OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 2. OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868. No. 48.

The Weekly Enterprise.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

By D. C. IRELAND,

OFFICE:—South east corner of FIFTH and MAIN streets, in the building lately known as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

Terms of Subscription.

One copy, one year in advance..... $3 00
" " " " if delayed..... 4 00

Terms of Advertising.

Transient advertisements, per square (12 lines or less) first insertion ... $2 50
For each subsequent insertion..... 1 00
Business Cards one square per annum payable quarterly..... 12 00
One column per annum..... 120 00
One half column " 60 00
One quarter " 40 00
Legal advertising at the established rates.

Book and Job Printing!

THE ENTERPRISE OFFICE

Is supplied with every requisite for doing a superior style of work, and is constantly accumulating new and beautiful styles of material, and is prepared for every variety of

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING!

AT SATISFACTORY PRICES.

☞ The Public are invited to call and examine both our specimens and facilities for doing work.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BENTON KILLIN,
LAWYER,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Office in Charman's Brick Block, up stairs. (50tf)

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,
(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)
OFFICE:—At Residence,
Main Street.....(50) .....Oregon City.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

W. C. JOHNSON. P. O. M'COWN. *Notary Public.*
JOHNSON & McCOWN,
LAWYERS.
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
☞ Will attend to all business entrusted to our care in any of the Courts of the State, collect money, negotiate loans, sell real estate, etc.
☞ Particular attention given to contested land cases. 1y1

A. H. BELL. E. A. PARKER.
BELL & PARKER.
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,
And every article kept in a Drug Store.
☞ MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

SHADES SALOON.
West Side Main Street, between Second and Third, Oregon City.
GEORGE A. HAAS - - - - Proprietor.
The proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the above named popular saloon is open for their accommodation, with a new and well assorted supply of the finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. 52

JOHN M. BACON,
Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.
Office—In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.
Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace.

J. FLEMING,
Retail dealer in School Books, Stationery; also, Patent Medicines, and Perfumery.
At the Post-office, in Masonic Building, *Oregon City, Oregon.*

William Broughton,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
Main street, Oregon City.
Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work—framing, building, etc Jobbing promptly attended to. (52

JOHN H. SCHRAM,
Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS, etc., etc.,
Main street, between Third and Fourth, *Oregon City.*
THE attention of parties desiring anything in my line, is directed to my stock, before making purchases elsewhere.
(1y) JOHN H. SCHRAM.

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
All orders for the delivery of merchandise, or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care. 16.6m

DAVID SMITH,
Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City..... Oregon.
Blacksmithing in all its branches. Wagon making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction. (39

Imperial Mills,
OREGON CITY.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:
FLOUR, MILLINGS,
BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!
☞ Parties wanting feed must furnish their sacks. [30.tf

RANCH FOR SALE.
SITUATED BETWEEN THE CLACKAMAS and the
OREGON CITY TOWN PLAT!
In the vicinity of the place of T. J. Hunsaker
☞ Will be sold cheap for cash.
Apply to LEVY & FROHHEIMER.

PATTON HOUSE,
Two doors south of the old Court House, Front street, Portland, Oregon.
W. N. PATTON Proprietor.
Single meals, 25 cents..... Beds, 25 cents.
This house is newly fitted, and furnished in the best style. xli.6m

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.
(Late LINCOLN HOUSE),
No. 84 Front street, Portland Oregon.
L. P. W. QUIMBY, PROPRIETOR,
(Late of Western Hotel.)
This house is the most commodious in the State, newly furnished, and it will be the endeavor of the proprietor to make his guests comfortable. The Baggage Wagon will always be found at the landing on the arrival of steamships and river boats, carrying baggage to the house free of charge. [17.1y

WESTERN HOTEL,
PORTLAND, OREGON,
Corner of First and Morrison streets,
The best and most comfortable Hotel in the State, where every want is anticipated, and cheerfully supplied. Warm and cold Baths attached to the house.
This Hotel is located near the steamship Landing. The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at all the Landings, to convey passengers and baggage to and from the house free of charge.
JOHN C. DORCY,
SAMUEL D. HOLMES,
xli.tf] Proprietors.

