

Forty-fifth Congress.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Sparks, from the committee on appropriations, reported the Indian appropriation bill which was made a special order for Wednesday next.

Durham from the same committee reported military academy appropriation bill with Senate amendments, which with trivial exceptions was not concurred in.

Phillips submitted a resolution relating to the recent Indian murders in Kansas and Nebraska and the capture of the marauders, and calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to why he had not surrendered the guilty and responsible parties and such Indian bands to the authorities of Kansas and Nebraska; adopted.

Senate bill to regulate presidential elections was taken from the speaker's table and referred to a committee on the subject. Adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

A number of bills were introduced during the morning hour and referred.

Cooking submitted a resolution instructing the committee on judiciary to examine into the expediency of repealing all laws for the compensation by fees of U. S. attorneys and substituting fixed salaries; agreed to.

Beck submitted a resolution that the secretary of the treasury appear in person on Wednesday next and inform the Senate what reason, if any, he has for failing to answer the resolution of the 31 of December 1878, in regard to the amount of silver coin received for custom dues, and whether he has applied it, or any part of it, to the payment of interest on the bonds and notes of the United States, and if not applied, to state the reason why.

After a brief debate the resolution was laid over.

At the expiration of the morning business the resolution of Blaine in regard to the elections in the South were taken up. After a brief colloquy the amendment of Thurman was agreed to without division.

Cooking submitted an amendment to have the investigation made by a special committee of nine senators, instead of the judiciary committee, agreed to, yeas 24, nays 23.

Butler submitted an amendment to have the investigation conducted with open doors; rejected after amendment—yeas 20, nays 20.

Davis, of West Virginia, renewed in another shape the amendment of Butler, requiring the committee to sit with open doors, and Bayard spoke in favor thereof, saying that the resolution and all amendments had thus far been acted on with unanimity and he hoped it would continue in regard to this amendment. There was something un-American in this suggestion.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for deficiency in railroad mail transportation was reported from the committee on appropriations. The bill will be acted on to-morrow.

Chalmers moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill making it a penal offense for any officer, agent or contractor of the United States to inter-meddle with the elections of members of Congress or of president, by contributions of money or by use or abuse of official privilege, or by bribes, threats, influence, etc.; and also to make it a penal offense to solicit or receive contributions for election purposes from persons in the employ of government. Rejected, yeas 132, nays 103; not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative. Republicans voted no, Democrats aye. Kelley of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

Blaine's resolution concerning the constitutional rights of citizens was taken up.

Merriman read a prepared speech in reply to Blaine's. He spoke for peace, harmony and the breaking down of all sectional feuds. The Senate insisted upon its amendment to the military academy appropriation bill, and Allison, Blaine and Davis (West Va.) were appointed a committee of conference.

Piatt, from the committee on military affairs, reported with amendments to the bill recently introduced by Padlock, providing that the posse comitatus clause in the army appropriation bill shall not be construed as applying to the army employed in protecting government in the States and Territories subject to Indian incursions.

At the expiration of the morning business the resolution of Blaine, in regard to the elections in the South, was taken up.

Wallace moved to lay the resolution on the table; rejected.

Blaine then submitted an amendment authorizing the committee to take testimony by itself or by any sub-committee, and to visit any portion of the country when such visits may, in their judgment, facilitate any portion of the object of the investigation.

Butler moved to amend the amendments so as to provide that the committee, or any sub-committee thereof, shall sit with open doors. The amendment of Butler was rejected—yeas 30, nays 30; a strict party vote.

The question then being on the amendment of Blaine, Davis of West Va., moved to amend so as to provide that the committee or sub-committee should sit with open doors when requested to do so by any member of the committee. After some discussion the amendment of Davis was rejected; yeas 28, nays 22; a strict party vote.

Pending discussion White said there were other senators who desired to speak on the resolution, and moved that the Senate go into executive session; agreed to.

House.

