

CENTAUR LINIMENTS.

One Kind for the Human Family. The other for Horses and Animals.

These Liniments are simply the wonder of the world. Their effects are little less than marvellous. The White Liniment is for the human family. It will drive Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia from the system; cures Lumbago, Chills, Lock-jaw, Palsy, Itch and most Cutaneous Eruptions; it extracts frost from frozen hands or feet, and the poison of bites and stings of venomous reptiles; it subdues swellings, and alleviates pain of every kind. When sprains or bruises occur, it is the most potent remedy ever discovered to heal the injured parts. The Centaur Liniment is used with great efficacy for Sore Throat, Toothache, Caked Breasts, Earache, and Weak Back. The following is but a sample of numerous testimonials:

Mrs. ANNA HOWE, Jeff. Co., Ind., May 28, 1878. "I think it my duty to inform you that I have suffered much with swollen feet and chills. A few bottles of Centaur Liniment has done the work for me. I have not been free from these swellings in eight years. Now I am perfectly well. The Liniment ought to be applied warm."

The proof is in the trial. It is reliable, it is handy, it is cheap, and every family should have the White Centaur Liniment.

The Yellow Centaur Liniment is adapted to the tough muscles, cords and flesh of horses and animals. It has performed more wonderful cures, in three years, of Spavin, Strain, Wind-galls, Scratches, Sweeney, and general Lameness, than all other remedies in existence. Read what the great Expressmen say of it:

"New York, January, 1874. Every owner of horses should give the CENTAUR Liniment a trial. We consider it the best article ever used in our stable."

"H. MARSH, Supt. Adams Ex. Stables, N. Y." "E. PELTZ, Supt. U. S. Ex. Stables, N. Y." "ALBERT S. OLIN, Supt. Nat. Ex. Stables, N. Y."

The best patrons of this Liniment are Farriers and Veterinary Surgeons, who are continually using some Liniment. It heals Galls, Wounds and Poll-evils, removes Swellings, and is worth millions of dollars annually to Farmers, Livery-men, Stock-growers, Sheepshears, and those having horses or cattle.

What a Farrier cannot do for \$30 the Centaur Liniment will do at a trifling cost.

These Liniments are sold by all dealers throughout the country. They are warranted by the proprietors, and a bottle will be given to any Farrier or Physician who desire to test them.

Laboratory of J. B. ROSE & Co., 46 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

HONEY.

Pitcher's Castoria is a complete substitute for Castor Oil, and is as pleasant to take as Honey. It is particularly adapted to Teething and Irritable children. It destroys worms, assimilates the food, regulates the Stomach, and cures Wind Colic. Few remedies are so efficacious for Feverishness, Croup, Worms and Whooping Cough. Castoria is a scientific and purely vegetable preparation, more effective than Castor Oil and neither gags nor gripes. Prepared by Messrs. J. B. ROSE & Co., 46 Dey Street, New York, from the recipe of Samuel Pitcher, M. D., of Barnstable, Mass.

LUCIUS BELL, Successor to J. M. KEELER & Co., 95 Liberty St., - NEW YORK, Commission Agent

FOR BUYING AND FORWARDING FROM New York via Isthmus, Pacific Railroad, and Cape Horn, all kinds of Merchandise, and for the sale of Products from the Pacific coast, for the collection of money, &c.

J. A. STRATTON, Attorney at Law, SALEM, OREGON.

Office on State Street, opposite the Bennett House.

Final Settlement. NOTICE is hereby given that J. M. Brown, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph A. Wright, has this day filed his final account, and Saturday, the 14th day of April, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day has been fixed for hearing the same. Therefore all persons interested in said estate are required to appear in the County Court of Marion County on or before the said day and show cause, if any there be, why said account should not be allowed.

JNO. C. PEEBLES, County Judge. March 16, 1877.



CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP. MANUFACTURED BY MALLINCKRODT & CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A SURE CURE FOR Scab, Screw Worm, Foot Rot, AND ALL Parasites that infest Sheep.

IT IS SAFER, BETTER AND VASTLY CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Improves the Health OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

One gallon is enough for one hundred to two hundred sheep, according to their age, strength, and condition. It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS—Price, \$12 per can.

