BY BENJ. I. COHEN.

The following lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Associ-ation at Portland, Or., November 14, by Benj. I. Cohen: Spain, the Sunny home of the clive and the vine, was the chosen abode of Israel's wanderers, long ere the gates of Centa opened to admit the Moorish conquerors. And above all. in Southern Spain had they become the favorites of fortune, where being the principal cultivators of the soil, they had aroused the jealousy and excited the cu-pidity of the Goths, who attempted by a series of barbarious decrees, to drive them from the land which their industry and intelligence had made to blossom as the rose. The Jewish population of Spain, of Arab descent, turned in this dark hour, an appealing glance to their brethren of the Cresent, whose banners could be seen to wave and the sound of whose Tecbir war cry could almost be heard across the narrow strait which separates Spain from Africa. "The overthrow of the Gothic Kings was as much achieved by the superior information which the Saracens received from their suffering kinsmen as by the resistless valor of the desert." And then shone the dawn o a glorious day for Israel's race. Hand hand, and heart to heart, with their Moorish friends, they mounted the ladder of fame. Both alike reared fair palaces and filled the highest offices of state. The leading physicians were Jews, and grave professors cast abroad the dazzling light of secular science, mingled with the lucent rays of Talumdical lore. An extensive and enlighted com-

SUPPORTED THIS SPLENDOR,

While noble universities flourished for the benefit of their favored youth. Long after the fall of the Moorish Kingdoms, the Jews still flourished in Spain, until the increasing strength of the Goths brought with it increase of persecution. Gradually the Jews were deprived of their privileges, or forced to an outward compliance with the Catholic faith under the title of Nuevos Christians. At length the rise of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the introduction of the fatal Inquisition, sealed their fate. This moral Upas tree first unfolded its leaves at Seville, and three of the fairest names in Spain, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the Marquess of Cadiz, and the Count of Arcos, were its first victims. The introduction of the Inquisition into Aragon was resisted with all the energy of despair; but alas! evil triumphed over good and its fell talons were again reddened with the blood of the children of the Sun. Ferdinand, in a spirit of madness, the evil effects of which are felt in Spain to this day, determined that its delicious air should no longer be breathed by any who did not profess Catholicism. Baptism or exile were the alternatives. More that 600,000 of the most industrious, the most intelligent, and most enlightened of Spanish subjects, clinging to the faith of their fathers, re-signed the delighftul land where-in they had resided for centuries, the beautiful cities they had raised, the universities from which Christendom drew for ages its most precious lore, the tombs of their ancestors and the temples where they had worshiped the God for whom they made this sacrifice. They had but four months to prepare for eternal exile, after a residence of as many centuries, during which brief period forced sales and glutted markets virtually confiscated their property. It is a calamity which the scattered people still ranks with the desolation of Nebuchadnezzar and of Titus. Who, after this, should say that the Jews are by nature

A SORDID PEOPLE.

But the Spanish Goth, then so cruel and so haughty, where is he? A despised suppliant to the very race which he banished for some miserable portion of that treasure which their habits of industry have again accumulated. Where is that tribunal which summoned Medina Sidonia and Cadiz to its dark inquisition? Where is Spain? Its fall? Its unparalleled and irremidiable fall is mainly to be attributed to the expulsion of that large portion of its subjects, the most industrious and intelligent, who traced their origin to the Mosaic and Mohammedan Arabs." Many, if not the greater portion of these hapless ex iles, sought and found a safe asylum in free Saxon England, where, as in all other parts of Europe, their progress, though silent and slow, was onward ever and upward. Leaping now the gulf of time until we arrive at the early part of the 19th century, we find their then condition thus portrayed in the glowing Orientalism of Disraeli: "You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not largely participate. The first Jesuits were Jews; that mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews; that mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews, who almost monopolize the professorial chairs of Germany. Neander