Southard offered a resolution, calling on the attorney general for information as to the number of supervisors and deputy marshals employed, etc.; referred.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Beck called up the bill introduced by him on the 10th, repealing sections of the statutes proscribing addition cause of disqualification and challenge, and an additional oath for grand and petit jurors.

Cooking said the subject was being considered by the judiciary committee and should not be acted upon without a report from the committee.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired and the subject was laid aside.

House bill giving the name of the army appropriation bill for the present fiscal year, so as to provide that it shall not be construed to apply to any part of the army or portion thereof engaged in the protection of life and property in the States and Territories subject to Indian incursions. The amendments were agreed to as to name the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Nevada and the Territories subject to incursions, etc. The bill passed.

The Senate insisted upon the amendments to the consular and diplomatic and fortification appropriation bills, and committees of conference on these bills were ordered.

On motion of Beck the bill discussed during the morning hour, to repeal sections 829 and 831 of the revised statutes was referred to the committee on revision of laws.

The pension appropriation bill was passed without material amendment. Adjournment.

House.

Senate amendment to the adjournment resolution, extending the recess from December 26th to January 7th, was concurred in.

Garfield objected.

Sparks, who has charge of the bill, explained that it was substantially the bill of last year, and had the unanimous approval of the appropriation committee, and that it had the approval of the Indian office.

The committee rose without further action.

Boone introduced a joint resolution extending until the first of February the time within which the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian reservation may report, passed on.

Wood, of New York, asked that the 15th of January be set aside for the consideration of bills reported from the committee of ways and means—not a tariff bill; leave was given, and the naval committee to sit during recess. Adjourned.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

A communication was received from Davenport, supervisor of elections at New York, suggesting amendments in the naturalization laws; referred.

Christy reported a substitute for the bill of Beck to repeal sections of revised statutes. The substitute provides for the repeal of sections 829 providing a test oath for jurors, ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

Beck gave notice that he would call up his bill for consideration to-morrow.

Dursey from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on house bill to reimburse the States for interest paid on the war loan, and for other purposes; referred.

House bill appropriating \$450,000 for the transporting of mails by railroads was passed. The bill recently reported from the joint committee for the re-organization of the army.

The bill for re-organizing the army was then laid aside.

Dursey then called up house bill to amend the act of June 20th, 1878, and to fix the rate of interest on bonds authorized by said act, to be issued by said commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and Windsor gave notice that he would hereafter submit an additional section.

On motion of Wadleigh further consideration of the patent bill was postponed until Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

The vice president appointed Hoar a member of the select committee under the Blaine resolution, in the place of Mitchell, declined, and McMillan in the place of Piatt, declined.

Voorhes submitted a resolution instructing the census committee to inquire into the advisability of including in the next census full particulars regarding the Indians in the Indian Territory.

House joint resolution extending the time for the joint committee on the transfer of the Indian reservation to report was passed.

After executive session adjourned.

House.

J. G. Young took the seat made vacant by the death of J. J. Leonard of the 5th Louisiana district.

House then went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Throckmorton offered an amendment providing that no Indians shall live outside of the Indian Territory unless authorized by act of Congress.

After discussion Atkins moved a substitute for the amendment limiting the prohibition to Indians of Arizona and New Mexico; adopted.

Scates moved to strike out the clause appropriating \$15,000 for the expenses of the Indian commissioners, which, after a long discussion was rejected.

On motion of Scates the number of Indian police-officers was reduced to 400 privates and 30 officers.

Throckmorton offered a new section an amendment for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the war department; but subsequently withdrew it.

The committee rose and reported a bill to the House. A separate report was made on an amendment (agreed to in committee) prohibiting the removal of the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico to the Indian Territory; adopted—yeas 97, nays 96. The bill then passed.

Harrison, chairman of the civil service committee, submitted a report of the committee in reference to the investigation made by it of charges against certain members of the House for receiving money and aiding in the passage of a bill providing for payment of interest on the 3-65 District bonds. The report states that there was not a particle of testimony showing that any money had been used, or that any corrupt influence had been brought to bear. The charges were withdrawn, and a wholly unjustified attack on the members of the House. The committee was discharged.

