

Our Treatment of the Insane.

Dr. Hammond, in the International Review for March, presents this topic in an able manner. The treatment of this class of unfortunates has taxed the generosity, philanthropy and ingenuity of benevolent men for ages, yet in reading the article mentioned it would seem that appliances for the treatment of the "mind diseased" are yet far from being in all instances of that humane character which misfortune should always excite.

According to the testimony of several eye-witnesses, a punishment frequently and sometimes gleefully resorted to by attendants in this asylum is one known as "taking down." "Taking down," in the words of the testimony, consists in tripping or throwing the patient to the floor, holding her down (for "taking down" is a female punishment; the men being usually knocked down) with the knee on the chest, while another employe gags the patient, and still another holds the patient's hands. The patient is held down till she is quite weak and exhausted, becomes purple in the face, and the breath is almost gone.

Another punishment is to make a "spread eagle" of the patient. This consists in stripping a patient to nakedness, and making attendants whip him with wet towels. This is a punishment inflicted for a refusal to work. It is described as very painful, and is practised because it leaves no marks.

There is testimony as to ducking, kicking, beating, black eyes, and other marks of cruelty. It is in evidence that weak patients are overworked, and all inmates have not been properly fed and cared for. Hard work has been needlessly compelled in a room in which the mercury stood at one hundred and twenty degrees. The use of "drugs" and the "strong room" is shown. Loathsome vermin in loathsome numbers have been allowed to accumulate upon the bedding, the apparel, and the person of patients. All of these things and others told with a painful plainness is the testimony that has made part of this report.

Few, even among those who have given some attention to the subject, know the depth of wretchedness to which within a comparatively short period the lunatic was consigned, and which, even at the present day, is in some places scarcely lessened. Dr. Conolly, whose advanced ideas of science and humanity led to the uniform adoption in England of the "non-restraint" system of treatment, speaking only thirty years ago on this subject, says: "Very few physicians of education were to be found, until a recent period, devoting themselves to mental disorders. These occurred in asylums were chiefly distinguished by an eccentricity and a roughness which, unfitting them for other professional vocations, made them willing to undertake to treat mad people. By such persons, ill educated, prejudiced, and without any resources but methods of violence, and who had never studied the condition of the insane, were bitterly and unscrupulously opposed with every contrivance of vulgar minds. Meantime, the outside walls of an asylum were regarded with awe; the shrieks issuing from it made night hideous; the frantic creatures enclosed in their dens furnished appalling subjects for the artist or the novelist; squalor and dirt, and famine and ferocity were everywhere to be met with." And now in the latter half of the nineteenth century we find that the methods which Conolly so vigorously denounced, and to the abolition of which he gave his life, are in full use in almost every asylum in the United States; that the attempts to improve the condition of the insane are opposed, as in his day, by those who have the charge of them; that dens are still in existence, chains still employed, blows still inflicted, systematic flogging still practiced, the strait jacket still used as a means of restraint; and that these agencies of subjection are supplemented by the Utica crib—an apparatus not only inhuman, but one which no person possessing a competent knowledge of the physiology of the brain and the pathology of insanity would venture to introduce into the wards of a lunatic asylum.

Within about a year four homicides occurred in the New York City Lunatic Asylum on Ward's Island. In one of these a patient was beaten to death by an attendant; in another, an attendant was killed by a patient; in the third, a patient was thrown off the wharf and drowned by another patient; and in the fourth, one lunatic was ordered to give a hot bath to another, not only insane, but paralyzed. After getting him into the bath tub he turned on the hot water and walked away, leaving the poor wretch actually to be boiled to death. In the asylum at St. Peter, Minnesota, a patient who refused to eat had his mouth filled with food by a nurse, and the mess pushed down into his stomach with the handle of a knife, while another nurse held him down. On one occasion he ran away, yelling that they wanted to kill him. He was caught and laid on a bench; one attendant held his hands and sat across his body; another attendant and a patient helped to hold him. His mouth was plugged to prevent his closing it. The food (soup) was poured in from a pitcher; his breath was heard to "gurgle" as the soup went into his windpipe, and in five minutes he was dead.