FOUNDER OF SPIRITUAL CHRISTIANITY, And who is Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Berlin, is a Jew. Benary, equally famous in the same University, is a Jew. Wehl the Arabic, Professor of Hidelberg, is a Jew, the first Arabic scholar of the day and author of the life of Mahomet. A few years ago we were applied to by Russia for a loan. I resolved to go myself to St. Petersburgh. I had an interview on my arrival with the Russian Minister of Finance, Count Cancrin. I beheld the son of a Lithuanian Jew. The loan was connected with the affairs of Spain. I repaired thither in the person of the Spanish Minister, Senor Mendizabel; I beheld one like myself, the son of a Nuevo Christiano, a Jew of Arragon. From Madrid I went to Paris to consult the President of the French Council; I beheld the son of a French Jew, a hero, an Imperial Marshal, and very properly heroes, if so, for who should be military not those who worship the Lord of Hosts.

And is Soutt a Hebrew? Yes, and oth-And is Soutt a Hebrew? Yes, and others of the French Marshals, and the most famous; Massena for example; his real name was Manasseh; but to my anecdote. young lawyer made his debut at the Pal-The consequence of our consultations ace of Justice in Paris, first attracting The consequence of our consultations was, that some northern power should be applied to in a friendly and mediative of several persons prosecuted for concapacity. We fixed on Prussia; and the spiracy. In the following year he was

" THE JEW IN MODERN HISTORY' President of the Council made an application to the Prussian Minister, who attended a few days after our conference. Count Arnim

ENTERED THE CABINET, and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So you see the world is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by hose who are not behind the scenes But the passionate and creative genius that is the nearest link to Divinity, and which no human tyranny can destroy, though it can divert it, has found a medium for its expression, to which you have been obliged to bow. Music; that science of harmonious sound which the ancients recognized as most divine, and deified in the person of their most beau-tiful creation. Almost every great com-poser and skilled musician, almost every voice that ravishes you with its trans porting strains, springs from our tribes. The catalogue is too vast to enumerate; too illustrious to dwell for a moment on secondary names, however eminent. foremost figures of his time. He strug Enough for us that the three great gled up from the ranks of the masses creative minds, to whose exquisite compositions all nations at this moment yield—Rossini, Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn—are of Hebrew race; was mourned as a national calamity, was Isaac Adolph Cremieux, Minister of Justice and a zealous defender and dies of London, as they thrill into raptures at the notes of a Pasta or a Grisis; little do they suspect that they are offering their homage to the "sweet singers of Israel!" From the earliest times of which American history takes cognizance, the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship have been considered the absolute rights of individuals, recognized by our constitutions and secured to them by law. It is ordained by the constitution of the United States that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the same principle appears in all of our State constitutions. But although the United States required no

RELIGIOUS TEST. Eligibility to place and power in the various State governments was confined to Trinitarian Christians. In the State of Maryland the struggle to remove the political disabilities of the Jews waxed Worthington delivered his famous speech in the Maryland Legislature, in the course of which he stated that he had propounded certain inquires to Solomon Etting, Esq., a leading Israelite of Balti-more, as follows: What offices have been or are now held by Hebrews? Solomon Buth, Colonel in the American revolution, a distinguished officer who died after the revolution of the wounds re-Ceived or their effects. Reuben Etting, tia. The philantropist, Sir Moses Mon-Marshal of Maryland, appointed by teffore, was Sheriff of London, was President Jefferson. He was also Captain of a volunteer corps, raised very of her visit to the city in 1846, and was tain of a volunteer corps, raised very early in Baltimore, long under his command, which became so numerous as to require being divided into companies and thrown into Fifth regiment Maryland militia. Solomon Etting, Captain he persuaded the Emperor Nicholas to Fifth regiment Maryland militia, appointed by Governor Paca. Benj. I. Cohen, Lieutenant in Columbian Volunteers, attached to the Fifth regiment And was invited to visit Poland to con Maryland militia. The strongest case applicable to the subject is one at present existing and may be thus related: spirited young men formed a