Send for circular, to T. A. DAVIS & Co., PORTLAND, OREGON.

Wholesale Agents for the State. Or to your nearest Retail Druggist.

The water in thoroughly dry meadow and clover hay, straw, and the dry grains of cereals, is determined at 14.3 per cent. It is, however, better that the hay contain from 15 to 16 per cent. It is the moisture of the hay. Green fodder contains 75 to 80 per cent. of water, potatoes the same; carrots and parsnips rather less; mangel wurzel 88 to 90, and turnips 90 to 92 per cent. of water. Therefore, in feeding, due regard should be paid, that the animals have water at proper times. About 10 per cent. more water will be taken, than is absolutely necessary for digestion, and if the animals have violent exercise, still larger amounts of water are required.

As long ago as 1857 a company in the West began the manufacture of building paper, and now it has three large mills that turn out 16 tons per day. The paper thus manufactured is a thick, hard pasteboard, wound in rolls of 25 to 1000 pounds each, and usually 32 inches wide. While it is being made it is subjected to an enormous pressure which compresses the fibres into a solid body. The sheet becomes absolutely air tight, and as paper is a non-conductor of heat it resists both the action of heat and cold. A building lined with it resists the entrance of heat in summer and cold in winter. In case of fire the paper sheets do not burn so easily as wood on account of their hardness and solidity. This queer building material has been tried in warm and cold climates, and found to work admirably in all conditions and circumstances.

A Famous Hunt.

CHESHIRE, LANE Co., April 10. ED. FARMER: I thought I would let your readers know that G. W. Gibson is not the only one that has good dogs on Long Tom, for yesterday one Shultz had a cow missing, and while he was hunting for her he discovered a very large bear track, so he came home, and M. B. Ray went after N. J. Hale, who has some very fine dogs, and in less than two hours' time the two famous dogs, Bruce and Caesar, had Mr. Bruin up a tree, when he hastened to the spot. The crowd consisted of N. J. Hale, J. R. Boyd, G. S. Fulman, M. B. Ray, George Smith. When we came to the tree he was pretty well up, so N. J. Hale fired and wounded him, and the bear started to climb up higher, when J. R. Boyd fired, and sent the ball through his heart, and the bear came to the ground with a mighty cracking of the limbs. It was very near as long as G. W.'s panther. The boys killed some panthers up here some time ago, but we thought it a small matter and not worth saying anything about, tho' I don't blame G. W., for it is the first one they have killed in that part, where they have more than any other place.

BEAR-HUNTER.

Telephone entertainments are becoming popular. The following description of the instrument and its method of operation is intelligible to those who can appreciate a diaphragm of iron:

"The telephone in its present form consists of a powerful compound, permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is placed a diaphragm of iron. A mouth-piece to converge the sound upon this diaphragm substantially completes the arrangement. The motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of the magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils surrounding the magnets precisely analogous to the undulations of the air produced by that voice. These coils are connected with the line wire, which may be of any length, provided the insulation be good. The undulations which are induced in these coils travel through the line wire, and, passing through the coils of an instrument of precisely similar construction at the distant station, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument."

PREMIUMS FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Quite a number of persons have availed themselves of our offer to allow a year's subscription to any one who will send us three new names, of subscribers who will pay their subscriptions in advance or within the year, so we repeat the proposition for the benefit of our readers.

Any person procuring three new subscribers who will pay in advance or will pay within the year, can have their own copy free for the present year.

It is of course advisable to send the money with the names where practicable, but where it is desired we can wait until next Fall.

Any one not a subscriber can have the FARMER one year on the same terms.

Those of our friends who are in arrears can have a year's credit on account for every three subscribers procured for the FARMER. All will of course understand that we cannot credit them until the subscriptions they send are paid up.

As we cannot afford to pay traveling agents, we make this liberal proposal to any and all persons, whether they are subscribers of the FARMER or not.

Times being a little hard, just keep this matter in mind and save something for yourselves as well as help us.

Do all members of your Grange or Lodge, and all your responsible neighbors take the FARMER? If not, why not? If they will take it, you can make a commission by sending in their names.