McLaughlin House.
Main street, (opposite the Woolen Mills,) *Oregon City, Oregon.*
J. F. Miller & Co., Proprietors.
☞ This is the most commodious Hotel in the city. Newly furnished, and just open for the reception of guests.
☞ It will be the endeavor of the Proprietors to make all guests comfortable.

OREGON HOUSE,
Main Street .....Oregon City.
JACOB BOEHM, Proprietor.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
The undersigned wishes to give notice that from Saturday, October 5th, 1867, prices at the above house will be as follows:
Board and Lodging per week..... $5 00
Board without Lodging..... 4 00
Board and Lodging per day..... 1 00
JACOB BOEHM.
Oregon City, Oct. 3d, 1867. [50tf

CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,
Nearly Opposite Woolen Factory.
W. L. WHITE, } .....Proprietors.
T. W. RHOADES, }
Oregon City, Oregon.
We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and the traveling public, to give us a share of their patronage. Meals can be had at all hours, to please the most fastidious. [15

Notice to the Public.
I HAVE this day closed the Barlow House in favor of the Cliff House. Hope my old customers will give their liberal patronage to the above well kept house. They will find Messrs. White & Rhoades always on hand to make guests comfortable.
WM. BARLOW.

OSWEGO HOUSE!
OSWEGO, OREGON.
JOHN SCHADE.....Proprietor,
IS now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage. The House is New and the Rooms are Newly and Neatly Furnished. The Table will be supplied with all the delicacies of the season. The House is situated near the steamer landing. The proprietor will at all times endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Traveling Public. 41:tf.
Board per week..... $5 00
Board and Lodging..... 6 00
Single Meals..... 50

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Front street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
REDUCED RATES!
The undersigned having taken this well-known house, solicit increased patronage from the traveling public. The House has lately been refitted, and the proprietors are now able to offer additional inducements to their patrons. The table will be furnished with the best market affords, and be under the immediate superintendence of the proprietors Rooms well furnished and well ventilated. A large fire-proof safe for the deposit of valuables. Baggage taken to the hotel free of charge. Board per week..... $5 00
Board and lodging " ... $6 to 8 00
(According to the room occupied.)
Nothing will be left undone, which is in the power of the proprietors to render guests comfortable. LYONS, LEONARD & Co.,
xl.6] Proprietors.

D. H. HILDBURGH, } L. HILDBURGH,
LOUIS EINSTEIN, } San Francisco.
Portland.
Hildburg, Bros. & Co.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Cognacs,
Scotch and Irish Whiskies
Rum, Gin, Domestic Liquors, Wines, &c., &c., &c.
No. 26 Front st., O. S. N. Co.'s new brick block, Portland Oregon. (29

REMOVAL!

THE JEWELRY
Establishment of J. B. Miller
HAS BEEN REMOVED
To No. 101 Front st., corner of Aller Carter's New Building, Portland, In Chas. Woodard's Drug Store
☞ Where he will be ready to attend to all manner of workmanship in his line.
Watches and Jewelry repaired in the most workmanlike manner. J. B. MILLER.

A. J. MONROE. W. A. K. MELLEN.
MARBLE WORK.
MONROE & MELLEN,
Dealers in California, Vermont, and Italian Marbles, Obelisks, Monuments, Head and Foot stones,
SALEM .....OREGON.
Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order. 32:t

Flax Seed Wanted!
R. E. CHATFIELD,
AT THE
Oregon Seed Store!
First st., Portland, opposite the Western Hotel. Will pay Highest Cash Prices for Flax Seed!

NOTICE.
Friends, many thanks for past favors received, I have newly opened a family grocery in W. F. Highfield's block, fronting the Oregon House, Main street, and solicit a share of your patronage, by offering many articles less than Portland retail prices.
Will exchange for butter, eggs, hams, flour etc., etc. S. E. STONE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ladd & Tilton,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will give prompt attention to collections, and other business appertaining to Banking.
Sight and Telegraphic Exchange
On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale. Government Securities bought and sold. xl.tf

L. G. Fuller,
BROKER,
Pays the Highest Price for Gold Dust
Legal Tenders and Government securities bought and sold. No. 108 Front st.,
xl.tf Portland, Oregon.

