BY TELEGRAPH TO DATE

In the matter of contest over the codi eil to the will of Samuel Woods, who left the residue of his estate, valued at \$1,-000,000, for the endowment of a musical college in this city, Surrogate Calvin r endered a decision to-day in which he sustained the probate of the codicil originally made by deceased, and decree that the residue should be applied to the endown:ent of an institution for the benefit of needy relatives.

A World's Washington correspondent says official society is now being much exercised over the fact that while the new British minister, Hon. Lionel Sackville West, is a bachelor, he has a family of children, two of whom he wishes to live with him. The World heads the item "Ought we to visit him," and concludes as follows: "It must be admitted that it cannot fail to be awkward for heads of families to explain to their families how a foreign minister can be at once a bache lor and head of a family."

Howe is not expected to begin the duties of his office before January 1st. Secretary Frelinghuysen took poss sion of the state department on the 19th

In the senate Farley introduced a bill to enable the state of California to take lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections, found to be mineral lands.

Resolutions were introduced in the house asking information concerning American citizens confined in British prisons, and in regard to discontinuance of star route service.

The president signed the commission of J. C. Bancroft Davis as assistant secretary of state.

During the five months ended Novem ber 30th, there arrived in New York 291,-318 immigrants, against 254, 262 the same period of 1880.

The Times' Washington special has a new lot of cabinet rumors. Following are the latest: Ex-Senator Boutwell, it has been reported, has been tendered the navy portfolio, but is not inclined to ac-Boutwell is believed to desire an appointment as U.S. circuit judge, and is urging the appointment of Judge Lowell of the Massachusetts circuit to a vacancy on the supreme bench caused by the death of Associate Justice Clifford, with the expectation of succeeding Judge Lowell. Wm. E. Chandler is mentioned as likely to succeed to the navy department should Boutwell decline that place. The interior department is said to stand between ex-Senators Chaffee and Sargent. The report is current to-ntght that Sargent has been telegraphed to come at once to Washington.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, whom political wise-acres claim is on the Blaine ticket for the campaign of 1884, held an impromptu leves in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue hotel this morning. "Are the knowing ones right this time in regard to your reported alliance with Mr, Blaine, governor," inquired a reporter.

"There is not a word of truth in it," replied the distinguished man. "As far as Mr. Blaine is concerned, I believe he is not a presidential candidate. At least I judge so from the fact when I last saw him in Cleveland he said he was discharged cured, or, in other words, was satisfied with his experience.

"It is said you were highly pleased over your recent friendly reception by President Arthur, and that you believe his administration will redound to the good of the country and to the republi-

can party."
"Yes," replied the governor, "I was much gratified over my interview with the president, and regard him as an able and honest man, and furthermore I believe his administration will not be characterized by any act that will antagonize the republican party."

In Washington on the 20th, the house decided to postpone further consideration of the Utah case until after the holidays, Tuesday, January 10, being fixed Campbell had expected the matter would be settled now and had believed both Cannon and himself would have been sent to the committee, and Cannon not be allowed a seat. The case is certain to attract a great deal of attention. The literature of the question is already quite voluminous and important legal and constitutional questions are to be answered. The indications are that democratic leaders will espouse the right of the Mormon apostle to his seat as a prima facie case, and unless they make a party issue of it, it is very probable a great many republicans will also adopt this view. A republican who has gained considerable reputation in the house already as a lawyer, who has courage to express his opinions, said today he was as much opposed to polygamy as anybody, but did not think the polygamy of Utah could be destroyed by seating a man who had not been elected, when his opponent was elected and had a regular certificate to that effect. Mr. Cox of New York, it is understood, intends to be the champion of apostle Cannon's case in this congress, as Clarkson N. Potter was in the forty-fourth. The incident may have had no significance, but when Hill of New Jersey desired to have printed in the Record a protest from a large number of citizens against polygamy in Utah, Blunt of Georgia objected on the ground that he did not wish to encumber the Record with such mater-

The senate judiciary committee unanimously agreed to report back the nomi-nation of Benj. H. Brewster, attorneygeneral, with recommendation that he be confirmed.