Mrs. Rohrer's New Remedy FOR THE LUNGS

IS MEETING WITH WONDERFUL SUCCESS!

THIS PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY HAS no equal in the relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c. It has produced some remarkable cures. Sold by druggists generally. Prepared only by JOHN L. MURPHY, Monmouth, Or. To whom all letters of business should be addressed.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES! For Old and Young.

Far-Sighted and Near-Sighted.

Shooting-Glasses for Sportsmen. STEEL SILVER, AND GOLD FRAMES.

I AM prepared to supply Spectacles to fit all eyes, at prices to suit. W. W. MARTIN, Jeweler & Optician, Bank Block, Salem, May 19, 1876.

30 Cards with any name neatly printed thereon sent to any address upon receipt of 25 Cents, and a 5-cent stamp. Address: W. J. CHAMBER, Salem, Oregon.

LITERATURE AMONG FARMERS.

BY ROCK RAPIDS.

It is often said of farmers that they are an "illiterate set." This is spoken more in contempt than in candor or in truth. From pretty extensive travel, I am well convinced that the farmers of Oregon, in comparison with other States and other countries, are not "an illiterate set." Our school houses, school books, school teachers, periodicals, and papers, are first class, in all that pertains to literary proficiency. To write well, to speak well, and to think well, can only be attained by labor. No one need expect to become an expert in any department, literary or other, without labor. That mental discipline which brings perfection in its train, is not acquired in a day, a month, or a year, but only by intense application for a series of years. We will notice a few authors. Addison was a splendid writer. He was graceful, playful, earnest, intelligent, and manly. "Junius," too, bold, keen, sarcastic, full of information, succinct, and convincing in manner; a terror to the "opposition." Addison and "Junius," each in his department, were men of no second order, intellectually. Addison purged the literature of England; "Junius" purged the politics of England. Both wrote splendidly, in a splendid cause. Both differed widely, both aimed high, both hit the mark at which they aimed. Their writings are monuments more lasting than those of brass or marble. The world is better off than if they had never lived, or never wrote. The "Spectator" will never be forgotten. The "Anonymous Author" will never be forgotten. Both have given us models of the highest merit; both are unapproachable in manner, and can never be successfully imitated. Macaulay, an essayist, historian, and poet. As an essayist, he never had a superior, if, indeed, he ever had an equal. He is full of information; a prodigious memory; a singularly broken and irregular style; keen, penetrating, cold-hearted, forcible, and peculiarly fascinating in manner. He was a man of general information; moving on the surface, he was simply keen, but not deep. Philosophy finds no goal in his writings; he was practical, ready, active, and mechanical. His essays are universally read, universally admired, and almost universal in their scope, for there is a little of everything in them, except a system, or a philosophy. His essays on Byron, Bacon, Pitt, Hastings, are the finest in our language. His History of England needs no encomium; it is, itself, the finest encomium on English history.

Of long winter nights nothing is better than to while away the time in reading Macaulay, Gibbon, Hume, Prescott, Bancroft, Irving, and other able historians. Then, there are the orators, Demosthenes, Cicero, Caesar, Brutus, and others, among the ancients; and, among the moderns, Pitt, Burke, Fox, Sheridan, of England; Henry, Lee, Randolph, Burgess, or, as he was called in Congress, the "Bald Eagle"; Clay, Webster, Bascom, Marshall, and the lamented Bledsoe, of America.

Then there are the poets: Shakespeare, Homer (in English), Milton, Dryden, Spenser, Crabbe, Pope, Cowper, Churchill, Byron, Southey, Keats, Moore, Burns, Shelley, White, Campbell, et al. Among Americans, "Amelia," or Mrs. Welby, Longfellow, Bryant, Poe, and a host of others.

Our newspapers, magazines, &c., &c., all afford a fund of useful, pleasing, and interesting information. Many novels, romantic histories, and stories, are intensely interesting, and a few are so well written, as Bulwer's, Dickens', Irving's, Scott's, and many more, as to rivet us to their pages, even against our will.