J. F. MILLER. J. W. SHATTUCK.
J. F. MILLER & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
Boots and Shoes!
At the Oregon City Boot and Shoe Store, Main street.
THE BEST SELECTION
Of Ladies', Gents', Boys', and children's Boots and shoes on hand or made to order.

J. H. MITCHELL. J. N. DOLPH. A. SMITH.
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty
☞ Office over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

A. C. GIBBS. C. W. PARRISH,
Notary Public and Com. of Deeds.
GIBBS & PARRISH,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—On Alder street, in Carter's New Brick Block. n3

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.
Rooms with Dr. Saffarans, on Main street.

MACK & HATCH,

DENTISTS,
The patronage of those desiring *First Class Operations*, is respectfully solicited.
Satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.
N. B.—*Nitrous Oxyde* administered for the Painless Extraction of Teeth. Also: the *Rhigolene Spray* used for those who prefer it
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front streets, Portland. Entrance on Washington street. 42:tf

S. G. SKIDMORE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
(123 First st., near Western Hotel)
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Dealer in drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, etc. A fine assortment of English and *French Toilet Articles.*
Perfumery, brushes, etc. ☞ Particular attention given to the preparation of prescriptions. (34.3m

ISAAC FARR. JOHN FARR.
FARR & BROTHER,
Butchers and Meat Venders.
Thankful for the favors of the community in the past, wish to say that they will continue to deliver to their patrons, from the wagon, as usual,
On Tuesdays and Saturdays of each week.
all the best qualities of Beef, Mutton, and Pork, or any other class of meats in the market. 9:tf

ARMES & DALLAM,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE
Brushes, Twines, Cordage, etc.,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Washboards, &c
215 & 217 Sacramento st., San Francisco.
113 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

Wm. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON,
Office 95 Front st., Portland Oregon. Residence cor. Main and 7th sts.

Robinson & Lake
WILL CONTINUE THE STOVE AND Tin-ware trade as usual, at the established EMIGRANT STORE,
Corner of Front and Salmon sts., Portland, Oregon.

KOSHLAND BROS.
Portland Auction Store!
97 *First st., next door to Post-office, Portland, Oregon,*
Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Grain Bags, Burlaps, Furnishing Goods.
☞ *We will pay the highest cash price for Wool, Furs and Hides.*

PONY SALOON.
Front st., near the Ferry Landing, Portland, Oregon.
Re fitted and Re-opened by J. A. MacDonald. The best of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., constantly on hand.

SOMETHING NEW!
Boots with Wire Quilted Bottoms
These Boots are made on the American standard last. They never fail to fit and feel comfortable, and require no "breaking in."
The Wire Quilted Soles
have been proven by practical experience to last twice as long as the ordinary soles. A splendid assortment just received at
R. D. WHITE & Co.'s,
Boot and Shoe store,
34.) 131 First st. Portland.

CHAUNCEY BALL,
Successor to Gradon & Co.,
MANUFACTURER OF
Wagons & Carriages,
201 and 203 Front st., Portland, Oregon.
☞ *Wagons of every description made to order. General Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch.*
Oak and Ash lumber, and all kinds of wagon materials for sale.
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

OREGON CITY
BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,
Having purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of
LAGER BEER!
As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

WOMAN.

DISSECTED BY A MAN.

A woman is like—but stay—
What a woman is like, who can say?
There's no living with or without one!
Love bites like a fly,
Now an ear, now an eye;
Buz—buz—always buzzing about one!

When she is tender and kind,
She is like to my mind
(And Sally was so, I remember;)
She's like to—oh, dear!
She's as gold, very near,
As a ripe melting peach in September!

If she laugh, and she chat,
Play, joke, and all that,
And with smiles and good humor she meets me,
She's like a rich dish
Of venison and fish,
That cries from the table, "Eat me!"

But she'll plague you and vex you,
Distract and perplex you;
False-hearted and ranging,
Unsettled and changing,
What, then, do you think she is like?
Like a sand, like a rock?
Like a wheel, like a clock?

Her head is like the island folks tell on
Which nothing but money can dwell on!
Her heart's like an orange so nice,
She carves for each lover a slice!
In truth she's to me,
Like to wind, like to sea,
Whose raging will hearken to no man.

