earnestly urged for congressional action. The creation of additional circuit judges as pro-posed would afford a complete remedy and would involve an expense at the present rate of salaries of not more than \$60,000 a year.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

The annual reports of the secretary of the interior and of the commissioner of Indian affairs, presents an elaborate account of the present condition of the Indian tribes, and of that branch of the public service which min-isters to their interests. While the conduct of the Indians generally has been orderly and their relations with their neighbors friendly and peaceful, two local disturbances have occurred which were deplorable in their charac-ter; but remained, happily, confined to a comparatively small number of Indians. The intent among the Bannocks which led first to some acts of violence on the part of some members of tribes, and finally to the outbreak, appears to have been caused by an asufficiency of food on their reservation, and this insufficiency to have been owing to the inadequacy of the appropriations made by congress to the wants of the Indians at a time when the Indians were prevented from supplying the deficiency by hunting. After an arduous pursuit by the troops of the United States and several engagements, the hostile Indians were reduced to subjection, and the larger part of them surrendered themselves as

In this connection I desire to call attention to the recommendation by the secretary of the interior that a sufficient fund be placed at the disposal of the executive, to be used with proper accountability, at discretion, in sudden emergencies of the Indian service. The other of disturbance was that of a hand of Northean Cheyennes, who suddenly left their reservation in Indian Territory and marched rapidly through the States of Kansas and Nebrasks in the direction of their old hunting grounds, committing murders and other crimes on their way. From documents accompany. ing the report of the secretary of the interior it appears that this disorderly band was as fully supplied with the necessaries of life as 4,700 other Indians who remained quietly on the reservation, and that the disturbance was caused by men of a reckless and mischievous disposition among the Indians themselves. Almost the whole of this band have surrendered to the military authorities, and it is a gratifying fact that when some had taken refage in the camp of the Red Cloud Sioux, with om they had been in friendly relations, the Sionx held them as prisoners and readily gave them up to the efficers of the United States, thus giving new proof of their loyal spirit. Alarming rumors to the contraray notwith-standing, they have uniformly shown ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been complied with-Both the secretary of the interior and the sec. retary of war unite in the recommendations that provision be made by Congress for the or-ganization of a corps of Indian auxiliaries, to be under the control of the army and to be used for the purpose of keeping Indians on their reservations and preventing or repress-ing disturbances on their part. I earnestly concur in this recommendation. It is believed that the organization of such a body of Indian cavalry, receiving a moderate pay from the government, would considerably weaken the restless element among the Indians by withdrawing from it a number of young men and giving them congenial employment under the government. It being a matter of experience that the Indians in our service, almost with-out exception, are faithful in the performance of duties assigned to them, such an organiza-tion would materially aid the army in the accomplishment of a task for which its numer-

ical strength is sometimes for which its numer-ical strength is sometimes found insufficient. But while the employment of a force for the prevention or repression of Indian troubles is of occasional necessity, and that wise prepar-ations abould be made to that end, greater re-liance must be placed on humane and civilizing agencies for the ultimate solution of what is called

aney general and the remedy suggested is sestily urged for congressional action. The tion of additional circuit judges as pro-ad would afford a complete remedy and ld involve an expense at the present rate alaries of not more than \$60,000 a year.

This species of establishment is contributing doubly to the increase and improvement by stimulating to a common center the results, everywhere, of individual skill and observa-tion, and spreading them thenes ever the whole nation. Experience accordingly that shown that they are very cheap instruments of im-mense national benefit." The great preponder-ance of the agricultural over any other interest in the United States entities. It to still the con-sideration claimed for H by Washington. About one-half of the population of the United States are engaged in agriculture. The value of the agricultural products of the United states for the year 1875 is estimated al three thousand millions of d liars. The expense of agricultural products for the year 1877, as ap-pears from the report of the bureau of statis-tice, are \$204.0.000. The great extent of our conntry, with its diversity of soit and climate emables us to produce within our borders and by our own labor not only the necessaries, but most of the insuries, that are consumed in etwinages of soil, climate and intercommuni-cation, A appears from the statistical state-ments in the report of the Commissioner of Ag-regin lands many unitions of doilars' worth of agricultural products which could be raised in the practice of advanced agriculture which con ony be answered by experiments, othen costly and sometimes fruities, which are be-A motion to refer and print the message was agreed to. Adjourned.