Literature among farmers is "just the thing." For girls of "sweet seventeen," and "nice young fellows," in their love-enslaving and courting scenes, what can be more acceptable to "your love" than a present of Peterson's, Hovey's, or Leslie's and Harper's Magazines! There is literature of the highest merit in them. There is love, home, friends, country, wife, sister, all, in them. There is history, politics, botany, especially of flowers, science, music, needle-work, dress, etiquette, all you want. Then, farmers, you who love to talk of politics, and the Presidential election, and the price of wheat, why can't you encourage your sons and daughters in everything relating to their intellectual improvement in literature? Literature is a means in elevating man to intellectual empire. A field of culture productive of fruits; fruits rich, fruits delicious, fruits pleasing, fruits practical, fruits useful.

Again, look at that industrial class of papers, the agricultural, the horticultural, and floral. I know of no literature, in the full sense of the term, so replete with good, as the "rural" monthlies and weeklies of our country. Look, too, at our books on farming, orcharding, gardening, &c. No literature is better calculated to elevate, improve, purify, and adorn the minds of the "tilling millions." But where does literature shed a bright halo, and leave a brilliant luster in its course? In our homes; around the fire-side; in our neighborhoods; in our cities.—Among these, it wields its mightiest influence. Literature, in all ages, has been a solace to the weak, a prop to the tottering, a guide to the lost, a shield to the innocent, health to the sick, light in darkness, knowledge to the ignorant.

The Chicago "Evening Journal" relates the following incident connected with the Lenten services in that city:—"Oh, ma!" exclaimed a stylish young Chicago miss on the opening day of Lent, "I can't go to service after all, for I've no prayer book." "Why, yes you have, daughter," said the mother; "where's that costly one I gave you Christmas?" "Oh, that one," replied the miss; "I couldn't carry that, for it doesn't match my dress at all." And the poor girl had to remain away from the church privileges.

GRASSHOPPER COMMISSION.—Provision was made in the sundry civil appropriation bill for the appointment of a commission to investigate the grasshopper plague in the west. Secretary Schurz has appointed as such commission Professor Riley, state entomologist of Missouri; Professor Thomas, state entomologist of Illinois, and Dr. Packard, of Salem, Massachusetts, editor of the American Naturalist.

The Schliemann Discoveries.

The Cologne Gazette says: The following, from a letter we have received from Athens, contains probably the first expression of opinion by experts who have seen and examined the treasures found by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenae. All accounts heretofore have emanated from the doctor himself:—

"The contents of one of the four chests which are filled with golden treasures excavated at Mycenae have been displayed in the bank, and the notabilities of the city invited to examine them. The judgment concerning them is just now the common topic of conversation. To the savan of Athens the period of Agamemnon appears to be too remote, and they refer to that of King Danaos. Others while willing to admit that some of the pieces are of great antiquity—as for instance the signet rings—still find it impossible to recognize in the great mass of the articles any of the features distinctive of the early Asiatic period, such as massiveness of the metal and severity of the style. All of the golden treasures are made of a very thin metal, and their designs and shapes give evidence rather of the decadence of a people than of that primitive time when trinkets fashioned by Phrygio-Lylian art were first brought to the shores of Europe. The place in which they were found, too, gives assurance of their antiquity; for although the cavities or pits in the citadel wherein they were found are unquestionably of great age, it has not yet been proved that they were originally used for burial purposes. They may have been underground storehouses, which were converted into tombs by later occupants of the citadel. These newly excavated graves have nothing in common with the burial-places of the ancients, and the unconsumed skeletons lying beneath the superincumbent earth certainly bear no marks of the Homeric period; Structures of a much later period, however, are to be seen in the immediate vicinity. Hence it is likely that the graves were used as such at some period between the reign of Danaos and the Byzantine-Frankish Middle Ages; but, inasmuch as some months must elapse before all the recovered treasures can be placed on exhibition, a decisive judgment as to antiquarian value must be postponed till that time, and the public must meanwhile possess itself in patience. Priam's treasures were found four years ago, and to-day it is still doubtful what era they belonged to—whether some of them once graced the neck of Adromeda, or were only the lost trinkets of a Turkish harem. The gold of Ilium has again disappeared from view; but the gold of Mycenae, being owned by the government, is to be exhibited publicly, not, however, before April. In Ilium, as in Mycenae, no reasonable doubt was expressed concerning the antiquity of the excavated pottery and clay images, but the gold treasures of both places are of problematic origin, and concerning their chronological value persons who have seen them differ by thousands of years. The history of Mycenae is commonly confined to the time of the Atrides, and is supposed to end about the year 460 B. C. That this is an error is proved by the many structures of a much later period still found there; and it is a mistake to ignore the existence of Greece during the middle ages, simply because its history is involved in obscurity."