The senate committee on naval affairs, decided to postpone action on the nomination of Pay Director Walmouth to be postmaster-general, and other contested navy nominations until after the holi-

days. The bill introduced by Representative McMillan, relative to the income tax, provides for the assessment and collection of a three per cent. tax from each person, corporation, banking association, telegraph company, railroad company, or other incorporated companies or firms doing business in the United Stated and territories, on all net incomes above

The bill introduced by Representative Pettibone, relative to the retirement of army officers, provides that all general officers and officers of the different staff corps shall be retired from active service when they have served forty-five years

in the army, and all officers of the line be retired when they have reached the age of sixty. The bill further provides that when general and staff officers who have not served forty-five years and line officers who have not reached sixty are smable to properly perform their duties anable to properly perform their duties they shall be reported by the general of the army to the president, who will con-vene a board of officers to report the facts of the case, with recommendations; and should the board report disability as the result of services performed in the line of duty, the officer may be placed on the re-tired list, otherwise he may be retired with one year's pay.

The report of the secretary of state on

the necessity of introducing modifications into the extra territorial jurisdictional system of the United States in China, Japan and eastern countries where consular courts are allowed by treaties, is a long document. The secretary deals with the subject comprehensively without absolutely denying the constitutionality of the judicial acts of our ministers and consuls as the law now stands, and shows there is ample room to question the entire conformity of their procedure to the constitutional duties of consular officers, and as a rule to discharge judicial functions. It is considered in conclusion that the needs of the consular service demands men of business capability, alive to the interests of trade, rather than trained jurists. Passing to the consideration of a reformed code of extra territorial jurisdiction, the secretary suggests the constitution of a proper court of the United States at the principal center of foreign intercourse with a country, selecting Shanghai in China for instance, the appointment of an American judge there with functions analogous to those judges in the federal district courts of the United States, and holding office for life or during good behavior. Also provision for choosing grand juries to present indictments, and ordinary juries to treat cases; appointment of clerks, thus making the court one of records; nomination of associated justices in larger commercial cities, with powers and functions pre-cisely defined by law; promulgation of an intelligent code; holding full terms at the seat of the principal court, and lastly appellate recourse to circuit courts of the United States. Since the present law was passed seven capital convictions have been made in all China and Japan. Execution of sentence was performed following the conviction in the case of Jno. D. Buckly, hanged at Shanghai in '64, after denial by Minister Burlingame of the privilege of appeal to executive clemency. Another case mentioned is that of Dinkille, convicted of murder by the consular court at Heogo, and pardoned by the president on condition of undergoing a life imprisonment, but who has refused to accept such conditional commutation, and is now held in prison under indefinite postponement of execution of the death sentence, The recent well known case of Mirzan at Alexandria is also referred to.

In his annual report to the president the commissioner of agriculture says the expense of the attempt to cultivate the tea plant in South Carolina have been somewhat curtailed without detriment to the experiment. One of the experts (Saunders) who visited the tea farm established in Summerville, S. C., reports that the two hundred acres of land selected for the experiment are most of them covered with a heavy forest growth. poor and sandy, and of a character to support only the scantiest kind of vegetation. Of this about fifteen acres have been cleared and was under primitive cultivation. On these acres operations were commenced in January last. A space was prepared for sowing the tea and preparations made for covering the plants, which when young suffer severely on being exposed to the sun. The plants were growing well and constituted the entire tea crop of the farm. Saunders reported that with regard to the future prospects of the enterprise, if continued in the line of the present system, it may be said there in not much room for encouragement. The poverty of the soil and character of the climate in which frosts sometimes occur, seem to be unfavorable to the production of strongly flavored teas, as had already been proved by experiment in McIntosh, Ga. Prominence is given to the report of veterinary surgeons sent to Great Britain to inquire into alleged importations from the United States of diseased cattle, and the commissioner believes the misunderstandings on this subject have given way before convincing proofs presented by American surgeons. Recognizing the importance to our western farmers of acquiring data upon which to predicate as to the probable action of the Rocky mountain locus in 1882, I have had an agent specially engaged under direction of the entomological bureau to gather such data in their permanent breeding grounds of this pest, for the most part in the thinly settled regions of the northwest. Remembering the invaluable loss and suffering which this insect entailed between 1873 and 1877, losses which largely helped