Sidney Smith used to say that the common practice of the clergy in his day was to draw sin out of men as Eve was drawn from Adam's side, by casting them into a deep sleep.

Nothing makes a woman so mad as to go to a shoe store to buy a pair of cheap slippers for her husband, and have a clerk try to sell her the identical pair she had just worked for a Christmas present for her minister.

Hunger and Hopeless Sadness

A special correspondent of the Liverpool Daily Post, writing from Connamara, says: "At one side of the fine bay which opens up to the town, Roundstone is the Island of Innisnee, upon which there are about 84 family residents. In company with the parish priest, Father Mollony, and others, we made a visit to this place. The holdings on this little island range from £2 to £5 per annum. The land is the property of minors and is under the control of the Chancery Court. It is not over-rented. All the evils of failure in each of the industries in which they were engaged have fallen upon the inhabitants. Not only have crops been bad and labor unobtainable, but their speculations have accumulated a mass of debt upon them. In the first house which we entered a heartrending sight was presented. That the cabin or hut, which consisted of a single room, was smoke begrimed and almost absolutely destitute of even the rudest furniture, might be expected to be under the conditions of life which prevail in Connamara; but the wretchedness of want which had been reached by the inmates was plainly told by the appearance of hunger and the aspect of hopeless sadness presented by the family. A man and his wife and several children were huddled together over a few sods of turf which were smouldering on the floor. It was not easy to distinguish at first—in the comparative darkness of an apartment into which the light was only admitted by the aperture of a small doorway, which you had to stoop to pass through—how many persons were in the place. The group around the turf embers seemed to be the only occupants of the dwelling, but presently there came a rustling and piteous moaning from some living creature which lay imbedded in a heap of straw close to the turf fire, and an elderly woman, a relative of the occupant of the cabin, evidently, poor creature, almost within the grasp of death, struggled into a partly erect position, a dog at the same time starting from the straw at such a point as to suggest that the woman had been lying with the animal in order that the brute might impart some heat to the poor creature's wasted frame. This was not a case of a skeleton in the cupboard, but a veritable skeleton upon what should be the hearth. It was but a work of supererogation to inquire what were the means and resources of this family. There was no provision in the house except a very small quantity of potatoes and a little Indian meal, and anything that the small patch of land which the family held could supply for food or seed for the coming season had been eaten into. We were quite prepared for the announcement which Father Mollony afterwards made, that this family, among several others, had been relieved by him through the fund of £20 placed at his disposal by the Archbishop of Tuam."

Of the four hundred million bushels of wheat produced in the United States, by far the largest portion is sown in the Fall, and is called Winter grain. The varieties are conditioned by soil and climate, the latitude of Milwaukee marking in general the northern boundary of Winter wheat.

The area suited for the production of wheat sown in the Spring hitherto has been of limited extent, but there is an undeveloped section of the country so wide and far reaching that it may be regarded as the great Summer wheat field of the future. Its capabilities are so vast, and the insurance of production so certain, that the millions of the Old World may ever think of it as a land that will supply them with bread.

A traveler making the tour of the St. Lawrence and its connecting chain of lakes, landing at Duluth, and journeying west over the Northern Pacific Railroad two hundred miles, beyond the forest region of the Upper Mississippi, will find himself on the eastern edge of this broad land of the future—the valley of the Red river, a stream flowing northward to Lake Winnipeg, and thence to Hudson Bay.

In August, 1869, the writer of this article rode over this former hunting ground of the Sioux, where through bygone ages they chased the buffalo and fought the Chipewags. The valley of the Red river was a vast expanse. No hill, no gentle undulation, nothing but the fringes of trees along the streams, bounded the sight. It was a reach of air unbroken by the plow. Our own voices, or the song of meadow lark, plover and curlew and other fowl, alone broke the solemn and oppressive stillness of the solitude. At Georgetown the Hudson Bay Company had reared a house, and two or three settlers had set up their cabins upon the banks of the river. We encountered a man whose birth-place was in Virginia, who had been a frontiersman in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin—a vidette of civilization.