Like a mill, like a pill;
Like a sail, like a whale;
Like an ass, like a glass,
Whose image is constant to no man.
Like a flower, like a shower;
Like a fly, like a pie;
Like a flea, like a pea;
Like a thief, like—in brief,
She's like nothing on earth, but a woman.

SECRETS IN CIPHERS.

Some few years ago one could not take up a certain newspaper many consecutive days without encountering, at the head of one of its columns a paragraph or two of greater or less length, which were not only unintelligible to ordinary eyes, but utterly unpronounceable by mortal tongue. Some of them read for instance thus: *bqqfwgd rmfp ntgmf*, and so on, through eight or ten lines of the small print. Others avoided or renounced the letters of the alphabet altogether, and were couched only in such other typographical signs as the printer has at his command, and piqued our curiosity with such displays as

1*—§ ' †) ‖ ‡ ; 8 x.

also to an indefinite length; and again a third class of them dealt only in figures, proclaiming their secret to the expectant correspondent in such terms as 52385 4796 13854637.

A glance at the mode in which these ciphers are sometimes constructed may not be uninteresting. The simplest form is that in which the letter preceding or following it in the alphabet is used instead of that intended to be read. Thus, in the latter case, the words "come to-morrow" would be represented by "*dpnf upnpssqpx.*" We give this, however, only as an illustration, as no person advertising in the public prints would be silly enough to resort to a puzzle known to almost every schoolboy. The difficulty is but slightly increased when the alphabet is reversed, when *z* represents *a*, *y* stands for *b*, and so on; but when an arbitrary exchange of the several letters is made, it will take a decipherer much more time to get possession of the key. But even in that case, success with persevance is certain. The first step toward discovery consists in guessing at certain short words and rejecting the suppositions which prove to be false. The words of our language consisting of two or three letters only are not very numerous, and however disguised, will not long remain undiscovered. Success with one word renders the solution of the next easier, and the inquirer has rarely to plod through more than a couple of lines before the entire riddle becomes patent. The difficulty is not enhanced a whit by the substitution of arbitrary characters instead of letters.

The following is a list of the characters sometimes used, and, they are evidently selected because they are to be found among the types of the printer. We will place them in the order in which they may be supposed to stand, to represent the entire alphabet, thus:

a x b 8 c "d œ — f § g ; h † i a k ‖ l 5 m ¶ n 2 o & p , q ‡ r ł s x t : u -:- v) w x (y = z.

A communication in this character looks very difficult, but the difficulty is more apparent than real. The following short sentence for instance, seems inexplicable:

(2‡ "ax z†)†‖‖x ad:1†" x252‡‡2.)

If the reader tries to get at the sense of it, without referring to the key, he will probably fail, unless he has been well used to such experiments; but an old hand at deciphering would pause but a short time over it before he had mastered its signification. He would go to work in this way: passing the first two words in four and five letters, he would note that the third and fourth were composed of four and two; the third has the two last letters alike, and he would not be long in discovering, by reference to context, and comparison with other terminations, that these final letters are double *l*. Is it the word *tell, fill, fall, bell,* or *will*? He examines the other words, and sees that one of them having eight letters, ends with the same that begins the third; further, he observes that one of its letters is repeated once, and another of them twice. There are very few words that will answer to this description; he tries a few, and soon hits upon the word "to-morrow," which gives *w* for its own final letter and the initial of the third. The third is therefore "will" or "well," and he settles that the fourth is "be." Recurring now to the first word, he finds that of its four letters he has deciphered two, o and r, and he feels pretty certain that the whole word is "your." The sentence now reads to him: "Your—will—be—to-morrow." We need not follow the process by which he fills up the blanks, and arrives at the information that the unknown correspondent's *debts* will be *paid*, and the unfortunate man may emerge from his hiding-place and return to his disconsolate family.