The speaker appointed Durham, Clymer, Smith, of Pennsylvania and Baker, of Indiana, Clymer and Singleton as conferees on the part of the House on the military academy and fortification appropriation bills respectively. Adjourned.

A Man-Baby.

In the second story of one of the low, rickety wooden buildings on the east side of Chatham street, in humble apartments, there lives one of the most curious of monstrosities. It is a boy, or man, twenty-one years and six months old, having been born in 1857, that is in all respects, physically and mentally, nothing more than an overgrown infant.

Its parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Jenn, of No. 165 Chatham street, industrious French people. The child was born on the 16th of June, 1857, and was christened Julie. Up to his eighth month he did not differ from any other children; but at that age he was taken sick with measles, and for six months it was thought that he could not live, one childish disease following rapidly upon another. His last ailment, and the one to which his parents ascribe his deformity, was one that baffled the attending physician, and is described by the father as "the English disease." The boy is not quite three feet high, but measures four feet around the waist, being inordinately corpulent. His head is well shaped, but looks much too large for his body, being more than two feet in circumference.

His hands and feet are exceedingly small, like those of a one-year-old infant, and he weighs 160 pounds. Every effort has been made to educate him, but he is not capable of learning anything. When he was ten years old he was scarcely two feet high, but weighed almost 100 pounds. The physician who attended at his birth predicted that he would not live to be fourteen years old, but he is now in good health. The boy's skin is remarkably white and soft, like a baby's. All of his habits are childish, and he can speak only a few words, such as "papa," "mamma," "yes," and "no." His extreme corpulence prevents him from walking, but he is very active with his hands and feet. He amuses himself with childish toys, and is very shy when strangers are about. Ex-Police Surgeon Baker, who has watched the case closely for several years, says that it is the most wonderful case that he ever heard of. The boy has been examined by a number of scientists, who have all come to the conclusion that he is a perfect baby in mind and body. His father has been approached by many showmen, who were anxious to add the boy to their list of attractions; but Mr. Jenn has declined every offer, not desiring to have his son exhibited to the public.

The Missing Dog.

"Tell me a dog story," Charley says; "a certain true dog story."

How the boys like dogs! Well, listen now:

Two gentlemen were great friends and great sportsmen too. One had two dogs, and the other one; and, as dogs are apt to fall into their master's ways, they too became good friends and fond of the chase.

One day they concluded to go hunting on their own hook; so they went into the woods and started a rabbit, who, very much perplexed at the sight of her strange visitors ran into her hole, as the most prudent move she could make; the dogs, of course, ran after her, and one dog, more plucky than the rest, ran in so far he could not get out. There he stuck. Forward! No. Backward! No. There he stuck. I do not think the rabbit had him by the nose. His friends saw his plight, and they set to scratching, but scratched in vain; and, half dead with worry and fatigue, went home, looking much the worse for their day's sport. Their master's saw their plight, but had no way of accounting for it.

The next day the two dogs disappeared again, and at night came back, looking greatly fatigued. The day after, and they returned home with bleeding feet, their coats covered with dirt, and not a speck of appetite. What was the matter.

Mr. Blank began to grow uneasy about the absence of his first dog, and, surprised at the odd proceedings of the other, spoke of it to his friend. "My dog behaves just so," he said. Early the next morning there was a stir in the yard, scratching and barking and moaning. The gentlemen went out. There was the missing dog, wet, feeble, thin, escorted by the other two. Where had he been? They went to find out, and found in the woods the rabbit's burrow, a great hole scratched out in the ground in order to get their companion free. Nor would they give up until they had dug him out and brought him home. Bravo! Good dogs! That is, indeed, striking by a friend in trouble. A good many of us may take pattern from it.

A Lone Woman.

