

BY TELEGRAPH.

New Orleans, 4.—The fever at Greenville continues to increase rapidly; 75 cases reported there and 14 deaths; 26 cases and the city reports 36 interments in the past 24 hours. One physician reports 60 new cases. The number of new cases will go far above other days since the fever appeared.

Weather unfavorable, heavy rain. New cases 212, deaths 72.

Grenada, Miss., Sept. 4.—Since last night the reports are 12 new cases and 5 deaths. No abatement of the fever.

Vicksburg, Sept. 3.—70 cases reported at Greenville, Miss.; 14 deaths; 20 cases and 4 deaths at Goodrich's landing.

Nashville, Sept. 3.—The American's special from Brownsville, 65 miles east of Memphis, says today has been a little over—15 new cases and four deaths reported. The fever attacks natives and visitors alike. The Howards and city with rifles have to bury the dead themselves. The town is deserted, all stores except drug stores closed; nurses, money and supplies needed.

New Orleans, Sept. 3.—The Howard Association issued over 1,300 rations to-day. A dispatch to the Howards from Ocean Springs reports two deaths from yellow fever yesterday and four cases under treatment. Father Charles is down with the fever.

Little Rock, Sept. 3.—Exceedingly warm and oppressive to-day; thermometer 91 degrees. Aid for yellow fever districts still goes forward.

Memphis, Sept. 4.—The condition of our city to-day beggars description. While the list of new cases reported is only about 60, the death rate has amounted to 85, only two of which were from other causes than yellow fever. Bodies were discovered to-day in out of the way places, which have from appearances been dead several days. One peculiarity manifested among many of the sick is a desire to seclude themselves, while among the poor there is an unusual fear of being sent to the hospital or infirmary; hence the discoveries of to-day. Father Wm. Walsh of St. Patrick's church, sends forth the following:

"I appeal to all Catholic societies for aid. Three priests alone remain. All others are dead or sick. Three hundred lives were saved at the Father's Mercy's camp. Arrangements are being made to provide for orphans.

Holly Springs, Miss., Sept. 4.—Over 60 cases of fever here, 6 deaths. Stores all closed. People gone who can get away. Great need of nurses and physicians. Situation simply appalling. The outside world are appealed to for help.

Greenville, Sept. 4.—Yellow fever cases to-day, 19; deaths, 19. Many of the poor are in destitute condition. Nurses and physicians needed.

New Orleans, Sept. 4.—Deaths to-day include 15 children under 6 years. Dispatch to Howard's from Canton says, 12 cases and 4 deaths in the past 24 hours. Several parties died in the country who left town.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.—Contributions in thirteenth to date for yellow fever sufferers exceeds \$14,000, and the relief committee report subscriptions steadily coming in. Three car-loads of provisions were shipped to-day.

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Local collections by Rev. Elkan, rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, and F. A. Haber among Israelites of this city, independent of what has been done by the former in connection with the general relief committee amount to \$2,500. The money has been sent by them to the sufferers in instalments at different times. The Masonic lodges are contributing liberally; about \$1,000 have been forwarded through the Grand Lodge of this state. Citizens of Fresno have forwarded to the committee of St. John's Episcopal Church \$126 75, to be applied to the fund in aid of the sufferers. At the regular meeting of Parker Lodge, No. 124, I. O. F., held last night, the sum of \$225 was donated to the Odd Fellows general relief fund of the south for relief of yellow fever sufferers. The United States surveyor general at Wagner and the employes of his office paid over to the treasurer of the relief committee this morning \$76.

Santa Barbara, Sept. 3.—At a meeting of the citizens, held at the city hall this evening to take steps to raise funds to aid in relieving distress in the southern states, a committee was appointed and before the meeting closed \$125 was subscribed.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has issued the following circular, which is being mailed to principal shippers of goods to the Pacific coast:

"Notice is hereby given that from this date and until further notice the goods hereinafter mentioned will only be carried by this line at special rates, to be named prior to the departure of each steamer, and to be inserted in a special permit, issued for the purpose of shipping: Bird cages, stamper, wax, tin ware and wire goods, blankets, canvas, clothing, comfortable, cotton bags and bagging, cotton piece goods, dry goods, duck, enameled cloth, quilts, woollen goods and yarns in cases and bales, shipped at owners' risk of chafing under written release, carriage or buggy tops packed in tight completely enclosed or in boxes, crates or skeleton frames when not too large for the ship's hatches, furniture set up and well boxed, chairs and other furniture of all descriptions, heretofore classified lower than fourth class, pianos, organs, melodeons and other musical instruments well boxed, ribbons, silk goods, thread, shoe thread and twine in cases or in bales shipped at owners' risk of chafing under written release, rubber boots, shoes, clothing and rubber boots not otherwise specified, rubber goods, druggists' rubber hose in cases and in bales released."