VOLUNTEER RIPLE COMPANY Known as the "Marion Corps." With-Known as the "Marion Corps." With-out any previous knowledge on his part the help of Queen Elizabeth at Madrid, hour. All in all it was quite an enjoy. of even the existence of this company, they unanimously elected Benj. I. Cohen, Esq., their Captain. A commission was received from Governor Stevens, but not qualified to, of course, in consequence of the existence of the test law; the corps were made acquainted with this fact, and a resignation of the command on the part of Capt. Cohen followed. At a meeting of the corps, called for that purpose, it was unanimously determined that no Captain should be elected until the fate of this bill to repeal the test law should be decided, and the corps is at presen. commanded by the First Lieutenantt Another eminent Hebrew is Major Mordecai M. Noah, Major in Pennsylvania, Consul to Tunis for the American Government, and on his return to this country, appointed by the Legislature of New York to the important station of Sheriff of their metropolis. A. A. Massais, Major in the U. S. Army during the late war, and retained in the service at the reduction of the army,

HE IS NOW PAYMASTER

For the Southern department; W. P. Levy, Lieutentant in U. S. Navy, last Commander of schooner Revenge, and afterwards a Commodore. The Constitution of Maryland of 1851 provides that no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office than such as may be prescribed by this Constitution. If the party shall profess to be a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments." The Maryland Constitution of 1867 provides "that no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office in this other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God." The Constitution of Oregon declares that "No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit." To-day we find the chosen people occupying high positions throughout the length of the and and the breadth thereof. Josephs of Louisiana is in the United States Senate, while Einstein of New York is in the House of Representatives. Some of the brightest lights of the Bench and Bar of the country are Hebrews. The army and navy contain a fair proportion of them, who, in times of trial, have proved not unworthy of their positions. In Europe their standing is, if possible, even higher. In Germany Edward Tasker is the

LEADER OF THE LIBERALS

In the Prussian Landtag and Solicitor for the "Deutsche Baden Credit Bank," or "Credit Foncier." He has been a member of the various parliamentary bodies since 1865, and is far honester than Disræli, in that he has clung to his orignal Hebrew faith in spite of all the is beyond the reach of slander.

In 1868 an active and enterprising

sent to the Corps Legislatif from Bell-ville and Marseilles, and on September and the professing Jews Jacobssohn 4th, 1870, when the furious populace invaded the Legislative chamber, Leon Gambetta was proclaimed a prominent member of the Government of National Defense. Of his eloquence it has been said : "There is a wild passion in the man which is

ABSOLUTELY INDESCRIBABLE, His character is like the ocean, gentle and quiet in a calm; but imposing and awful in a storm. The orator is never cold and stately, his hollow and resound-ing voice is like that of some furious warning prophet of doom, and his fiery sentences follow one another with such rapidity that there is little chance for in terruption. Another French leader, Jules Simon, is both honest and great a fine orator, a shrewd and cautious politician, a patriot of noblest type, a philosopher of no mean order, and a careful student of social science; he is one of the foremost figures of his time. He strughis origin was humble and his youth was champion of the rights of his oppressed brethren. In 1840 he accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore to the East for the pur pose of taking active measures in behalf of the persecuted Jews of Damascus. The greatest equity lawyer of England, who has filled the exalted position of

MASTER OF THE BOLLS, During the present generation, is Sir George Jessels, a strict member of the Jewish persuasion, who has been successively Senator of the University of London, Member of Pacliament, Solicitor General, and Master of the Rolls; while the acknowledged leader of the English bar is Judah P. Benjamin, a Jew born in New Orleans, and who, while awaiting his admission to the bar of England, wrote and published the best book upon the law of sales, in existence. But in England Disraeli stands pre-eminent in the 15th century; his ancestors bearing a different name, were driven from Spain, and took refuge in the Benetian Repubwho had sustained them through unpre-cedented trials, and guarded them through unheard of perils, they assumed the name of Disraeli, a name never born before or since by any other family in order that their race might be forever recognized. From this stock sprang the great Premier, whose own life is a more wondrous tale than that of Alroy, a more splendid romance than Tancred or Beneshortly afterwards made a baronet. In 1840, with Cremieux, and on several other occasions, he visited the East in behalf of the Damascan Hebrews. In 1846, suspend the execution of an