San Francisco \$3,500,000 Hotel. The builder and owner of this most elegant and costly hotel in America, and I believe in the world, is one of the most prominent in San Francisco's millionaires, Mr. E. J. Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin bears his millions very modestly. His fortune is variously estimated by the gossiping public to be anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. He came to this coast in an early day—in 1852, I believe—from Racine, Wis., and made his money by hard work, shrewd good judgment, and by attending to his own business. He is a quiet, thoughtful, dignified-appearing man; thinks twice while he speaks once, but is very public-spirited, and he has done a great deal to improve the city. He owns the largest and finest public market in the city, and is just about to erect another, much handsomer and possessing many novel and original features. He built the Baldwin hotel and the Baldwin theatre because he believed the city needed a hotel that should be as elegant as money could make it, and a theatre of the same magnificence. He has succeeded most perfectly in exceeding all other attempts at hotel building and furnishing in America, and has a theatre that cannot be surpassed on this coast.

Among Mr. Baldwin's other possessions, he has a "small farm" of 80,000 acres at Los Angeles, whence the table of the hotel will be almost entirely supplied. He grows oranges, lemons, peaches, pears, apples and strawberries the year round, and in fact all the fruits of the temperate zone; also, almonds, pecans, and every kind of fruit; vegetables of every description, wheat which will be floured at his own mill, corn, etc., beets, pork, poultry, mutton, milk, butter, eggs, and nearly everything that will be needed for his commissary.

Leaving out the question of economy, everything will be brought fresh from the farm daily. California mutton is acknowledged to be equal to, if not better than, English mutton, and Southdown mutton raised here is emphatically pronounced by epicures the best in the world. Mr. Baldwin has the only fold of Southdowns in the state. His flock numbers several hundred, and it is from this his hotel will be supplied.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire. Many Lives Lost. ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The most frightful calamity that has ever befallen St. Louis took place very early this morning, involving the destruction of the Southern Hotel by fire, and the loss of a large number of lives. The exact number cannot now be given, but it is feared forty or fifty perished, either by being burned directly or first smothered by smoke and then consumed. The fire caught in the store rooms in the basement, and was first seen coming through the ground floor just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotundas and spread itself over the sixth floor under the roof. This floor was occupied entirely by employees of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Prantic men, women and children ran through the halls shrieking in the most heartrending manner in their wild and desperate efforts to escape. The smoke was so dense in some of the halls that the gas jets were extinguished, which rendered egress to those most familiar with the building a matter of great difficulty. The density of smoke in the hall drove many guests and boarder back into their rooms, and they rushed to the windows as a means of escape. Ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children, with nothing on but night clothes, were taken from the burning building. Some fainted from fright, and others sunk exhausted to the ground from nervous prostration. The ladders were generally too short to reach the fifth and sixth stories, but by hoisting some on the one story balcony of the East side and the two story balcony on the North side of the building these floors were reached and all those at the windows rescued. The skinner fire escape was brought into service and saved many lives.

The number known to be killed is reduced to 11. How many bodies there may be in the ruins is of course a matter of conjecture. Persons who were through the various parts of the hotel just before the floors fell, say it was clear of living people. Still there may have been a number suffocated lying on the floors in the halls when the interior of the building fell through. Search will commence, when the facts will be known. While the calamity was frightful, it was by no means as great as has been reported. Special pains have been taken to ascertain all the facts, and they have been faithfully reported.