His stomach.

nual observation of a more extended na-

A Detroit surgeon whose reputation is first-class was seated in his office the other day when in walked a stranger who was followed by a dog. Without any fooling around he began:

"Doctor, I have the dyspepsia." "Yes, sir.

"Had it twenty-six years." "Yes, sir.

"You can't cure it."

ture.

"No, sir." "But you can make an exchange of stomachs between me and my dog. "I believe it could be done, and both

"Will you guarantee that I won't have a hankering for old bones if I trade

stomachs?" "No, sir." "Will I want to chase cats?"

"Very likely." "And snap at tramps?"
"Quite probable."

"Doctor, this is business." "Yes, sir." "And the exchange of stomachs is de clared off." "Very well."
"And I bid you good day."

"Good day, sir." And the man whistfed to his dog and walked out, without looking to the right or left .- Detroit Free Press.

PINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Say Francisco, Dec. 23. — Sterling exchange on ondon bankers, 80 days, \$4 80; do, documentary,

14 79.

Transfers—25630.

New Yoax, Dec. 22.— Sterling exchange, prime bankers', loug. \$4 80 %; short, \$4 84 %, Good commercial, from 18 % lower; documentary, 281 % lower.

Silver bullion, 1000 fine, per fine ounce, 112 %.

U. S. Bonds—3 % 2, 100 %; 4 % 2, 114 %; 4 4, 118 %.

Lendon, Dec. 23.—Consols, 99 1-16 money; 99 5-16

Silver bullion, English standard, 925 fine, per fine

New Yoan, Dec. 23.—Silver bare, 112; money 6 offered; governments steady; stocks, firmer; Western Union, 79%; quicksilver, 17%; Pacific, 40; Mariposa, 4; Wells Fargo, 130; N.Y.C., 113%; Erie, 4%; Panama, 195; Union Pacific, 116%; bonds 117; Central Pacific, 90%; bonds, 115%; Sutro, 1.

Gold and Stock Reports. SAN PRANCISCO MARKETS.

San Francisco, Dec. 23, Receipts—Wheat, 8000 cits; flour, 2750 qr sacks; ats, 2750 cits; eggs, 30,000 doz. Wheat—The market is improving and firm at an wheat--The market is improving and advance. Shippers wants are more pressing. Speculators bid \$1.37% for choice shipping, shippers bid \$1.60. No sales reported. Quote choice to extra choice shipping. \$1.57% \$4.91.60.
Barley—Market is unchanged.
Outs Market is quiet with no disposition on the part of holders to grant concessions. Quotations unchanged.

unchanged.

Potatoes—General features of the market unchanged. Sweet sold to-day at \$232.75 in boxes.
Onions—The market is weak at 5e,555c.
Butter—Fresh roll stocks are decreasing. Prices are firm, 37%6,60c. Fur packed prices are not materially changed but in sellers favor. Pickled, 27%6,50c. Extra choice qualities held at 27%c.
Eggs—Demand and supply about balance; 37%c.
Provisions—Market is well supplied. Demand light. Hams, eastern choice to fancy, 169,16%c; common, 126,12%c. Bacon, light eastern, 14%6, 15%c.

Apples-Market firm with a good demand. Good o choice, \$1841 30.

Dred Fruit-Market is dead. Prices would de line maier selling pressure.