Yesterday evening passers-by noticed a woman standing on the corner of Main and Fourth streets. She wore an old sun-bonnet, and her dress indicated adversity. A gentleman, moved by the spirit of charity, approached her and said:

"Are you alone?"

"Yes."

"In distress?"

"Yes."

"Have you applied to the authorities?"

"Yes."

"Won't they help you?"

"The Chief of Police says he will do all he can to assist me."

"Have you a family?"

"Yes."

"Where?"

"Texas."

"How long have you been in Little Rock?"

"Got here this afternoon."

"What is the nature of your distress?"

"Why, a confounded fellow down in Texas fooled my daughter, stole my mule, and came to this town. I don't mind his foolin' 'Riah so much, but this thought that he's got that mule goes through me like a damin' needle!"

The man let a nickel fall back into his pocket, and strolled away.—Arkansas Gazette.

A Level-headed Lover.

The New Englander (of German birth) who has written the Castle Garden authorities to select him a wife from among the foreign ladies landing there, recalls the palmy colonial days when cargoes of maidens were brought to this country for the express purpose of matrimony, and when divorces were unheard of.

There is doubtless at the home of the applicant a fair proportion of ladies of marriageable age and inclination and equipped for the battle of life with some knowledge of Darwin and Spencer, a vague admiration for Emerson's essays, and prepared for a matrimonial life of unpublised manuscripts, some of which are in verse. The usual plan is to marry one of these damsels, and then hurry to Castle Garden for some one to take care of her, but the would-be swain of Peterboro knows a trick worth two of that. He is not to be suspected of wanting a mere drudge, for he distinctly specifies that the lady should be able to appear well in society. Still more level does he appear when we read that the bride should have numbered about thirty years. Fastidious lovers may laugh at this honest fellow's method and requirements, but if every would-be husband were to seek his bride among healthful and industrious daughters of toil, choosing a woman instead of a mere girl, and trusting to her character, rather than her superficial acquirements to give her a place in society, the average of domestic life would be purer and happier than it is now.

SOME PRACTICAL REMARKS.—A girl who is never allowed to sew, all of whose clothes are made for her and put on her until she is ten, twelve, fifteen or eighteen years of age, says the Lady's Journal, is spoiled. The mother has spoiled her by doing everything for her. The true idea of self-restraint is to let the child venture. A child's mistakes are often better than its no mistakes, because when a child makes mistakes and has to correct them, it is then on the way towards knowing something. A child that is waked up every morning, and never wakes itself up; and is dressed, and never makes mistakes in dressing itself; and is washed, and never makes mistakes about being clean; and is fed, and never has anything to do with its food; and is cared for, and kept all day from doing wrong—such a child might as well be a tallow candle, perfectly straight, and stolid, and comely, and unvital, and good for nothing but to be burned up.

On the rail—a soulding woman.

Heating Railway Cars.

It was not to be expected that the management of so gigantic an enterprise as the construction of a railway in mid aid throughout the length of a populous city could be conducted with such supernatural skill as to escape all fault finding on the part of the general public, for it seems to be a part of human nature to make complaint. But the premium grumbler of Manhattan Island must concede that the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company has adopted some features in the equipment of its road which merit unstinted praise. For example, what more ornamental design for its deposits could have been devised than that of the little gems of railway architecture in which the whole city takes pride! And while no reasonable expense seemed to have been spared in satisfying the demands of good taste in the road's equipment, no less care has apparently been given to provisions for the comfort of patrons. It may be that some questions as to financing and the regulation of rates of fares are not arranged just to our mind, but justice requires the admission that in many respects the Metropolitan Elevated Railway is a model road.