Scunte. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

Paddock submitted a resolution instructing the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making trade dollars a legal tender for all debts, public and private, and providing for the suspension of coimage of the standard silver dollar of 412% grains and recoinage of the same into traile dollars of 420 grains, and for such additional coinage of trade dollars, as the needs of the country may demand; laid over.

A large number of appointments made dur-ing recess were sent to the Senate, including the New York customs nominations, and Hillhouse for assistant treasurer.

introvence of neurons questions arise in the practice of sdvanced spriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitees, which are be-yond the means of private individuals, and are a just and droper charge of the whole nation. For the benefit of the nation it is good policy, especially, in times of depression and uncer-tanty in other business pursuits, with a vasi-area of uncultivated and hence unproductive territory, to wheely open homestead settle-ments and to encourage, in every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the department of ag-ricultural industries; to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products to determine the value of old, or establish the importance of new modes of culture, are worthy of your extretul and favorable counderation, and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of fact ities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable condition for the growth and rapid develop-ment of this important interest. Beck submitted a resolution that the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform Senate what amount and denomination the of silver coin has been received in payment of customs dues since the beginning of the current fiscal year, and whether or not he has applied silver coin so received in whole or in part to the payment of interest on bonds or notes of the United States, and if it has not been so applied, to state the reason why, and if it has been applied to that purpose in part only, to state what portion has been so used and on what character of obligations. Also that he be directed to inform the Senale the amount of interest he has paid on the bonds and notes of the United States. since the beginning of the current fiscal year and the amount of such interest he has paid in gold and silver coin respectively.

Edmunds-I should like to have the sec-THE TREATMENT OF ANIMALS. The abuse of animals in transit is widely atretary show what kind or silver coin has been

The abuse of animals in transit is widely at-tracting public estimation. A national conven-tion of societies specially interested in the sub-lect has recently met at Baltimore, and the facts developed both in regard to crucilies to animals, and the effect of such crucities upon the public health, now seem to demand the careful consideration of congress, and the en-actment of more efficient laws for the preven-tion of these abuses. used, so that we may know if there was subsidiary coin paid. Thus amended the resolution was agreed At the conclusion of the morning business Matthews called up the Texas Pacific bill.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

ment of this important interest.

enlarge its usefullness

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

FOFULAR EDUCATION. The report of the Commissioner of the Brr-en of Education shows a very gratilying pro-press of the country in all interest committed to the care of this important office. The re-port is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of advantages of the common school system in the sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privi-leges is not yet attained. To education more than to all other agencies are we to look as a source for advancement of the people in the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as cilizens, and i desire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the emact-ment of appropriate measures by congress for the purpose of supplementing with mational and local systems of education in the several states, and for alequate accemmodation of the pressitor should be provided without for Senate bills were introduced for the recoinage of the silver trade dollar, the standard silver dollars, the repeal of resumption and appointment of a commission on the yellow fever epidemic. BILLS INTECDUCED.

By Cox, of New York, to give notice of termination of the treaty of 1868, with the North German Confederation. By Harris, of Pennsylvania, to abolish the

House.

requirement of proof of loyalty as a condition to obtaining pensions for services in the war of 1812. By Rainey, to punish election frauds.

By Chalmers, to prevent corruption in By Durham and Price, to make the trade dollar a legal tender. By Dibrell, to make trade dollars and other

city of the rooms how security which is overgrowing the capitol should be provided without fur-ther delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts and illustrative art has grown to such proportions in connection with the copyright system of the country as to de-mand the prompt and exercial attention of mand the prompt and exceful attention of congress to save it from lajary in its present rowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must silver coins a legal tender. By Hunter, to require the secretary of the treasury to receive trade dollars in eachange m the nature of the case increase even for legal tender silver dollars.

more rapidly in the future than in the past, it cannot be doubled that the people will sanction any wase expenditure to preserve and By Fort, for like purpose and to stop the further coinage of trade dollars.

