

"THE JEW IN MODERN HISTORY"

BY BENJ. I. COHEN.

The following lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Portland, Or., November 14, by Benj. I. Cohen: Spain, the Sunny home of the olive and the vine, was the chosen abode of Israel's wanderers...

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...

A SOLEND 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 had again accumulated...

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 Heidelberg, is a Jew...

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 those who are not behind the scenes...

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 warm in 1823-4...

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY, Known as the "Marion Corps." Without any previous knowledge on his part of even the existence of this company, they unanimously elected Benj. I. Cohen, Esq., their Captain...

HE IS NOW PAYMASTER, For the Southern department; W. P. Levy, Lieutenant in U. S. Navy, last Commander of schooner Revenge, and afterwards a Commodore...

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...

sent to the Corps Legislatif from Bellville and Marseilles, and on September 4th, 1870, when the furious populace invaded the Legislative chamber, Leon Gambetta was proclaimed a prominent member of the Government of National Defense...

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 resounding voice is like that of some furious warning prophet of doom...

MASTER OF THE ROLLS, During the present generation, is Sir George Jessell, a strict member of the Jewish persuasion, who has been successively Senator of the University of London, Member of Parliament, Solicitor General, and Master of the Rolls...

EDICT AGAINST THE JEWS, And was invited to visit Poland to concert measures of relief for his suffering brethren in that unhappy country. In 1854, he collected funds for the famine-stricken inhabitants of the East...

CONDEMNED TO DEATH, In 1866, but escaped into France. In 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...

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 Eotvos, all Christians;

the Jews by descent Borne and Disraeli, and the professing Jews Jacobsohn, Tugenhold, Riesser, Philipsohn, Montefiore and Cremieux. The revolutionary movement of 1848-9 proved the immense progress of the Jews as well as public opinion since the days of Mendelssohn and Lessing...

BALTIMORE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM: History records no such wonderful example as that of the proscribed Hebrew race, though weary centuries of exile and persecution, clinging to the faith of their fathers, and keeping unsmiled the memory of their former greatness...

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...

A Cloud in the Sky, The United States as a Nation is booming. Every department of industry is prospering wonderfully; from farm, workshop, mine—everywhere, the report comes that, as a people, the inhabitants of the United States are prospering exceedingly...

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER PREDECESSORS.—Queen Victoria has attained her 61st year, an age exceeded by eleven only of the Sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman conquest, namely: Henry I, who lived to the age of 67; Henry 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...

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 name have you to do with either Mr. 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."

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...

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...

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. If you would keep your watch clean you must be quite sure that the case fits snugly, 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 certain quantity of fluff, which enters most watches, even those the cases of which shut firmly...

A skillful watchmaker one day thus reasoned with a customer who complained of his watch: "You complained" said he, "that your watch gains a minute in a month. Well, then, you will congratulate yourself when you have heard me. You are aware that in your watch the balance, which is the regulator, makes five oscillations every second, which is four hundred and thirty-two thousand a day; so that your watch exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat and cold, the varying weight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected, 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 perfection 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 becoming irregular, and frequently ceasing to act altogether. A person possessing 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.

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 name have you to do with either Mr. 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 used to this sort of thing all his life, you know, he said to the astonished saleswoman: "Give me a yard of maroon colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon; I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon-colored baby—here (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that."

AGRICULTURAL.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

Mr. Henry Stewart, in the Rural New Yorker, gives the following as the chief characteristics 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 experience:

"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; the 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 disturbed or worried. As the secretions of the body all come from the blood, and as a rich, yellow color is desired in 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 abhor 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 countries 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 of stock may eat onion, not only without detriment, but with great advantage. All animals delight in condiments, and there is nothing in the line of relishes that they will eat as readily as they will onions. For young stock they should be chipped up and fed with grain and meal, but for large animals they require no preparation. Onions that are large enough to be salable 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 leaves the soil in the spring. As onions are gross feeders the land on which they are planted should be very heavily manured. 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 other 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 grow, 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 says: "Within the past six weeks over 2,000,000 standard silver dollars have 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.