"Have you any neighbors?" we asked. "Oh, yes; three families have just settled about twelve miles from here. They are getting pretty thick, and I shall have to move on, I reckon."

They have been getting thicker since, and the locomotive is speeding its way across the valley, on to the Missouri, and beyond the Yellowstone; it is flying down the valley to Winnipeg, and soon it will thunder along the Saskatchewan, far away in the distant Northland. Farm houses dot the landscape; towns have sprung up; the traveler beholds piles of lumber, long lines of farm wagons, plows, seeders, harrows, reapers, threshers and farm engines at every station. Marvelous the change: in 1865 a furrowless plain; in 1875 a harvest of 8,000,000 bushels of grain—far long to be 80,000,000.—C. C. Coffin in Harper's Magazine for March.

A Danbury man can kick eleven inches higher than his head. During good fruit years he hopes to make considerable money in traveling through the State and kicking boys out of trees.

Agricultural Implements.

We have been handed one of the Walter A. Wood's Mowing and Reaping Machine Company's Twenty-seventh Annual Circular for 1880, and as a large proportion of the farmers of Oregon and Washington Territory are well acquainted with the machinery manufactured by this company, we will notice a few points in their catalogues. They have their machines represented by agents all over the world—London, England; Paris, France; Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, South America, and at Cape Town, South Africa, etc., as well as in all the towns and cities of the United States. We will give the farmer a tabular statement of the Walter A. Wood harvesting machines produced and sold from 1853 to 1879, inclusive:

Table with 4 columns: Year, No. Machines Made, No. Machines Sold, and Value. Rows list years from 1853 to 1879.

We think it is needless to say that superiority in principle combined with general excellence of manufacture must have concluded to these results; for commercial energy and skill, however marked, could not alone have created the immense demand for these machines. It will be observed that over 327,000 of these machines have been in use, and we think that the demand from year to year exceeds that of any other like establishment in the world. This record tells not only of progress, but continued superiority, unequalled in the history of mowing and reaping machines.

This company manufactures the following machines: Wood's Iron-Frame Mower, Wood's Iron-Frame Reaper, Wood's Chain-Rake Reaper, Wood's Mowing Attachment, Wood's Self-Blinding Harvester, Wood's Header.

Mr. Wood claims that the new enclosed-gear mower was brought out in 1878 and is already in use by more than 10,000 farmers. Its popularity is so great and the demand for it so active that he has, for the past two seasons, fallen largely short of filling orders.

It combines the best qualities of the well-tried and justly-celebrated "Walter A. Wood Iron-Frame Mower" with many new and advantageous features entirely peculiar to itself—its superior cutting qualities, adaptation to all conditions of grass and surface, unequalled lightness of draft and stillness of operation have been fully demonstrated, and its strength and durability subjected to unusually severe and trying tests, with the most gratifying results both to the farmer and the manufacturer.

Walter A. Wood's Sweep-Rake Reafer—Junior Size, 5 ft. cut; Senior Size, 5 ft. 6 in. cut.

This reaper has passed through eight harvests, during the first three of which it was mainly furnished for the European trade, having been generally introduced to the home trade in 1875 in response to a growing demand in many sections for a first-class reel rake reaper. It has made for itself a most brilliant record, and one to which each succeeding year has added new laurels; its sales, both foreign and domestic, during the period named, having reached an unprecedentedly large number, and can be called.

The Model Reaper of the Period. They manufactured and sold in 1879 at least three times the number of these reapers made in any previous year, and the increase for 1880 promises to be equally large.