About one hundred men have been put to work on the ruins, and the force will be increased to one hundred and fifty to-morrow. Mr. Morrow, agent of a New York jewelry house, lost a sample trunk holding \$17,000 worth of jewelry; this morning the remains of the trunk were found and \$1,000 or \$2,000 worth of the contents taken out in a damaged condition.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The men working at the ruins of the Southern Hotel this morning found the remains of a woman so much burned and disfigured that they could not be recognized. The board of police commissioners met yesterday and decided to make a most thorough investigation regarding the cause of the fire. No more bodies have been found up to this time. Charles W. Sheppard, one of the proprietors of the hotel, gives the opinion that none of the employees of the house excepting those heretofore reported, were killed. About twenty of them are still unaccounted for, but it is believed they are alive, and are either with friends in remote parts of the city or have left town. Of the guests, 38 have not reported, but the presumption is that most of them left the city the day following the fire. The remains of George Frank Geonly, Grand Masonic Secretary, were removed to the Grand Lodge room in Masonic hall this noon, where they will lie in state until Sunday, when the funeral will take place. The coroner will not begin his investigation until Monday. The body of a man had just been found about five feet from that of the woman discovered this morning. The body has not yet been recognized, and probably will not be, as it is badly burned.

A PROPAGATING SECRET.

It will be remembered that a month or two ago we alluded to an alleged extraordinary secret for propagating trees and grafting roses, whereby much time could be saved, offered for a small sum by an Austrian nurseryman. This gentleman has since communicated an article on the subject to the Wiener Gartenfreund. Briefly, his method is as follows: Cuttings of shrubs and trees are taken off at the beginning of July, from 6 in. to 12 in. long, according to the kind. The leaves are removed from the lower portion which is to enter the ground, but those which will come above ground are left. Beds are prepared for them in the open air by thorough digging and levelling, and afterwards applying a superficial layer, about 2 inches thick, of rotten manure from a spent hot-bed. The cuttings are then stuck in about two inches apart and in a somewhat oblique direction. Each bed when filled is surrounded by a lath fence, so that shade may be given when the sun is very hot, and the cuttings are well watered with a rose-spouted can. This completes the operation. The only further care necessary is a sprinkling overhead three or four times a day during the first week, if the weather be very hot, and once a day afterwards. In the course of five or six weeks, treated in the manner indicated, the cuttings of most plants will have formed a callus, and further shading will be unnecessary. Let in the autumn a layer of rough manure, 2 or 3 inches thick, is spread over for winter protection. It also serves as manure when the cuttings start growing in the spring; and cuttings treated thus make extraordinary progress.—forming plant equal to two year old plants from winter or spring cuttings. Very few, it is asserted, fail. The new method of grafting roses is the insertion of growing eyes early in spring, instead of dormant eyes in the summer. They are inserted in the main stem one on each side, to form symmetrical heads. These make, it is said, as much growth the first season as the dormant eyes the second season.—London Gardener's Chronicle.

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Among Mr. Baldwin's other possessions, he has a "small farm" of 80,000 acres at Los Angeles, whence the table of the hotel will be almost entirely supplied. He grows oranges, lemons, peaches, pears, apples and strawberries the year round, and in fact all the fruits of the temperate zone; also, almonds, pecans, and every kind of fruit; vegetables of every description, wheat which will be floured at his own mill, corn, etc., beets, pork, poultry, mutton, milk, butter, eggs, and nearly everything that will be needed for his commissary.

Leaving out the question of economy, everything will be brought fresh from the farm daily. California mutton is acknowledged to be equal to, if not better than, English mutton, and Southdown mutton raised here is emphatically pronounced by epicures the best in the world. Mr. Baldwin has the only fold of Southdowns in the state. His flock numbers several hundred, and it is from this his hotel will be supplied.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire. Many Lives Lost. ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The most frightful calamity that has ever befallen St. Louis took place very early this morning, involving the destruction of the Southern Hotel by fire, and the loss of a large number of lives. The exact number cannot now be given, but it is feared forty or fifty perished, either by being burned directly or first smothered by smoke and then consumed. The fire caught in the store rooms in the basement, and was first seen coming through the ground floor just north of the office, and in ten minutes it had ascended the elevators and rotundas and spread itself over the sixth floor under the roof. This floor was occupied entirely by employees of the hotel, the largest part of whom were women. The fire spread rapidly, filling every room and hall with flames and smoke, and the scene was of the most terrible description. Prantic men, women and children ran through the halls shrieking in the most heartrending manner in their wild and desperate efforts to escape. The smoke was so dense in some of the halls that the gas jets were extinguished, which rendered egress to those most familiar with the building a matter of great difficulty. The density of smoke in the hall drove many guests and boarder back into their rooms, and they rushed to the windows as a means of escape. Ladders were raised as soon as possible, and women and children, with nothing on but night clothes, were taken from the burning building. Some fainted from fright, and others sunk exhausted to the ground from nervous prostration. The ladders were generally too short to reach the fifth and sixth stories, but by hoisting some on the one story balcony of the East side and the two story balcony on the North side of the building these floors were reached and all those at the windows rescued. The skinner fire escape was brought into service and saved many lives.