A feature of excellence in its equipment was exhibited yesterday by officers of the company, in the system for heating the cars, that has just been adopted. Steam is supplied from the engine of each train, and is conducted along the sides of each car through an iron pipe, and at the rear of the train passes through a piece of rubber hose to the other side of the car and then returns along the pipes on that side of the train back to the starting point in the engine. Connections between the different cars are made by means of rubber pipes, and a cast-iron plate covers the pipes between the seats of the cars, the two arrangements providing for the movement of the train around the curve, and for the protection of the passenger's clothing. The trial of the system was pronounced satisfactory, and the \$20,000 invested in heating apparatus promises to prove a wise expenditure. Not only are the discomfort and danger of a stove in each car avoided, but the regulation of the temperature of the whole train is placed in the hands of one person, who can see that it is done according to an exact and invariable rule.

The problem of a safe and satisfactory mode of heating railway cars is one that has never been solved by railroads heretofore, and the adoption of the new system of this rapid transit road ought to result in some needed improvement in the methods of supplying heat now practiced by the great railway lines of the country. A stove in a railway car is an unmitigated nuisance, a source of discomfort and danger. And where steam has been used instead, it has commonly been generated in the corner of each car, instead of being supplied from the boiler of the engine at the head of the train. If fire can be wholly removed from every car of railroad trains, and an even temperature maintained by the use of steam from the boiler of the engine, the comfort and the security of travelers demand the abolition of the old and the adoption of the new system—the system which is now fortunately undergoing trials at the hands of the enterprising managers of a great corporation of the metropolis.

Price is Everything.

Times may be hard and work scarce, money tight and rates of accommodation high, but there are people who seem to be able to bowl along pretty gaily in the rush of old-time extravagance, and make the dollars fly profusely. It is not only your bonanza people of low birth and mushroom wealth who buy the lace and jewels which crowned heads deem unnecessarily costly, who fling away money on articles that are merely high priced, without regard to taste or fitness. Women of far less wealthy surroundings embark in the race of extravagant outlay and acquire a reputation for "buying only the dearest."

An instance of this character was related to an Evening News reporter by a lady who had witnessed a curious scene in a fashionable millinery establishment. This lady had gone in with the intention of purchasing a bonnet. Having made a choice of one costing \$14, it was being put up for her when a lady, the wife of a merchant, and somewhat noted for her pronounced custom, entered on the same errand. The whole establishment was ransacked to please her; bonnets and hats from \$20 to \$50 were rejected as "rather common," "cheap material," etc. Finally the milliner exhibited a bonnet the exact counterpart of that sold for a few minutes before for \$14, and demanded \$75 for it, as the most recherche piece of headgear in the establishment. On this presentation it was purchased at once, paid for and ordered sent home. When the purchaser had gone the lady first mentioned said to the milliner:

"How could you have the conscience to charge \$75 for just such a bonnet as you let me have for \$14?"

"Madam," replied the shrewd business woman, "that lady has to be charged five prices or she will not buy, and there are a dozen like her whom I could name. Do you know that she has such an idea of extravagance that when she went, for once in her life, to order some meat from a leading butcher in the Central Market, and the butcher said he could give a beautiful cut for ten cents a pound, she snapped back, 'You ought to know better than to think we can eat ten-cent meat?'"

"Oh," replied the butcher, "we can give you some at eighteen cents, and he has ever since supplied that family with meat at eighteen cents which other people get at ten."

This is a fact. It may be pleasing to remark in this connection that the husband of the lady obtained a settlement with his creditors a couple of years ago on very easy terms—about ten cents on the dollar—and is thus able to afford such little vagaries.

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A Daring Attempt.

On the night of Tuesday last, the 3d instant, some thieves broke into the station at Millbrae, and attempted to burglarize Hall's fire and burglar proof safe belonging to the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. They removed the safe, which weighed 2,000 pounds, from the building, and after selecting the heaviest tools they could find in the tool-house, which was also ransacked, endeavored with sledges, crow-bars, picks, etc., to force the door. Not succeeding in this, they threw the safe down on its face and attempted to break open the burglar proof box in the back. Here again, however, they were completely foiled, and were compelled to desist. We understand that the safe contained a considerable amount of specie and other valuables belonging to the railroad company, all of which the robbers failed to obtain access to.—San Francisco Exchange.

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