We call the attention of the public to the following points of excellence: The automatic gear for controlling the raking—In 1878 they added to this reaper what they term the "automatic gear," which comprises a train of small gears, compactly encased in a close box at the right hand of the driver's seat. This train of gears absolutely controls the successive action of the rakes; and by means of a lever connected with it, the driver in his seat, and without stopping the machine, can set this device so that every alternate rake will act as a rake, and every alternate rake will act as a beater; or so that every third rake will act as a rake, and the next two act as beaters; or so that every fourth rake will act as a rake, and the next three act as beaters; or so that every fifth rake will act as a rake, and the next four act as beaters.

Although the automatic gear thus independently regulates the raking accordingly as it is set, the driver can nevertheless, by means of a treadle operated by his foot, hold the gavel on the platform as long as he chooses, or while turning corners.

Five Rakes—Experience has demonstrated the superiority of five rakes over a less number in reeling all kinds of grain.

The folding platform is peculiar to Walter A. Wood's Junior and Senior Sweep-Rake Reapers. The change from field work to road transport is effected by the removal of one bolt and the grain wheel, the turning up of the platform (which is hinged) and the fixing of an axle to the main shoe, on which is placed the grain wheel. When this is arranged, the machine can pass through a gateway five feet in width, and, by folding up the seat-stand (a moment's work), through one of four feet. The change can be effected altogether in a few minutes.

remains unrivaled as a table-rake reaper in the esteem of many thousand farmers who have so long and severely tested it. Testimonial letters, attesting its unvarying popularity, are constantly pouring in upon the makers. Its simplicity, wonderful durability and splendid execution are so familiar as to have become proverbial.

While they have been careful at all times to retain in it the perfection of principle which has given Walter A. Wood's chain-rake reaper its great prominence, they have from time to time made such changes in construction as practical experience and rigid tests in the field have shown to be desirable; and all these improvements have proved to be all that they claimed for them and have kept the machine in the front line of the "march of progress."

Walter A. Wood's Iron-Frame Mowing Attachments—Width of Cut, 4 ft. 3 in.

The mowing attachment comprises a separate frame, gearing and cutting apparatus, complete, including two mowing scythes, thus rendering it, with the addition of the reaper wheels, seat and pole, a complete mower—making the Wood combined machines the most effective, most economical and cheapest in the world.

To Walter A. Wood is due the credit of having introduced the first successful self-binder, and this honor is frankly conceded by competitors as well as by the agricultural community throughout the world. After several years of arduous experimenting he commenced their sale in 1874, laying the foundation for his subsequent trade in them.

They have proved more and more successful each year, and the economy found in their use is rendering it practicable for grain-growers to largely increase the areas sown.

The cutting is clean, the binding excellent—much better than when done by hand—and the bundles being large, compact and well tied, the shocking and stacking can be done rapidly and well; and in case of wet weather, they dry out better. The bundles come to the thrasher well bound, avoiding the delays incident to handling straw-bound grain.

With the self-binder, one man, with two or three horses, can cut and bind twelve to eight acres per day better and cheaper than when it is done by hand. Those who have used the Wood self-binder are absolutely unanimous in the assertion that the grain saved more than pays for the binding material.

The Walter A. Wood Harvesters—5 foot 6 inch Cut; 6 foot 6 inch Cut.

These harvesters are provided with an adjustable reel of the most approved pattern, having a wide range of perpendicular and horizontal movement; and by means of levers, while the machine is in motion, the reel can be accommodated to the height and condition of the grain. The reel sprocket-wheel has two sets of teeth, and can be speeded to suit the team and the different kinds and conditions of grain.

The iron finger-bar is used, which the guards are bolted, so that they stay exactly where they are put. When the guards are screwed to wooden finger-bars they frequently work loose and out of line.

The guards are of malleable iron, faced with steel plates of the same temper as the sections and open under the back of the knife. When worn out, these steel plates can be replaced at a trifling cost, without the necessity of buying new guards. Some manufacturers use cast iron guards without steel plates.

Descriptive of the Walter A. Wood Wire-Binder.