All bills on this subject were, on motion of Stephens, referred to the committee on The appeal of the agents of the Smithsonian institute for means to organize, exhibit and make available for public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the national museum. I beartily recommend it to your coinage, of which he is chairman. from Germany of a naturalized American citizen, Julius Bauer. By Springer, for the termination of the

naturalization treaty with Prussia. The attention of congress is again invited to the condition of the river front of the city t of the city the condition of the river to of vitalimp Washington. It is a matter of vitalimp mee to the health of the residents of med period

Senate. ow Dec. 4

Bentano nade a personal explanation regarding the statement of the Washington Post that he received \$12,000 for voting to pay interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds. He moved for an investigation by committee; adopted.

Harrison of Illinois offered a resolution for information regarding employes appoint-ed in the Chicago custom house by the present collector.

Garfield from the committee on rules reported a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a yellow fever commissi and said that all parties were in accord that Congress had a right to govern quarantine regulations along the coast.

Cox of New York, while favoring the resolution hoped the committee would in no way interfere with the local quarantines. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution for the appointment of a yellow fever commission passed. Adlourned till Monday.

The Patent System.

How It is Annually Saving the Country Hundreds of Millions of Dollars.

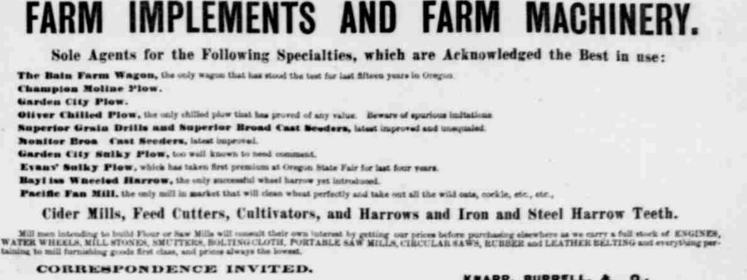
From the Chicago Tribune.

The Senate Committee on patents, in the course of its investigation preliminary to the report of the new bill for the collification of the patent laws, has discovered many new and important facts connected with the extension of the patent system in the west. Mr. C. C. Coffin, the well-known writer, under the none de plume of "Carleton," was specially charged by gentlemen interosted in patents to make a tour of the western country, and to direct his inquiries to various points, -such a:, what benefit has accrued to an inventor from

a patent; what benefit to the public; what royalities have been paid for the use of a patent; how much of time, labor and expense an invention has cost; what it costs to introduce an invention to the public; what grounds of complaint there are against the present law; and what modifications of the law are desired.

THE OLIVER CHILLED PLOW. He visited the entire northwest, and discovered the last invention in plows in the Oliver chilled plow, of Indiana. Mr. Coffin said:

"Mr. Oliver was a manufacturer of common plows. He began at South Bend in 1855. He saw that the demand of the farmers was for the plow that would have a mold-board of hard finish,-something harder than iron, because iron was almost worthless in many of the western soils. Therefore, he turned his attention to the producti a of a chilled mold-board. It was nothing new; it had been attempted for twenty-five years, and every time re sulted in utter failure, for this reason: Dry Goods. Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks, It was found that when you attempted to enlarge the surface of the mold-board beyond thirty-six superficial inches, yor could not produce a perfect piece of By Bentano, in relation to the expulsion iron. There would be soft spots in it, and cavities called "blow holes." Those who [had attempted the production of shilled iron said that these resulted from the gases in the metals. Mr. Oliver came to a different conclusion after



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patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life; but experience shows that it is not impossible. Many of the tribes who are now quiet and or-derly and self-supporting were once as savage as any that at present roam the plains or on the mountains of the far west, and were then considered inaccessible to civilizing influences. It may be impossible to raise them fully up to the level of the white population of the United States, but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own which on our people have grown rich, powerful and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only onr duty but it is also our interest to do so. Indians who have become agricultaralists or herdsmen, and feel an interest in property, will henceforth cease to be a warlike and dis-turbing slement. It is also a well anthenti-cated fact that Indians are at school. and quiet when their children are at school, and I am gratified to know from expressions of Indians themselves, and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increas-ing desire even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the secretary of the interior and the commissioner of Indian affairs touching the eriment recently inaugurated in taking 50 ian children, boys and girls, from different tribes to the Hampton Normal Agricul-tural Institute in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agricultural and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thomas ids of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make pro-vision for them. I agree with the secretary of the interior in saying that the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the

THE CHANGE IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

The question whether a change in control of an service should be made was at last the induct service another to induce was at the sension of Congress referred to a committee for inquiry and report. Without desiring to an-ticipate that report I venture to express a hope that in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not question, the views expressed be lost night of, and that the decision, what-ever it may be will arrest the further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

<text><text><text>

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.