EDICT AGAINST THE JEWS,

cert measures of relief for his suffering brethren in that unhappy country. In 1854, he collected funds for the famineholding real estate in Jerusalem, where charming manner. At the conclusion of he built poor houses and encouraged in- this programme dancing was comdustry and agriculture. In 1863, with he procured a firman from the Sultan of able affair. Morocco putting his Jewish subjects upon an equal footing with his Christian ones. In his 82d year, he made his last visit to Palestine, to assist those who had suffered with the cholera, and whose crops had been destroyed by locusts. The next year he went to Bucharest, to use his inflyence against the ill-treatment of the Jews of Roumania. In 1867 he endowed the Jewish College at Ramsgate in honor of his deceased wife. On September 24th, 1862, he was presented with the freedom of the city of London and a valuable present in token of his behevolence. In Spain Emilo Castelar ranks with the foremost men of the age, as an eminent orator and uncompromising Republican. In 1864 he founded a journal called "La Democracia," in which he developed his social and political principles. He was

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

1868 he returned to Spain, became a member of the Cortez and a leader of the Republican party. He is considered the ablest political orator in Spain, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1873, and was President of the Spanish Republic from September 1873, to January 1874. Once on a time, as the fairy tales recite, William IX, Langrave of Hesse was absorbed in a game of chess, behind his chair, silent and attentive to every move, stood an unobtrusive Hebrew, awaiting an audience with the Prince. The game was against Wm., who turning, suddenly asked, "Do you understand game was going denly asked, "Do you understand chess?" "Sufficiently well, your serence Highness, to induce me, were the game mine, to castle on the King's side." That was a master stroke, turning defeat into victory, and so delighting the King that he said, "You are a wise man; he who can extricate a chess-player from such a difficulty as I was in, must have a very clear head for business." That wary counsellor was Mayer Anselm Roths child, the first great Knight of the Red Shield; that lucky hint secured to the banker the use of \$40,000,000 and generations of financial glory. The success of the Rothschilds is too well known to need repetition here; one of that family, however, was (in 1858) the first Hebrew to enter the British Parliament, from which his race had been before excluded. In that year a statute was passed allowing either house to dispense with the clause in the oath requiring the member to swear "upon the true faith of a Christian," whenever in its opinion the public interest required it. Proclaimed in the United States and France, the rights of the Jews were recognized in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, parts of Germany, Canada and Jamaica, and in 1848-9, throughout Germany, Italy, Hungary, and finally in Norway and England. Among their

and the professing Jews Jacobssohn, Tugenhold, Riesser, Philipssohn, Monteflore and Cremieux. The rovolutionary movement of 1848-9 proved the immense progress of the Jews as well as public opinion since the days of Mendelssohn and Lessing. The Jews Cremieux, Good-chaux and Fould (Minister of State) were among the ministers of the French republic. Pincherle was a member of the Provisional Government of Venice. Jacobi, of Honigsberg, was leader of the opposition in the Berlin Parliament. Reisser was Vice President of that of Frankfort. Dr. Fischhof stood at the head of affairs in Vienna after the flight of the Court. Meisels, the Rabbi of Cracow, was elected to the Austrian Diet by the Polish patriots. Jews were officers of high rank in the Hungarian army, chief of whom was the Adjutant Freund, afterwards Mahmond Pasha during the war in Turkey. And here let me quote the words of an eloquent Eastern journalist, spoken at the fair given in aid of the

BALTIMORE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM:

History records no such wonderful ex-

ample as that of the proscribed Hebrew race, though weary centuries of exile and persecution, clinging to the faith of their fathers, and keeping unsullied the memory of their former greatness. They have kept alive the sweet influences of home; the altar fires of love and affection have blazed brightly on their family hearths; virtue and charity have been their watchwords, and in their obedience to moral and physical laws they have taught a lesson to more pretentious people, who, while claiming a greater degree of progress and intelligence, have had their social systems stain-ed with dark blots of evil. Literature, science, art and politics stand indebted to them, charity and beneficence have spread wherever they have found a home, and to-day we feel that they have conduced to the prosperity of the Republic, and may be looked upon as a factor that will help to bring about the era for which we all so earnestly long-that of universal peace and God-like liberty. To-day the world contains about 5,500,000 Hebrews. warm in 1823-4. In January, 1824, Col. | lic, where, grateful to the God of Jacob | Through the blessing of God, their long night of sorrow seems to have drawn to a close, and the glorious spirit of the nineteenth century, addressing them in cheering accents, exclaims, "Veritas, vos liberabit!"—the truth shall make you