Ciphers comprised wholly of figures present a greater difficulty, but a difficulty which is quite as sure to be surmounted in the end by a persevering investigator. The puzzle seems unfathomable at first sight, from the fact that there are but ten figures to represent the entire alphabet of twenty six letters. This formidable obstacle is however easily got over. In constructing a figured cipher, the alphabet is first cut down by the rejection of useless letters, and the figures are doubled, or nearly so, in number, by using one of them as a prefix only. For instance, the alphabet, in its simplest figured form, might stand thus: 2a 3b 4c 5d 6e 7f 8g 9i 0l 12m 13n 14o 15p 16r 17s and z 18t 19u 20w; the letter c would be used instead of k, and the sign ' would serve for the h. Written in this character, Poor Richard's homely maxim, "Haste makes waste," would stand thus: '2171816 1224617 10217186. It may be conceived that even in this, the simplest form, the deciphering of a document of which the key was not known would be a work of sufficient labor; but that labor is infinitely increased when the figures, instead of standing seriatim in the key, are irregularly mixed, and the prefix is perhaps doubled or trebled. But precautions still more ingenious and complex are sometimes taken to prevent discovery. Thus, in figure ciphers, it may happen that the prefix may be made to occupy certain situations indicating to the initiated that the word in which it occurs is a word of no signification, but mere nonsense; or it may indicate that such word carries a negative before it, and is to be understood in an opposite sense.

After the expulsion, or rather flight of James II. from his kingdom, the Jacobites, who plotted day and night to bring about his return, racked their brains incessantly in contriving the means of secret communication. They resorted to sympathetic inks, by the use of which the real writing remained invisible, while a complex cipher, written between the lines in black ink, but which had really no signification, was made use of to perplex the decipherers.

Another device of the Jacobites was that of writing in parables. This was playing the game of treason at a cheap rate; because, though the purport of such letters might be easily guessed, the crime of the writer remained incapable of legal proof. Macaulay, in his "History," gives some samples of this kind of correspondence. One of the letters, couched in the "cant of the law," ran thus:

"There is hope that Mr. Jackson will soon recover his estate. The new landlord is a hard man, and has set the freeholders against him. A little matter would redeem the whole property. The opinions of the best counsel were in Mr. Jackson's favor. All that was necessary was that he should himself appear in Westminster Hall. The final hearing ought to be before the close of Easter Term."

The real signification of this is too obvious to escape recognition by the simplest reader; but yet it is not actionable in law. Mr. Jackson of course is James II.; his estate is the kingdom; the new landlord is William; the freeholders are the men of property and so on—the whole being an invitation to James to make a descent on the coast with a French army (a little matter) before the end of Easter.

Another device of that time was one which conferred the signification of a missive to certain letters only, and which could only be discovered by the person who had the key. Thus, if it was required to inform a prisoner that his accomplice, on being tried in court, had not betrayed him, it might be done by the following lines, inserted as the second or third paragraph, according to agreement beforehand:

"I have but time for a few words. Rejoicing that you are so well treated, I hope to hear that you are better. Can you not write soon? even a word will be welcome to your poor poor wife. So soon as I hear from you I shall communicate with your friends. If Sarah comes to London, I may accompany her to see you. This is not certain, and may not take place. I know little news, though much is stirring; but I live much secluded. If Harry were here, he, I warrant, would know all. Venn came last night and desired to be remembered to you; if good wishes could set you free you would soon be at liberty."

The secret information contained in the above paragraph is far more secure from discovery than anything written in cipher. The governor of the jail, who had read it, would in most cases unhesitatingly pass it to his prisoner without suspicion; but the prisoner, who knew the key, would also in a few minutes know, by simply reading and putting together every third letter after a stop, that his accomplice *Jones said nothing* on his trial that could implicate him—a piece of information which the governor of the jail would, in a case of treason, be the last person to impart.

To what extent ciphers are used by spies, plotters, traitors, warriors, and diplomatists we are in no condition to affirm—our experience lying out of the walk of diplomacy of all kinds. We shall close our notice of this curious subject with a puzzle which any reader who feels that he can conscientiously spend time on such an object, may solve at his leisure.

NO—Ono Oonn Ono nn onno nnon.