AGRICULTURAL INTERENT. Tom the organization of the government, the importance of encouraging, by all people are asknowledged and ire deal, show the recent elections the constitu-normal residuation of the source and received and read. The real the to be doubled, that with referred and read. The real to be doubled, that with referred and read. The real to be doubled, that with referred to committee of the whole and made special order the importance of the soliton real soliton rights, e.c. Recess. Does reassembling the message was hald on the the transmances of maturity, that transmances are as appropriation and reads are as appropriation was ordered into charges a grow possible with greater success than the transmances of the soliton rights, e.c. All constants of the soliton rights, e.c. All constants and ordered printed. Adjourned. **House.** The message was hald on the data transmances of the soliton rights, e.c. All constants of the soliton rights, e.c. Recess. Does reassembling the message was hald on the table and ordered printed. Adjourned. **House.** The Monse galleries to-day contained the restormany crowd at the opening of a session. The roll called showed 229 members pres-tor was been attended with greater success than the

THE "INDIAN PROBLEM." It may be very difficult, and require much patient effort, to curb the unruly spirit of the savage Indian to the restraints of civilized life; but experience shows that it is not immorth. Saulsbury introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury in redeeming U. S. legal notes, as required by special re-sumption act, to pay 75 per cent. gold coin, and 25 per cent. in standard allver dollars. Harris' resolution, regarding the prevenof the district are all entitled to the favorable attention of congress. The reform school needs additional buildings and teachers. Ap-propriations which will place all these insti-uitions in a condition to become models of usefuliness and beneficience will be regarded as liberality wisely bestowed. The commis-sioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by congress against the discrimination schools. I ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and terri-tories of the United States be extended to the District of Columbia. The commissioners also invite attention to merce.

Senate.

Bills laid on the table pending the ap-

By Beck-To provide for retiring the

The Senate assembled at 12 M.

pointment of committees:

the United States.

sembled.

on file

tion of epidemics, was agreed to with amendment. The committee may set with a similar committee of the House. The motion of Matthews to take up the Texas Pacific railroad bill was rejected; yeas 19, nays 22, on the ground that it would lead to a long discussion. Edmunds gave notice that next Monday he would call up the bill relating to the presidential election and counting of votes. Mitchell presented a petition from merchants of Oregon, praying for an appropria-

tion for a harbor of refuge at Port Orford. Senator Booth presented a petition of night inspectors of customs at San Francisco praying for the restoration of their pay at \$3 per diem; referred to the committee Eustis introduced a bill appropriating

\$5,000,000 for improving the levees in Southern States; laid on the table. Executive session followed, and when doors were reopened Senate adjourned.

House.

Schleicher offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of the dispatch of October 9, 1878, from the Secretary of State to the U. S. minister in Mexico, together with other documents on the subject of com-mercial relations with Mexico; adopted.

District of Columbia. The commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and private interests by the present location of the de-pots and switching tracks of the several rail-roads entering the city, and ask for legislation looking to their removal. The recommenda-tions and suggestions contained in the report 1 trast will receive the careful consideration of congress. Kelley offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treausry for, information regarding the deposit of government money in any National, State or private bank on the 30th of September and November, 1578, other than deposits by disbursing agents; adopted.