SEERBOHM'S ENGLISH BEFORTS. London, Dec. 23.
All exchanges close on the 24th and 26th.

All exchanges close on the lath and loth.
Floating cargoes—Firmer.
Cargoes on passage—Steady.
Mark Lane—Steady.
Good cargoes red winter off coast—53s 6da5is.
English and French country markets—Quiet.
Liverpool spot—Ouiet.

' Chicago Produce Quotations.

Chicago Produce Quotations.
Chicago, Dec. 23,—There has been scarcely any trading since boon on 'change owing to the Christmas festivais, so called, which consist chiefly in throwing bags of four and ruining the clothes of members. Considerable objection was raised by prominent members to these proceedings, but for over an hour four was king of 'change. Members were univen from the floor and ladies and spectators from the galleries. Last prices were:
Wheat—4: 25% cash; \$1.26% February.
Corn—Higher, 61% cash; 67% February.
Fork—Weak, lower; \$16%,516% cash; \$16.45%16 47% January, Lard-Weak, lower; \$10 82% bid cash; 10 85@10

Home Produce Market.

Home Produce Market.

FLOUR-Standard brands \$5; country, \$4 25@4 to superfine, \$3 50@3 75.

OATS-47 4@50c per bushel.

BARLEY-SI 50@1 75 per cental.

HAY-Haled timothy, \$14@16 \$\times\$ ton.

MILL FEED-Quotations: Middlings \$22 50@25; shorts. \$18@20; chop feed \$30@25; bran \$14@16.

CURED MEATS-Hams, Oregon sugar cured 15@16; eastern 17@19c; bacon, 15@16c; shoulders 11@12c. LARD—Quotations are 15:316c in kegs; 14:315 in

tins, and 16@17c in patts.

DRIED APPLES—Sun dried, 6@7c; Plummer dried

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 6c; pitless 11&12c for sun dried; 13&15c for machine plums.

HOPS—18&20c.

HIDES—Quotations are 15c for first-class dry; 8&8 %c for green; culls, 5; off. Sheep pelts 50c% \$1 25.

\$1 25.

BUTTER—Fancy 35c; good to choice, 27%@30c; fair, 20@225c. In bulk, 20@225c; in brine, 25@32 5c.

ONIONS—Quotation \$1 25@1 50 \$p. cli.

EGG8-35c.

CHEESE—Bert family, 16@17c.

APPLES—Per box, 80 ar 75c.

PEARS—50@75c per box.

TIMOTHY SEED—Per 1b. 6@8c.

CHICKENS-Doz, \$3 25003 75; small and medium

CHICKENS—Dox, \$3 2563 76; small and medium, \$2563 per dox.

GEESE—\$9 to \$10 per doxen.

TURKEYS—Live weight, per lb, 12 %@15c.

\$ALMON—Columbia river. 'W bbl, \$10.611; hf bbl, \$5 50666; bellies, hf bbl, \$12.

POTATOES—Garnet Chile, 45c, per bushel; Peerless or choice white varieties, 50c per bushel.

CEMENT—Rosendale, W bbl, \$3 07, Porlland, W bbl, \$4 75. ol, \$4 75. SHINGLES—Shaved, \$2 75@3 per M.

Ments BEEF-2552% of B gross. PORK-5555%, pet 758. MUTTON-2%, gross. VEAL-4556

SCIENTIFIC.

A New Metal .- A vein of what is supposed to be a new metal is said te have been found in digging a well near Battle Creek, Michigan. The find is in a stratum of rock about 28 feet below the surface. Pieces of some of the nuggets taken out,

it is said, have been melted up, and have all the appearance of the best gold, but when the acid test is applied to the metal it corrodes, showing that 't is not the genuine precious metal. It is not known what metal it is, and specimens have been sent away for analysis. New Mode of Telegraphing. - Nature

reports that a telegraphing experiment of a singular description was tried about the middle of August at the Trocadero. It consists merely in the reading of large silvered zinc letters, a square meter in size, fixed on a blackened board, by refracting telescopes. This method has succeeded very well from the Trocadero to the Pantheon-a distance of three miles. The inventor, an officer in the French service, thinks he will succeed in reading messages at a distance of sixty miles under favorable circumstances.