—Col Badeau, in his *Life of Grant*, describes an occurrence which took place at Vicksburg after the surrender, which gives us a further insight into the manners peculiar to our "deluded Southern brethren." He says:

He went direct to one of the rebel headquarters, but there was no one to receive him, and he dismounted and entered the porch, where Pemberton sat with his generals; they saluted Grant, but not one of them offered him a chair, though all had seats themselves. Neither the rank nor the reputation of their captor, nor the swords he had allowed them to wear prompted them to this simple act of courtesy. Pemberton was especially sullen, both in conversation and behavior. Finally, for very shame, one of the rebels offered a place to Grant. The day was hot and dusty; he was thirsty from his ride and asked for a drink of water. They told him he could find it outside; and, no one showing him the way, he groped in a passage until he found a negro, who gave him a cup of cold water only, which his enemy had almost denied. When he returned his seat had been taken, and he remained standing during the rest of the interview, which lasted about half an hour.

—A dashing young widow in Detroit prepared a pleasant surprise for her suitor a few evenings since. Expecting a call from him, she hid herself in a convenient corner, and as he touched the knob of the door bell sprang out in the darkness of the evening, and nearly smothered him—with kisses. His cool reception of her caresses startled her with a recognition of the fact that, instead of her lover, she had been lavishing her sweetness upon the conductor of a street car, who had come with a note explaining an unforeseen absence. The widow thereupon, with great propriety, fainted on the spot.

—There is a very neat Christian (Campbellite) church in Kokomo, Ind., on the wall of which, directly behind the pulpit, is the following notice in large letters:

"TO THE PUBLIC."

"All respectable ministers are invited to co-operate with us in defense of the Truth. Error may be replied to in this house at all times."

—What do we seek redress for when we go to law? Injuries. Where do we find it? In-juries.

INVENTIVE INSECTS.

WIRE-WORKERS.

We might have got our illustration of wire-drawing from the silk worm. "You may sometimes have seen," says the Abbe de la Pluche, "in the work-rooms of goldsmiths or gold-wire drawers, certain iron plates, pierced with holes of different calibres, through which they draw gold and silver wire to render it finer. The silk-worm has under her mouth such a kind of instrument, perforated with a pair of holes (Lyonnet says these are united into one on the outside), through which she draws two drops of the gum that fills her two bags. These instruments are like a pair of distaffs for spinning the gum into a silken thread. She fixes the first drop of gum that issues where she pleases, and then draws back her head, or lets herself fall, while the gum, continuing to flow, is drawn out and lengthened into a double stream. Upon being exposed to the air it immediately loses its fluidity, becomes dry, and acquires consistence and strength."

PATTERN DESIGNERS.

Perforated patterns for zinc ventilators and safesides may be suggested by the apparatus constructed by the caddis-worm for protection during its state of inactivity and helplessness. Feeling its change approaching, it weaves at the entrance of its gallery a grating of its indissoluble silk. De Geer describes one of these gratings as pierced all over with holes, disposed in concentric circles, separated by ridges running from the centre to the circumference, though not quite so regularly as the spokes of a wheel. Other ridges, again, are made to traverse the concentric rays, following the course of the circles or holes, in such a manner as to form compartments, each having a hole in its centre. Reaumur found that these holes were for the purpose of breathing, by admitting a current of fresh water, effected, no doubt, by the spiracles of the pupa; and he actually saw the gratework in alternate motion from convex to concave as the water passed out and in.

Some of these pupæ, like the insect eggs before referred to, would furnish the designer with shapes and patterns, though perhaps not quite of equal elegance. The pupa of the blow fly, for instance, rounded and tapering toward both ends, with rings at equal distances, reminds one of the little jars used for tobacco or anchovy snuff.

Tailors, trappers, and lightning-proof house-builders, form the subject for another article.

The New York *Herald* is anything but a Republican newspaper. Above all things else the *Herald* loves the *Herald*, and raises and lowers its wings politically with much shrewdness. It wished to go Democratic recently but after a survey of the field, talked as follows:

What can we expect of Seymour, of Blair, or of a party one of whose orators is Wade Hamptom, and whose platform is made in great part by the men who waged a four year's war to destroy the Government? Seymour is rather worse than poor Pierce—a mere retailer of infinite twaddle. If his party were to win we should expect to see him withdraw and Blair take his place. Blair has promised us in advance to take us back to the chaos of disorganization. He would observe constitutional forms—that is, he would wait until he had secured a Congress of his own creatures, which he could certainly do by such a use of Government patronage as has not been dreamed of hitherto. With that Congress and that President whither might we not be taken? And if the Northern people resisted another war of coercion would be easy to start, and a Southern army, with a change of coat and colors, might march into the Middle or New England States, under Wade Hampton, to assert the authority of the National Government. Events less likely have been seen. We cannot fancy that the radical faction is any more worthy to be trusted than the rebel faction; but we believe that Grant is safe; and as we have seen him in the war win battles in spite of the enemy in front and the politicians behind, we could hope that he might do quite as much again. His election affords the only promise of saving the country from such a future as an indiscriminate war of factions would involve.