The Times says R. W. Hayes, the contracting agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, upon being questioned, admitted that it is proposed to increase the rate on the goods above described, so as to secure an average of from \$8 to \$10 per 100 pounds. These goods are identical with those upon which the Pacific railroad companies recently doubled rates. Agents of these lines have persisted in claiming that the advance was nominal and was intended to do away with the practice of some shippers in sending "express packages" only by rail, and bulky goods by sailing vessels. They asserted that if the old rates continued it would continue in force when the roads received almost their proportion of both classes of articles. The deduction drawn from the new circular is that the high tariff will hereafter be a reality, the concurrence of the Pacific Mail Company having heretofore been needed to enable its enforcement.

Constantinople, Sept. 3.—Turkish troops, after eight hours fighting, defeated Adona insurgents and re-captured the town. Six bands of Hellenic insurgents are reported in Macedonia and the neighborhood of Javanna. Several Turkish battalions have consequently been ordered to Monaster from Salonica. It is reported two Turkish men-of-war have been ordered to cruise off the Greek coast.

Lodge L. O. G. F. Organized. Hon. W. R. Dunbar, G. W. C. T., on the 5th inst, organized a lodge of Good Templars at Knappa, Clatsop county. Daniel Southland is W. C. T., Lolie C. Spencer, W. V. T., and J. W. Crow Lodge deputy.

Madison, Wis., Sept. 4.—The presidential party stopped first at Harvard, Illinois, after leaving Chicago. A large concourse of people greeted the train with cheers. Agent Huribut introduced the president in a few felicitous remarks. The president bowed and shook hands with a few, but finding himself unable to reach all present, made a brief speech. He said: "I find this retail way will not suffice, and therefore in a general way I give you a hearty Benckey shake. [Applause.] Perhaps this is all I need say, but I am moved to add a word of encouragement which may be acceptable. After five years of hard times and emigration, I think we may now look for a change for the better in the return to a sound currency, a reduction of the public debt, and with vast crops on every hand for which there is a steady demand, we find reasons to justify us in looking for prosperity. We have touched the bottom, and are now on the ascending grade. [Cheers.] It is not always safe or wise to forecast the future, but it is my belief that we have a new era of prosperity before us. My friends, with these worldly blessings of crops and increasing business, with health added, we of the north have abundant cause for thankfulness, and I am sure and indeed I feel it the sentiment of every heart that we may and should spare something of our bounty to our deeply afflicted and suffering brethren of the south.

Gen. Huribut introduced Mrs. Hayes, who was greeted with great applause, swinging of hats and handkerchiefs, which she received gracefully, when the hand struck up and the train moved off.

At Evansville and Oregon there were large crowds assembled, and to each the president and attorney general addressed brief remarks. At Madison there was another ovation. A committee of citizens had met the party at Beloit, among them Hon. E. W. Keys and Hon. George B. Smith. Mr. Burchard took charge of the introduction. The president and attorney general both spoke, and alluded to the suffering in the south. At each of the stations mentioned Mrs. Hayes was called for, and was received with ringing cheers and pleasant remarks.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Dispatches from Omaha state that the Grand Central Hotel, the finest west of the Mississippi river outside of San Francisco, caught fire mysteriously in the fifth story last night, and after burning for six hours was completely destroyed. The building was a five-story brick, 132 feet square, and cost \$300,000. It was opened in 1873 and had just been refitted, under new management, by Ketchum Bros., of Leavenworth, who leased it from the proprietors, Keantz Bros., and others, they having just freed it from vexatious litigation, which has been going on ever since it was erected. New carpets and furniture were being put in, and in a few weeks it would have been ready for occupation. The insurance was about \$100,000 on the building and \$5,000 on furniture. The loss on the furniture is estimated at \$25,000. Six firemen were seriously hurt and three men (James McNamara, Alonzo Randall and Charles Kapp) were killed. A. L. Hart, a fireman, was injured seriously, and Henry Lochfeld fatally.

Memphis, Sept. 5.—Our city at present is one vast charnel house. Undertakers report 96 interments for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m. Of these 93 deaths were caused by yellow fever; 76 were white, and 20 colored. A visit to the county undertaker's establishment to-night discloses the fact that at nightfall there were about 60 more reported dead but still unburied. The question of disposing of the dead is becoming serious. The citizens' relief committee has employed a burial corps of 30 negroes to assist the county undertaker and his men, and it has been suggested to burn the dead if they cannot be buried more promptly, as corpses have been known to lie unburied for 48 hours, burthening the air with foul odors and becoming so revolting that people have fled the neighborhood, and it is with difficulty that men can be hired to haul them to the Potter's field. Cook, a Howard visitor, was taken down this afternoon.

Vicksburg, Sept. 5.—Right Rev. Bishop W. H. Elder, after a most noble and glorious service, fell to-day.

Thermometer 93°, weather warm and cloudy, threatening rain to-night. Greenville reports 95 cases of fever to date and 19 deaths; 14 whites and 8 colored died here to-day; fever still increasing.