HAULING FIRES .- When a boiler is short of water and a heavy fire is on the grate, what shall be done to prevent the boiler from being burned? The first impulse is, on the part of some, to haul the fire at once, but is not that the most to prolong the commercial depression of dangerous course that could be taken? that period, this information seems to be It seems open to criticism. A fire that is of sufficient moment to warrant an andisturbed is intensely hot for a short time, at a period when no more heat is needed, and it would therefore seem that it would be better to open the doors and throw wet ashes on to smother the fire, instead of adding to the danger by raking it over. By so doing the heat is at once lessened-at no time increasedand the pressure is falling, but when we haul a fire, the exact reverse occurs, more steam is made and the danger increased. We think it safer to cover the fires than to haul them, particularly if they are of

bituminous coal.-Mechanical Engineer. Living animals lit up from within,-At a recent soiree in the Paris Observatory, M. Trouve showed a live fish with its body lit up from within by his electric polyscope, a minute form of which, with conducting wires passing to the hands of the operator, the animal had been caused to swallow (comfortably, let us hope). The whole body became transparent in the dark, so that the vertabre could be counted and all the de-tails examined. This instrument promises to have many uses. Among others, it has been applied, La Nature says, to showing students the texture of the rec-tum and bladder, to facilitate extraction of a projectile at the back of the nose, to examine the stomach of a bull (in which a gastric fistula was formed), to lighting the interior of shells and cannon for examination, also to lighting powder magazines, in which case the reflector is inclosed in a tripple envelope of glass.

The Wrong Ashes.

He was a jolly-looking man, with round corporation, a burgundy-tinted nose, and the general exterior of a contented mind, and as he entered the editorial den he offered us a cigar, lit another, and said: "How about this local cremation

scheme? "Well, how yourself?"

"The fact is," said the stranger, re-flectively, "I had a pretty tough experience with one of these cadaver roasting concerns once, and I thought mebbe you might like to make an item of the facts so as to warn the people here in time." "Fire away."

"Well, you see, it was in New Orleans. My wife died there, and as a cremation company was having a good deal of a boom there just then, she made me promise to have her spirit sent up through their flue, as it were. Said she thought it would be nice and melancholy for me to carry her ashes around with me wherever I went-in a vase, you understand."

"And you complied?" "Why, yes. It was her last wish, you know, and besides I thought it might be useful in kinder preparing her for the here-but never mind that, now. I sent the remains round to the company's office in a push-cart, got a receipt, saw in the afternoon at 120 degrees above Maria touched off, so to speak, and two and all hands sweating like rain, and had days after that they returned to me a beautiful majolica jar full of ashes, scented with forget-me-nots, and the stopper tied in with pink ribbon."
"That was pretty."

"Yes, I was very much pleased at first, but I had to keep the bottle out of sight after a while, though, because people were all the time opening the jar, under the impression that it contained preserved ginger or chow-chow, or some-

"That must have been unpleasant." "Unpleasant-well, I should smile -I mean, I should weep. Why, actually, one day while I was living in New York, I came home and found a new servant girl polishing knives with the remainsjust think of it."

"Terrible, sir, terrible!" "But, what I was going to say was this. About a year after my wife was kindled

—I mean cremated—I was in New Orleans again, and I happened to meet the superintendent of the refractory ore -I should say the corpse burning furnace—at a banquet, and he got so full that I had to see him home. On the way either the brain or muscle worker. I am we stopped in a place or two for a steadier-you know how it is-and the result was that he got very communicative about his company-in fact, gave the whole business away.