Separating the Grain—In lodged and tangled grain this is indispensable. The separation of the bound from the unbound grain, and the delivery of the bundle by the Wood binder are unequalled. There are no scatterings, inter-lacing or hanging together of the bundles, and consequently none of that difficulty in shocking and stacking tangled grain inevitable in the case of self-binders of other makes.

Compressing the Bundle.—The compressing of the bundle is accomplished by the pressure of the iron arms, which adapt themselves to its size, instead of by the wire itself—a feature not practically carried out by any other manufacturer. Other binders compress the bundles by means of tension on the wire; and with such machines the result is that the operator, to avoid breakage of wire, must loosen the tension, causing loose binding, or he must bind small bundles, in order to bind them tightly.

Amount of Wire Used.—It binds large bundles more tightly than any other wire-binder, and it is the large bundles that require to be most firmly bound and at the same time save labor in handling. To illustrate this advantage: A bundle having a band one foot long contains less than one-fourth as much straw as a bundle having a band two feet long. A great saving is therefore attained by making the bundles as large as can conveniently be handled. This feature alone would make the Wood binder cheaper than any other at half price.

One Spool—One Tie.—In forming the band, one spool and one tie are better than two, taking less wire and requiring less machinery to be looked after.

Every binder is run by power and put to the actual test of binding bundles before it is packed for shipment.

The Wood self-binding harvester, as is well known, enjoys the decided preference of the leading grain-growers of the Northwest. These large operators, having so much at stake, are sure to carefully examine all makes and then select the very best. Oliver Dalrymple, we suppose the most extensive grain-grower in America, east of the Rocky mountains, harvests his crop with some one hundred Walter A. Wood self-binding harvesters. Largely owing to the facilities for rapid and satisfactory work afforded by this machine, he has been enabled to increase his acreage of grain from about 1,200 acres in 1876, to 20,000 for last harvest. He states that this machine "has no equal." Read what he writes after four years' experience with the Wood binder:

CASSELLTON, Dakota, Oct. 6, 1879. HON. WALTER A. WOOD, Hoosick

Falls, N. Y.: After using your self-binding harvester four successive seasons, commencing in 1876 with ten, and increasing the number from year to year, till I have over one hundred in 1879, I feel that I can speak from experience. They work now even better than from the first, as our men have become fully acquainted with them, and they are in every way reliable and satisfactory.

As near as we can figure it, the average cutting per day with each machine is about 15 acres, using three horses. The work done is the very best, being practically no grain wasted. Yours truly, OLIVER DALRYMPLE.

Last but not least in the Wood's happy family comes the well known Wood's header, brought out in 1876, and having been so thoroughly tested in the last four years in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, and found so complete. We will not use space in describing it. We will close this article by saying that Frank Brothers, of San Francisco, California, and Portland, Oregon, are general agents for the Pacific Coast for this full and complete line of machines, and by calling at their store, either in Portland or San Francisco, samples of these machines can be seen, as well as a full and complete line of farm machinery.

Wonderful Cures. Rev. F. W. Buchholz, Wasco, Minn., used the St. Jacobs Oil in the case of a lady of his congregation who had been bed-ridden with rheumatism for seventeen years. She used the St. Jacobs Oil for three days, and was able to leave her bed.

Mr. R. Schaefer, No. 31 Brown street, Allegheny City, Pa., had the rheumatism for eight years, and had used every known medicine without relief. A single bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Gustav A. Heilmann, Esq., editor of Pittsburgh Daily Republican, suffered with rheumatism for two years, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

Mr. F. Wilke, Lafayette, Ind., reports a case where a man suffered so badly with rheumatism that he could not move. His legs were swollen and he had the most terrible pains. Twelve hours after the first application of the St. Jacobs Oil the pains were gone and the swelling had disappeared.

Mr. Henry Schaefer, Millersburg, Ohio, was cured of rheumatism in the hips.

Mr. F. R. Witt, Cleveland, Ohio, rheumatism in the leg. Cured after three applications.