—A few sentences from a speech of Mr. Stevens gives an index of his character. When others faltered during the great war, he said:

There are periods in the history of nations when statesmen can make themselves names for posterity; but such occasions are never improved by cowards. In the acquisition of true fame, courage is just as necessary in the civil as the military hero. We may not aspire to fame; but great events fix the eye of history on small objects and magnify their meanness.

FARM ITEMS.

—The best time to buy a farm is in September and October,—for then the poor spots appear.

—One of the best farmers in Kansas is the Governor. His wheat crop amounts to 10,000 bushels.

—The farming land of Nebraska increases in value at the rate of a million dollars a month.

—June 1, in Australia, grapes and apples were gathered, and winter had set in.

—It is said that cattle can be raised best on sand stone, and fattened best on lime stone land.

—A Nebraska correspondent found the average weight of his ears of corn to be fourteen and a half ounces.

—In hot weather milk is worth more fed to calves, which are to be cows and oxen, than made into butter.

The only animal, (if it is an animal) which will eat the Colorado potato-bug and not get sick is the striped snake.

—A single pair of caterpillers, if let alone, will strip the leaves from a young orchard in a few weeks. They need as much watching as politicians.

—Now that the wheat crop in Australia has failed, they propose growing hops to use up what little barley they may raise.

—Thin out the old wood of currant and gooseberry bushes and thus improve the size and quality of the fruit in future seasons.

—East tennessee University offers six college buildings and one hundred acres of land as a location for the Agricultural College.

—The Pennsylvania Agricultural College has only thirteen students, and it is a failure. Other like Colleges fail, and all because they have no teachers who understand farming.

—A correspondent maintains that sowing timothy or clover with wheat, causes rust and blight by keeping the straw moist near the ground till the hot sun comes upon it. If grass is to succeed wheat, he is very decided that it should be sowed in the fall after the wheat is removed.

—Grapes keep fresh and perfect by packing them in a keg in layers with leaves, and burying them in the ground below the frost line. They have kept all winter in an excellent condition.

—Hollow horn may be cured as follows: Dissolve a tablespoonful of copperas in warm water, and mix with the creature's mess, if it is not past eating, if it should be pour it down. This dose will seldom need to be given more than once.

—They have just received in Portland, Me., the largest sweet potato ever raised on the Island of Cuba. The monster weighs forty pounds, is twenty-four inches long, nine inches in diameter, and twenty-nine inches in circumference.

—Before hard frosts set in, gather cuttings for next spring's use. Take them from the currant, gooseberry, grape vine, and from such ornamental shrubs as the syringa, tartarian, honeysuckle, deutia, etc.; bury them in a light, dry soil, either in the garden or cellar, and let them be until the spring.

—Col. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, is forming a collection of wheat, corn and other cereals from all parts of the world, and it is hoped that the agricultural societies, boards of trade of the United States will see that the national portion is complete.

—Study is essential to the highest success of agriculture, and farming ought to rank among the learned professions as a field of intellectual labor and enjoyment. It is beautifully adapted to the want of man. The general laws of vegetable growth are so simple that they can be understood by men in a low state of civilization when the wants are few, and they are also so complicated and nicely balanced in their higher relations, that they require all the study, wisdom and skill of the highest civilized society. We find, then, in the very beginning, plants adapted to man as an intellectual and physical being. By their unlimited power of improvement they are fitted to call out forever his mental activity, and by this very power of improvement they are fitted to gratify his increasing desires as the advances in civilization.

—The Democratic platform proposes that the credit of the Government shall be maintained inviolate, and that the Government's promises to pay shall be deliberately broken. But it does not tell how us these contradictory promises are to be reconciled.