"Did, eh?" "Yes, sir; he squarely owned up that they didn't burn the bodies at all. He said they just dropped 'em through a hole in the bottom of the furnace, took juices of the mouth, will sustain me em out the back way at night, and sold em to the medical students.

"Gracious! And the ashes!" "Mule ashes, sir; nothing but mule ashes! They would just cut up some old mule carcass, the superintendent said, pitch in enough to make a bad smell, and then sell the ashes to the grief-stricken relatives at \$25 a bottle. Terrible cheeky, now; wasn't it?"

"And all this time you had-"Had been carrying that old jar of imagine how mean I felt."

You threw it away then?" "Well, no," said the widower, as he winked a tear out of his left eye; "the more I studied over the matter the more I concluded that mule ashes weren't so much out of the way after all. You see, poor Maria was an awful stubborn woman-tremendous stubbornand-yes, I kinder thought mule ashes would do mighty near as well, all things

And having the resigned sigh of one who had succeeded in bracing up under great sorrow, the anti-cremationist smiled softly, lit another cigar, and walked out. -Derrick Dodd.

Important Setted Discovery.

The method of counteracting disease by introducing foreign substances into the blood by inoculation or injection, has long been known to medicine. Its principal application has hitherto been o prevent the contagion of smallpox, though the same process seems now in a fair way to be applied to the prevention of a large class of diseases called zymotic. Hypodermic injections have been used chiefly for anæsthetic purposes, but a recent discovery by Dr. J. B. Lacreda,

of the Laboratory of Experimental Physiology in the National Museum of Rio Janeiro, will lead to their more general application. This ingenious scientist has proved that a solution of per-manganate of potassi im injected into the blood is an infallible cure for snake bites. The discovery is of great value all over the American continent where venomous reptiles are common, and especially in the tropics where they are abundant. In the province of Bengal, 10,064 persons died from snake bites alone during the year 1880. The remedy has been thoroughly tested. A laborer, bitten by a venemous snake on a plantation in Piraby, in Brazil, was taken home, a little of the permanganate of potassium injected with a little spring syringe, and he so far recovered as to be able to go to work the next day. A negro on a sugar plantation in Barra was bitten by a very poisonous snake called jacarra. limbs swelled, he began to bleed at the throat and nostrils, and became insensible. He was cured in the same way by a small quantity and resumed his work in four hours. In the province of Santer, William Broadbent was bitten by a jaracossa, which he was passing from one flask to another. The bite of this serpent is very deadly, but the remedy, applied by a friend, removed the pain in a faw minutes. These cases are attested by the Rio Janeiro papers. The infarmation is of sufficient importance to be widely disseminated on this coast, where the remedy may be used as a simple and available antidote not only for snake bites, but for those of scorpions and tarnatulas.

"Mother," remarked a Dublin girl, "I think Harry must be going to propose to me." "Why so, my daughter?" queried the old lady, laying down her spectacles, while her face beamed like the moon in its fourteenth night. "Well, he asked me this evening if I wasn't tired of living with such a menagerie as you and One Meal a Day.

Dr. C. E. Page sends to the Journal of Chemistry an account of experiments made to show that one meal a day is enough for a man:

"S. N. S., twenty-eight years old, re-solved to adopt the one-meal system, and did so, leaving off meat and all condiments, as salt and pepper, and eating chiefly wheat-meal bread and fruit, and bread made from unsitted meal and mixed with water only, no salt or bread-raising devices-unleavened bread. Within seven months his weight increased from one hundred and forty-five pounds to one hundred and seventy pounds, and his strength of both body and mind had increased in proportion. His labor had been severe; he is a mechinest and an inventor, working ten hours every day, and doing a good deal of practical and profit able thinking at the same time. It is now a full year since he came to one meal, and the weight gained has been maintained, and his health is perfect. During the last winter for the purpose of testing the sufficiency of one meal of pure food for the most trying labor, he worked in an iron foundry for three months, and notwithstanding the extreme and frequent changes of temperature incident to the work, on cold mornings with the mercury below zero, and not a 'cold' for the winter, and was the only employe thus exempt. He had formerly been subject to frequent attacks of the above disease. His daily ration consists of six ounces to nine ounces (according to labor) of Graham flour, besides fruit sufficient to supply all the liquids necessary-half a dozen apples or their equivalent in other fruit. He is rarely thirsty, but sometimes, if too little fruit is taken at meal time, he takes a small draught of water in the course of the day. This meal is taken at night, after entire recovery from fatigue, usually at 7 o'clock, During the month of May, 1881, just passed, he gained sixty hours or six full days, working extra hours at his bench, some times working right through to mid-night, and taking his 'breakfast' after a short rest, before retiring. No man in his employ had gained so much time. He has occasionally made a trial of bolted flour bread, but has invariably ex-