Mr. Henry Lear, Patriot, Ohio, had such pains in his shoulder that he could not move. St. Jacobs Oil cured him after a few applications.

Mrs. Vrena Guehlmann, aged 59 years, living in Rochester, N. Y., rheumatism in legs; could not walk. Used a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and felt, as she asserts, like new born.

Christian Hanni, Esq., Youngstown, Ohio, is full joy over the wonderful cure of his wife by St. Jacobs Oil. For twelve long years she had suffered with neuralgia in the head, and often had the most terrible pains. Half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her entirely.

Mr. Wm. Reinhardt, Elmora, Wis., reports as follows: St. Jacobs Oil is really a wonderful remedy, for I could mention dozens of cases where it has proved its magical influence. One case in particular I will state: I know a man who has suffered with rheumatism for the last twenty-four years, and of late he could hardly move around. After using a few bottles of St. Jacobs Oil he was entirely cured.

B. Seim, Esq., South Adams, Massachusetts, writes: "Allow me to inform you how much good St. Jacobs Oil has done in this neighborhood. A woman had the rheumatism so badly that she could not even attend to her wash. Three applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Her joy seemed to have no bounds."

Henry Ward Beecher, Newman Hall, De Witt, Talmaage and Rev. Samuel Cowley, all preached on virtue one night last week. Straws show which way the wind blows. A word to the wise, etc.

But one month has scarcely closed, and yet a Philadelphia girl is already distinguished with leap year. The other evening as she began "Will you —" her young man, without wasting to ascertain whether or not she was going to propose, sprang from the sofa, leaped through the sash, and has carefully avoided the house ever since. And yet, aware that she possessed a very large mouth, she was merely about to ask, "Will you please shut your eyes while I gape?"

If you are going to paint your house, barn, wagon or machinery, the wonderful Imperishable Mixed Paint is surely the best, for it is warranted by their agents in your own town not to crack, peel or blister; to cover better and work easier than any other paint. The Imperishable Paint was awarded the first premium, over all other paints, at the California State Fair, 1878, and the gold medal at the Oregon State Fair, 1878. Get a circular from their Agent, which explains this wonderful discovery. Try the idea and you certainly would have another.

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The Most Wonderful Medical Discovery OF MODERN TIMES.

Challenges the World's Remedy for

Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Non-Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diabetes, Brick-Dust Deposit in Urine, Leucorrhoea, Nervousness, Painful or Suppressed Menstruation.

And all the complaints arising from a diseased or debilitated state of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs of sex. It is PURELY VEGETABLE and ENTIRELY HARMLESS, and especially adapted to the needs of Women and Children. It presents the

Leaf of the Plant in its Natural State

For those who wish to make their own Tea; and for those whose made of life renders it difficult to do this, we have prepared a

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT,

Which contains the virtues of the Plant in a form convenient for travelers and others.

Full Directions Accompany Each Package.

Read the Following Testimonials:

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 20, 1879. My Kidneys were in a very bad condition. The Urine was like brick dust, and I suffered a great deal with my back. All remedies were unavailing until I tried the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which gave me almost immediate relief.

DUNLAP, Oregon, August 2, 1879. Having a severe headache last Winter, I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I found it very beneficial in its results. It was not more unpleasant to take than other tea. I would recommend it to those afflicted as I was.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31, 1879. The OREGON KIDNEY TEA has cured my back and Kidneys, and I am at a loss to express my gratitude. I shall always remember the OREGON KIDNEY TEA with pleasure and esteem, and highly recommend it to all my friends and acquaintances.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31, 1879. While I was in Tillamook last Winter, I was affected in my back and Kidneys, and I was almost impossible for me to reach Portland. When I got here I was induced to try the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. I drank it, and my back was made from it, and it has effected a radical cure. I can highly recommend it to all who are afflicted as I was.