THE ENTERTAINMENT. Mr. Cohen's address was a masterly effort, and well delivered. At the close he was loudly applauded, to which he responded with a neat bow. Mr. M. Wallner then sang a beautiful German ballad which was well rendered and well received. Following this came Mr. Lou Hartman, who recited "Kate Malone" in a very praiseworthy manner. Responding to the encore he gave a humorous selection called "Mother and Son. Miss Jennie Greenberg, whom we saw for the first time last evening, surprised the audience by her beautiful rendition of the "Magnetic Waltz." Miss Greenberg is yet a mere girl, but she possesses an extraordinary sweet voice. For one so young little was expected, but much was accomplished. Her second song, Early in the spring of 1823 a number of stricken inhabitants of the East, and se- "A lock of My Mother's Hair," was a cured from the Sultan the privilege of charming little ballad, and sang in a

A Cloud in the Sky-

The United States as a Nation is

booming. Every department of in-

dustry is prospering wonderfully;

from farm, workshop, mine-every-

where, the report comes that, as a

people, the inhabitants of the

United States are prospering exceed-

ingly. There is but one cloud in th

sky, one thing which threatens the

tuture peace and integrity of the country. Swiftly, more swiftly than the people generally realize, the wealth of the country is being gathered into corporations, and the lands are being absorbed in great estates. When a man owns more land than he can cultivate, then a wrong is be-In 1866, but escaped into France. In ing perpetrated upon every poor man who needs, but has not, a garden, and the tendency of aggregated capital is like that of accumulated snow. It may melt quietly, and with its distribution make a harvest for the poor in the valleys below, or it may take on the attributes of the avacountry are railroad corporations. In fifty years they have become so terrible a power that now one can count on one's fingers the men who are almost more potent than the Gov-ernment itself. They are so connected with men's everyday business that to patronize them is an absolute necessity. Railroads are the imperative needs of the modern world. One can pursue neither business nor pleasure without them, and hence it is not strange that they absorb the bulk of the profits of the country. In fifty years they have become such a menace to free government that in a little while more it will be necessary for the Government in sheer self-defense to appraise and condemn name have you to do with either Mr. the great trunk lines. But the danger from land monopoly is even more insidious than that from railroad monopoly. An outraged community can rise up and build an opposition railroad, but when a few men have secured the titles to all the land, what can be done then? The respective conditions of Ireland and France to-day reveal the differ-

they passed a law that made wills and testaments of real property of no effect. The result is that one-fourth of the population of France are owners of real estate, and France has the most prosperous, patriotic and happy people in Europe. It is natural that it should be so. There is nothing that makes the heart of men so cling to a country as to feel that their little children are at play under the trees which they-the fathers-planted. This country can be made the same way. It can be done peaceably it the remedy is applied soon; if, in our carelessness, the matter is left to drift on another fifty years, it will require blood baths here, as it did in France, to clear men's visions. The remedy should should give men and companies all and dividing the remainder among the Americans who still want homes.

Watch Watching.

Having obtained a really serviceable article, you should, in order to produce satisfactory results, follow out these rules: Wind up your watch every day at the same hour. This is generally done at the hour we retire to rest; or, perhaps better still, the hour we rise. Avoid putting a watch on a marble slab or anything excessively cold. The sudden transition from heat to cold contracting the metal may sometimes cause the main-spring to break. Indeed, the cold coagulates the oil; and the wheel work and pivots working less freely affect the regularity of the time-keeper.