I trust will receive the careful consideration of congress. Sufficient time has perhaps not elapsed since the reorganization of the government of the district under the recent legislation of congress for the expression of a confident opinion as to its successful occupation. The practical results already attained are so satisfactory that the friends of the new government may well urge upon congress the wiedom of its continuance with essential modification, until by actual experience its advantages and defects may be more fully ascertained. R. B. HAYES. EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 2, 1878. Fort asked leave to offer the following res-Resolved, That the legal tender quality of the silver dollar of 412½ grains standard shall be maintained and enforced, and that any discrimination against the said silver dollar by any national bank in refusing to

receive them and treat them as legal dollars, FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. shall be deemed a defiance of the laws of the United States, and the committee on banking and currency is hereby instructed to ma-WARHINGTON, Dec. 2. ture and bring in a bill for withdrawal from circulation the notes of all such banks so of-Anthony and Bayard were appointed a fending. committee to join the House committee and notify the president that Congress had as-

Several objections were made and the proposition was not received. Adjourned. Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. The vice president announced as a special committee on yellow fever investigation: Harris, Matthews, Lamar, Paddock, Conover,

trade dollar and for its coinage into standard silver dollars also, to suthorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of Garland and Eustis. Morrill submitted a resolution calling upon The vice president laid before the Senate the credentials of Hon. Justin S. Morrill, the secretary of the treasurer for information as to the amount of deposit in the treasury to the credit of the Freedman Savings and elected U. S. senator from Vermont for six years, from March 4, 1879; read and placed Trust Co.

Cameron from the elections committee re-The only senators absent to-day were Barported a resolution to print 100 copies of the testimony in the Butler-Corbin case; agreed num, Cockrell, Conkling, Gordon, Hoar, Jones of Nevada, Kernan, Merriman, Patterson, Plumb, Sargent, Sharon, Spencer and Ferry submitted a resolution requesting the president to transit any information re-

By Voorhees-A resolution instructing ceived concerning postal and commercial in-tercourse with the South American States the committee on finance to inquire into the expediency of making the trade dollar a lewith recommendations for improving such gal tender for all debts, public and private, and for providing for its recoinage into the standard silver dollars of 413¹/₄ grains. intercourse; agreed to.

After an executive session, the Senate ad-journed till Monday. By Blaine-A resolution instructing the judiciary committee to report to the Senate

whether at the recent elections the constitu-House,

great deal of investigation,-that it was from other causes. I will not detail the amount of money he spent, or the difficulties he encountered. People called him a lunatic, and his friends deserted him. His shop was burned down and he had no means, but he held on to the idea that there was a possibility of obtaining a piece of chilled iron which he could use for a mold-board. He finally concluded that these soft spots and blow holes as they were called, was the result of moisture in the moulding sand, and, therefore, he invented a chill into which he could pour het water, and thus drive out the moisture from the sand after the mold was made. After a great many trials he succeeded in producing mold-beards in two meces.

This was the first step. Then he discovered that there was some gases in the metals. He started upon another line of invention, to have some device connected with the chill, by which the gases could escape. This was accomplished by ventilating grooves, in the chill face. Through those two inventions he has produced the present chilled plow. He uses Lake Superior

Salsbury ore, he makes a mixture of illustrated, ably edited, and is sent out that with the Lake Superior iror and stitched and enveloped in a handsome thus obtains an exceedingly hard, and granite cover. No family should be tenacious metal-one which will resist without it. Price per annum \$1 50, the wearing, and one which will also if sent in on or before January 15; not be easily broken. Through those after that the subscription price of two inventions he has been enabled to

produce this mold-board much more cheaply than the cast-steel plow can be produced. Instead of raising his price above all other plows in use, when he made his inventions, he said to himself "I will put these plows so cheaply that they shall come into universal use." His patent was the first one that was ever issued from the patent office for the manufacture of chilled plows. There never had been a claim put in before him. He has taken out eighteen patents as the improvement has gone on. He brought out his first plow in 1870. He had been studying upon it for many years, but only after a long period of time (not actively engaged in experi-ment all the while, but he had been turning it over in his mind for a quarter of a century) was he enabled to bring out his plow. If you were to visit his works you would find 400 men em ployed in the manufacture. He sent out 50,000 plows year before last year. There are 200,000 in use. His orders thus far indicate, he stated to me, about 75,000 to be called for the present year."

E. Questrian, giving rein to his humorous fancy, said to his wife: "If you don't stirrup your coffee you will lose all traces of the sugar, and saddle be the consequences." Mrs. E. Q. didn't like the remark a bit, but she bridled her



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