perienced a loss of weight and strength. "My own experience goes far to prove the efficiency of the above regimen for now taking but one meal a day, and find myself perfectly nourished, weight and strength maintained, on about fifteen ounces of unleavened wheat-meal bread, to the mastication of which I devote an hour or more. I find that six cold gems weighing about fourteen ounces, without either butter or milk, chewed deliberately and thoroughly dissolved by the much better than when eaten warm with butter or milk. Considering the manner in which people in general bolt their food, it is not strange that a large proportion of it fails of digestion. Starchy foods cannot be transformed into pure blood entire, except as far as the change is begun in the mouth.

"Until a few months ago I took my food in the morning, but I find the even-ing a better time. During the day the brain and muscles can have everything mule ashes all over the country. Just their own way, without interfering or hindering digestion, and at evening, after a sufficient rest, there is ity of body and mind and 'leisure to digest.' I had never been a 'good sleeper until I adopted this system of diet. People who eat several meals a day do well to take the last one early, and the lighter they make it the better, but dyspeptics may rest assured that, of itself considered, the evening meal is not the cause of their wakefulness or troubled dreams. When I ate three meals of a mixed diet, I could not make the last one simple enough to give me complete rest at night, but now, when rested from my day's labor, I can eat my full vegetarian meal and sleep like a well fed babe. I could give a number of examples like the foregoing, of one-mealers, did space permit, all tending to prove the superiority of vegetable over animal diet. and all the entire wheat over the most scientifically impoverished article.'

Circulation of the Blood.

The question is-Did Harvey really discover the Circulation of the Brood Was it not known that the blood coursed out from the heart through the arteries, and returned through the veins, until Harvey published the fact! Various claims have been made to the contrary, some of them referring the discovery to a time long anterior to Harvey's time. But, be that as it may, according to Harvey's own account, he can hardly claim the honor of the discovery; for another physician had discovered and pointed out to him, certain facts which could be accounted for in no other way. Here it

In Italy Harvey studied with an eminent physician and philosopher named Fabricius ab Aquapendente. One day the old philosopher called his student into his laboratory, and exhibited to him a very beautifully prepared system of human veins and arteries, which he had dessected and preserved.

"There," said he, pointing to the great vein of the thigh, and then to other veins -the larger veins were all there-"do you observe those nicely adjusted valves? See how they work! They allow the blood to pass freely towards the heart, from all directions; but not a drop can go the other way! And see how plenty they are. Surely a Supreme Intelligence must have placed them there, and for a

"And here we have the arteries. Observe how strong are their walls. As iron to wood, when compared to the veins. And the arteries have no valves. Their walls are fashioned for resistance." He might as well have, if he did not say, "The veins, we see, are made for lifting; the arteries for pumping!"

However, Harvey came home, and told to Eugland and to the world the story of the circulation of the blood, Had not his Italian master known it? Of course be had. And Fabricus ab Aquapendente gave to him the secret, for after the knowledge of the wonderful valvular arrangement of the veins, the next step to the blood's circulation was within the grasp of any person of ordinary interpretation and sciencific attainSIBSON, CHURCH & C

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