The number known to be killed is reduced to 11. How many bodies there may be in the ruins is of course a matter of conjecture. Persons who were through the various parts of the hotel just before the floors fell, say it was clear of living people. Still there may have been a number suffocated lying on the floors in the halls when the interior of the building fell through. Search will commence, when the facts will be known. While the calamity was frightful, it was by no means as great as has been reported. Special pains have been taken to ascertain all the facts, and they have been faithfully reported.

About one hundred men have been put to work on the ruins, and the force will be increased to one hundred and fifty to-morrow. Mr. Morrow, agent of a New York jewelry house, lost a sample trunk holding \$17,000 worth of jewelry; this morning the remains of the trunk were found and \$1,000 or \$2,000 worth of the contents taken out in a damaged condition.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The men working at the ruins of the Southern Hotel this morning found the remains of a woman so much burned and disfigured that they could not be recognized. The board of police commissioners met yesterday and decided to make a most thorough investigation regarding the cause of the fire. No more bodies have been found up to this time. Charles W. Sheppard, one of the proprietors of the hotel, gives the opinion that none of the employees of the house excepting those heretofore reported, were killed. About twenty of them are still unaccounted for, but it is believed they are alive, and are either with friends in remote parts of the city or have left town. Of the guests, 38 have not reported, but the presumption is that most of them left the city the day following the fire. The remains of George Frank Geonly, Grand Masonic Secretary, were removed to the Grand Lodge room in Masonic hall this noon, where they will lie in state until Sunday, when the funeral will take place. The coroner will not begin his investigation until Monday. The body of a man had just been found about five feet from that of the woman discovered this morning. The body has not yet been recognized, and probably will not be, as it is badly burned.

A PROPAGATING SECRET.

It will be remembered that a month or two ago we alluded to an alleged extraordinary secret for propagating trees and grafting roses, whereby much time could be saved, offered for a small sum by an Austrian nurseryman. This gentleman has since communicated an article on the subject to the Wiener Gartenfreund. Briefly, his method is as follows: Cuttings of shrubs and trees are taken off at the beginning of July, from 6 in. to 12 in. long, according to the kind. The leaves are removed from the lower portion which is to enter the ground, but those which will come above ground are left. Beds are prepared for them in the open air by thorough digging and levelling, and afterwards applying a superficial layer, about 2 inches thick, of rotten manure from a spent hot-bed. The cuttings are then stuck in about two inches apart and in a somewhat oblique direction. Each bed when filled is surrounded by a lath fence, so that shade may be given when the sun is very hot, and the cuttings are well watered with a rose-spouted can. This completes the operation. The only further care necessary is a sprinkling overhead three or four times a day during the first week, if the weather be very hot, and once a day afterwards. In the course of five or six weeks, treated in the manner indicated, the cuttings of most plants will have formed a callus, and further shading will be unnecessary. Let in the autumn a layer of rough manure, 2 or 3 inches thick, is spread over for winter protection. It also serves as manure when the cuttings start growing in the spring; and cuttings treated thus make extraordinary progress.—forming plant equal to two year old plants from winter or spring cuttings. Very few, it is asserted, fail. The new method of grafting roses is the insertion of growing eyes early in spring, instead of dormant eyes in the summer. They are inserted in the main stem one on each side, to form symmetrical heads. These make, it is said, as much growth the first season as the dormant eyes the second season.—London Gardener's Chronicle.