When we lay our watch aside we ought to slope it on a watch case, so as to keep it nearly in the same position as it has in the pocket. In laying aside your watch be sure that it rests on its case, as by suspending it free the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which may considerably interfere with its going. you would keep your watch clean you must be quite sure that the case fits firmly, and never put it into any pocket but one made of leather. Those pockets which are lined with cloth, cotton or calico give, by the constant friction, a cer-tain quantity of fluff, which enters most watches, even those the cases of which

shut firmly.

If the watch is not a "keyless" one, the key should be small, in order that we may feel the resistance of the stop work; then we can stop in time without forcing anything. It is also necessary that the square of the key should cor-respond with that of the watch: If it be too large, it may in a short time cause the wind up square to suffer from undue wear and tear; the rectifying of which is rather expensive. The hands of an ordinary watch can be turned backward without much risk. It is, however, always better to move the hands forward to adjust your watch to correct time.

A skillful watchmaker one day thus reasoned with a customer who complained of his watch: "Youecomplained" said he, 'that your watch gains a minute in a four hundred and thirty-two thousand a | For young stock they should be varying w ight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected to, has not varied more than a minute a month, or two seconds a day. It has only acquired with each vibration of the balance a variation of the two hundred and sixteen thousandth part of a second. Judge, then, what must be the extreme perfec-

tion of the mechanism of this watch.' A watch cannot go for an indefinite period without being repaired or cleaned. At the expiration of a certain time the oil dries up, dust accumulates and wear and tear are inevitable results to the whole machinery, the functions be-coming irregular, and frequently ceasing to act altogether. A person pos-sessing a watch of good quality, and desirous of preserving it as such, should have it cleaned every two years at least. But care should be taken to confide this cleaning or repairing to careful hands; an incapable workman may do great injury to a watch even of the simplest construction.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER PREDECESsons.—Queen Victoria has attained her 61st year, an age exceeded by eleven only of the Sovereigns of England, dating it. The particular corporations Henry I, who lived to the age of 67; Hen-which are becoming a terror to the ry III, who lived 65 years; Edward I, who lived to be 67; Edward III, who attained 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II, who lived 68 years; George I, 67 years; George II, 77 years; George III, 82 years; George IV, 68 years, and William IV, who lived to be 72 years. On the 20th of June she will have reigned over England 43 years, a period which has not not been exceeded by more than four English Sovereigns, viz., Henry III, who reigned 56 years; Edward III, who reigned 50 years; Queen Elizabeth who reigned 45 years; and George III, who reigned to years; long periods of 60 years.

> Mr. Ruskin, in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject of the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, says: "What in the devil's Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are University students, and have no more to do with politics than with rat catching. I care no more for Disraeli or Gladstone than for two old bagpipes; but I hate all liberalism as I do Beelzebub."

Into one of our largest dry goods stores entered a gentleman the other day, and with the air of one who had been ence which comes between a people used to this sort of thing all his life, you tilling their own soil and paying know, he said to the astonished sales-rent to landlords for forbidden acres. woman: "Give me a yard of maroon England. Among their

Most ZEALOUS DEFENDERS

Were the Frenchman Gregoire, the Pole Czacki, the German Welcker, the Irishman O'Connell, the Englishman Lord John Russell, the Italian D'Azeglio, and the Hungarian Ectvos, all Christians;

AGRICULTURAL. POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

Mr. Henry Stewart, in the Rural New Yorker, gives the following as the chief characteristic of a good cow—the points being so well defined that any one can make the selections. They are also in accordance with the results of experi-

"The extremities should be delicately formed; the tail long and thin, except at its root, which should be large and strong; the muzzle should be fine; the head long, flat and thin, but broad across the eyes, to give room for a large brain, which is the foundation for a highly developed and active nervous system; the horns fine, thin and neatly curved; eyes bright and active, agreeing with the active brain, but calm, quiet and mild in expression, significant of a quiet, contented disposition, and one not readily come in the form of a law, which disturbed or worried. As the secretions of the body all come from the blood, the land that they could cultivate, and as a rich, yellow color is desired in and dividing the remainder among the butter, so the skin should be filled with a yellow pigment, and the inside of the ears and the thighs, and the other places where the hair is light and the skin plainly visible, should be of a rich orange color, so the scales or ear-wax should be of the same color. The hair should be fine, smooth and silky; and in short the whole appearance should be satisfying to the eye, and consistent one part with another and well balanced."