INDIANWELL, Oregon, December 15, 1879. Both myself and wife have been for some years afflicted with disease of the Kidneys, and had tried many remedies without obtaining any permanent relief. About three months ago we were induced to try a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, which has apparently entirely cured both of us, as since taking it two weeks we have felt no symptoms of the disease. We can heartily recommend it to others similarly afflicted, as we believe it will do all that is claimed for it.

ASTORIA, Oregon, December 20, 1879. I take pleasure in testifying to the merits of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA. For the past three years I have been suffering from Kidney troubles, and during the time have tried nearly every kind of Kidney medicine in the market, almost without any relief. Having heard that the OREGON KIDNEY TEA possessed wonderful properties, I purchased a package, and from the first dose obtained relief, and by the use of the one package felt completely cured.

RUSSIA CITY, Oregon, October 30, 1879. I have certified that I was suffering from an attack of backache so severe that I went about doubled up and could not sit down. I used one package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA, and I am fully persuaded that I was restored by its use.

HARBERSBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879. I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy.

HARBERSBURG, Oregon, December 31, 1879. Some three months ago I was attacked with a severe Pain in my Back. I bought a package of the OREGON KIDNEY TEA and by the time I had used one half of it I was entirely relieved and have not been troubled since. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be suffering from a lame or weak back, as a pleasant, safe and good remedy.

HARBERSBURG, Oregon, Dec. 31, 1879. I have used the OREGON KIDNEY TEA for pains in the back, and I am satisfied with its effects, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a mild and safe remedy.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & GENERAL DEALERS.

PRICE, - - - - - ONE DOLLAR

Hodge, Davis & Co., Proprietors,

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The New Silent No. 8, Wheeler & Wilson SEWING MACHINE Is the Cheapest to Buy

... BECAUSE IT IS ... The Easiest to Learn, The Easiest to Manage, The Most Durable, The Lightest Running, The Most Perfect Work.

NO SHUTTLE TO THREAD Uses a Straight Self Setting Needle and Does the Greatest Variety and Widest Range of Work.

Those who have tried it are delighted with it, as it is the ONLY SILENT SEWING MACHINE that makes the LOCK STITCH.

It is the Best Machine for all Family Use, not liable to get out of Order. We place it on trial with all other Machines in the world.

It was Winner over Eighty Competitors in Paris in 1878. Try it and you will be sure to like and buy it.

Agents Wanted. WHEELER & WILSON MAN'G CO. 131 Third St., Portland, Ogn.

UST OUT! Portland City Directory for 1880, 81 a dozen; 3 dozen for \$1, McCormick's Almanac for 1880, Sent Postpaid for \$2.50. F. L. McCormick, 61 Second Street, Portland, Ogn.

ESTABLISHED 1852. WILLIAM BECK & SON, Importers and Dealers in GUNS, RIFLES and REVOLVERS of Every Description.

Cutlery, Fishing Tackle, Bird Cages, Bait, Vegetable, Croquet, Chess, Base Balls, etc. Corner Front and Alder Sts., Portland, Ogn.

Benson's Capline Porous Plaster A Wonderful Remedy. There is no comparison between it and the common wall paper plaster. It is in every way superior to all other external remedies, including liniments and the so-called electrical appliances.

It contains no medicine, and is composed of a combination with rubber, possesses the most extraordinary pain-relieving, strengthening and curative properties. Any physician in your own locality will confirm the above statement. For Lame Back, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Stomach, Spasmodic Coughs, Croup, Croup, Whooping Cough, Affections of the Heart, and all ailments for which porous plaster is used, it is simply the best known remedy.

Ask for Benson's Capline Porous Plaster and take no other. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents per sheet on receipt of price, by Seabury & Johnson, 7 Platt Street, New York. mob 91-1m

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY. Relieves and Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Spains, Stomach, Spasms, Cholera, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and all ailments for which porous plaster is used.

St. Jacobs Oil. Sold by druggists at 50 cents a bottle. Directions in eleven languages. J. A. STROVERIDGE, Direct Importer and Dealer in LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, No. 141 Front St. Portland, Ogn.