall of the new Jerusalem is said to have twelve foundations, and in them the names of the twelve Apostles of the Lamb. (Eph. II. 19. 20. Rev. XXI. 14).

Their position next to our Saviour is again exhibited by such passages as these: "When the Son of man shall sit in the throne of His glory, ye also shall sit upon twelve thrones judging the twelve tribes of Israel," which shows that there will be grades in Heaven. "All power is given unto me in Heaven and earth. Go ye therefore teach all nations," showing that they exercised the powers of Christ. (Matt, XIX. 28. XXVIII. 19).

Let us glance at the way they used this authority after Christ's Ascension. We find hardly any act of power performed by our Lord while upon earth, which was not in some degree exercised by the Apostles. After the Saviour's baptism in the Jordan He began to preach and his disciples baptized as He directed. So after the day of Pentecost the Apostles begin to preach and baptize, and their converts continue steadfast in the Apostolic doctrine. Our dear Saviour however left such a complete system of teaching that no new duties could be added; but when any explanation of His meaning was wanted they expounded it, and their explanations were everywhere accepted. Besides this they decreed whatever was necessary towards the peace of the Church, or the order or decency of divine worship. We should only expect incidental reference to this in the history of the Acts because there was no question as to their authority, and most of the troubles in the Churches were not of sufficient important to call for general notice. In Acts XV we have one instance of the manner in which a fiercely debated question was settled by a council held at Jerusalem, presided over by James, who was the first Bishop of Jerusalem, and who gave the decision of the Church. St. Paul shows how he exercised his Apostolic authority in the 7th, 8th, 11th and 14th chapters of first Corinthians. "And to the married I command, yet not I, but the Lord; but to the rest speak I, not the Lord." He promised to do more when he comes to them again: "and the rest will I set in order when I come:" "And so ordain I in all the Churches." To the Thessalonians he says "Whave confidence that ye both do, and will do the things we command you." "When we were with you, we commanded you, that if any would not work neither should he eat. Them that are such we command, that with quietness they work and eat their own bread." (II Thes. III.)

He often reminds his disciples that Christ had given him this authority and power for the edification of the Church, that by it he would avenge all disobedience, and he excommunicated the incestuous Corinthian by virtue of it. "I verily as absent in body, but present in spirit, have judged already as though I were present, that such an one be deliver to satan, and that he be put away from among you." (I Cor. V. 3). Some of these Corinthians disclaimed his power and by doing so show that the Apostle claimed the right to direct them.

While the Apostles thus ruled the Church their names indicated the different functions of their ministry. They had the same titles at various times applied to our Lord. They were called presbyters, bishops, deacons or ministers, teachers, prophets, and evangelists. But as we noticed about the names applied to our Savior, these titles did not detract from their office as rulers of the Church. (I Peter 5. 1. Acts 1. 20. 1 Tim. 2. 7. Acts 1. 20, XIII. 1. Rev. XXII 9. 1 Cor. IX. 16.)

We have alluded thus fully to the Apostolic powers, because they have a most important bearing upon the powers entrusted to the Church after their decease. There is not a word to intimate that their office was not to continue. The early Church believed that this office was continued in the Bishop, a name at first applied indiscriminately to the Elders or Presbyters, as well as the Apostles' and Christ who is "the Shepherd and Bishop of our souls."

Reviewing then the distinctions between the Apostles priviledges and those of the other brethren we find.

1st It was not their especial honor to have been with Christ all the time for others were with Him as much or even more while they were absent on their duties, for Matthias was chosen from those "men which have companied with us *all the time* that the Lord Jesus went in and out among us." (Acts 1 21).

2nd. Nor were they only ordained of Christ, for so were the seventy. Luke X.

3rd. Nor were they only to go to all the world for we read that the "eleven and them that were with them" received the commission to evangelize the world. (Luke XXIV 33. 50.

4th. Nor were they only inspired of God: so were Mark and Luke.

5th. Others as well as they, planted Churches and worked signs and miracles, so did Stephen, and Philip. (Acts VI 8, VIII 6).

Over and above all these things and with them, they had authority and jurisdiction over all, and these they gave to their successors:

1st. The powers of ordination and confirmation which were not exercised by those who had the right to baptize and preach. Acts VI. 6, VIII. 17, 18, XIX 6.

2nd. Of commanding. 1 Thess. IV 11.

3rd. Of countermanding. Acts 15. 24. 1 Tim. II 12.

4th Of censuring or excommunication, as in 1 Corinth. IV. 21. Matt. XVIII 18. John XX 23.

These are the powers afterwards exercised by the Bishops, and not by all Bishops and presbyters but those selected by the Apostles to succeed them as Titus to whom St. Paul says, "For this cause I left thee in Crete that thou shouldst set in order the things that are wanting and ordain Elders in every city." Titus 1. V.

Teeth do not belong to the bony skeleton, but are developed by the living membrane of the mouth, which is only a continuation of the skin. Hence the teeth are classed with other skin appendages, as the hair and nails.

In 1623, the two orders of Dominican and Franciscan monks amounted to 32,000 in Spain.