CONCERNING ONIONS.

Onions are eaten to a greater extent than any garden vegetables raised with the exception of cabbages. With many they serve the double purpose of food and condiment. Some persons who ab-hor their odor and dislike their taste eat them because they are nutritious and conducive to health. In many portions of Europe where land is scarce, and people desire to produce all the food from it they can, onions are raised to a large extent. They take the place of butter and cheese in supplying a relish to coarse bread. They are sliced in vinegar and eaten raw, made into soup, and cooked boiling and frying. In the warm coun-tries of Southern Europe onions take the place of cabbages and potatoes to a great extent.

It is somewhat singular that onions are not fed in considerable quantities to poultry and all kinds of live stock. Fowls of all varieties are extremely fond of them, and derive great benefit from eating them. Besides serving all the purposes of true food, they aid digestion and tend to ward off disease. They may be fed raw or cooked. Chickens will eat not only the bulbs, but the leaves when chipped up and mixed with dough. Chickens that are allowed onions prepared in this way rarely, if ever, are troubled with the cholera. Chickens that eat onions are not likely to be infested by vermin. One of the best kinds of food for laying hens during the winter consists of cooked meat, potatoes and onions. Onions are cheaper than pepper to feed to poultry, and they answer the

same purposes.

Almost all kinds of stock are fond of onions, and there is generally considerable difficulty in keeping them from eating them. Of course they should not be fed to milk cows, owing to the odor and flavor they impart to milk but other kinds menth. Well, then, you will congratu-late yourself when you have heard me. detriment, but with great advantage. All You are aware that in your watch the animals delight in condiments, and there balance, which is the regulator, makes is nothing in the line of relishes that day; so that your watch exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat and cold, the varying w ight of the air, and the shaksalable in season when they are tolerable high are expensive food for stock, but there are always many that are too small

or ill-shaped to sell. To grow onions on a large scale to advantage the ground should be prepared in the fall, as the seed should be planted almost as soon as the frost icaves the soil in the spring. As onions are gross feeders the land on which they are planted should be very heavily matured. To prevent trouble with weeds the fertilizers applied should be free from seeds, which will ordinarily germinate before the onion seed will. Well rotted stable manure is excellent and so are the fertilizers prepared from meat, blood, and osher slaughter-house refuse. Ashes and salt are also good fertilizers for this crop. The first cause the young plants to grow rapidly and the last will destroy many insects. Coarse and rank manures

are not desirable. Onions should not be harvested till the weather becomes tolerably cool in the fall, though they will ripen quite early in the season. The moisture should be allowed to dry from them before they are stored away. They should be kept where the temperature is good and is tolerably dry. If they are aided by heat and moisture they will shrivel and become unfit for cooking purposes, and, of course, for the market. An ordinary cellar is too moist and too warm for preserving onions. An extensive onion grower makes, for keeping onions, as deep a pit as he can with plow in a dry, sheltered place near the house. scraping out all the loose dirt with a hoe and putting in some chaff or straw from the straw stack, and tramping down well. Then he hauls the onions from where they grew, and piles them in carefully on this, and puts more chaff on top and covers up with a foot of dirt from each side and packs it smooth with the spade, where they can remain a part or all of the winter, or until wanted.

THE New Orleans Picayune sayst Within the past six weeks over 2,000,000 standard silver dollars bave been distributed by the New Orleans mint. Under the new regulations this coin has come to play a very important part in our financial system. There has been a steady flow to the country parishes, to Texas and to the South Atlantic States. These coins are coming rapidly into favor among the negroes throughout the cotton States, and the prospects are that several millions will be absorbed during the season, and become a part of the circulating medium of the interior." They are very well suited for circulation in rudely developed commercial communities.

He who loves to read and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.