New Orleans, Sept. 5.—Greenville, Mississippi, asks the Howard association to send at least three doctors and twenty nurses. Dispatches report four new cases at Canton, Miss., making 16 and 4 deaths. A dispatch from Grenada reports 20 deaths the last six hours. Prof. Irwin to-day. The board of health at Holly Springs ask for physicians and nurses.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Total yellow fever fund collected by the citizens' committee to date, \$2,656; from various sources, \$6,922. Total, \$9,578. Collections are coming in rapidly from the country and increasing in amount.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 5.—A Dallas special says: Ira Harrison and J. W. Calder, receiver and director of the Dallas & Wichita Railroad, were met on the street to-day by Rosser and Painer, ex-directors. Some words were passed when revolvers were drawn and firing commenced. Calder was mortally wounded. The ex-directors surrendered themselves.

White River Junction, Sept. 5.—Returns from 156 towns give the following vote: For governor, Proctor, (Rep.) 27,274; Bingham, (Dem.) 12,609; Martin, (Greenbacker) 1,022; scattering, 708. Eighty-five towns to hear from in 1876 gave Fairbanks, (Rep.) 11,732 and Bingham, (Dem.) 6,746. Representatives elected, as far as known are: Republicans, 104; Democrats, 19; Independents, 43; Greenbackers, 5. In several towns no choice is made.

The above is in Vermont. Holly Springs, Sept. 6.—Over 70 cases; 8 deaths to-day. The disease is very fatal, taking rapidly from among us the best of our people. The operator and expressman deserted his post. An operator from New Orleans took charge this afternoon. He has done three days' work in one, and is still at work.

New York, Sept. 6.—The several relief committees continue their labors, raising funds for the yellow fever sufferers. Contributions continue generous as ever.

Pittsburg, Sept. 6.—Contributions to date, \$18,000.

Cincinnati, Sept. 6.—Total collections, \$30,000.

Philadelphia, Sept. 6.—To-day sent \$10,000 to the stricken districts, \$3,000 to Memphis and \$2,000 to Vicksburg.

Dulhi, La., Sept. 6.—Our little town has been stricken with yellow fever; almost every one down.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—Information from Hickman reports 60 cases of yellow fever and 20 deaths to date.

Vicksburg, Sept. 6.—To-day has been the gloomiest known in Vicksburg, the interments being 43. New cases are estimated at 180.

Grenada, Sept. 6.—Six deaths to-day, (Thursday); five cases. Fever extremely malignant.

Louisville, Sept. 6.—The reunion of federal and confederate soldiers here to-day was very successful.

The governor has issued an appeal to Iowa citizens in behalf of yellow fever sufferers.

He suggests that collections be taken up on Sunday in all churches, and that fraternal, social and benevolent societies of the state contribute to the same object. The appeal is earnestly worded.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—Numerous alleged cases of yellow fever have been run down by reporters and physicians within a month, but not one has been found genuine. To-day, however, a refugee from Memphis, Jacob Miss, was found on Schuster street with a real case of fever. He was removed to quarters outside the city limits, where it is believed careful nursing of friends will effect a cure.

Rutland, Sept. 6.—Returns from nearly half Vermont indicate a Republican majority of from 18,000 to 20,000, and a decreased vote from that of 1876.

Des Moines, Sept. 5.—Fifty thousand people attended the soldiers' reunion to-day.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—Total collections for southern relief by the citizens' committee up to to-day, \$3,632; \$5,000 will be sent south to-morrow, \$2,000 to New Orleans and \$1,500 each to Memphis and Vicksburg.

Vienna, Sept. 5.—The citizens of Tulare county raised and forwarded yesterday \$320 and forwarded to the Howard association for the relief of fever sufferers.

FOREIGN.

Vienna, Sept. 5.—Three hundred soldiers and firemen were killed by a water-spout at Miskolc, Hungary. They were buried in one grave; 200 persons still missing.

Belgrade, Sept. 5.—Twenty-two thousand Austrians with a flotilla, are advancing to relieve Gen. Scarpary. They cannot reach Dobruja before the end of the week. The insurgents meanwhile will make a desperate attempt to capture the place.

London, Sept. 6.—The following is the log of the steamer Bywell Castle which ran down the excursion steamer Princess Alice, on the Thames, Tuesday evening:

The master and pilot were on the upper bridge looking out the top gallant forecastle. Light airs prevailed. The weather was a little hazy. At 7:45 p. m., proceeded at half speed down the river towards the Albert Works, and on coming up the Barking reach and showing red and masted lights, when we ported our helm to keep over towards Tripcock point. As the vessels moved observed that the other steamer had ported her helm. Immediately afterwards saw she had starboarded her helm and was trying to cross our bows showing her green light close under our port bow. Seeing a collision was inevitable, we stopped our engines and reversed them at full speed. The two vessels came in collision, the bow of the Bywell Castle cutting into the steamer with a dreadful crash. We took immediate measures for saving life by hauling up over our bows several passengers, throwing overboard ropes' ends, life buoys, a head ladder, several planks and getting out three boats, at the same time keeping the whistle blowing loudly for assistance, which was rendered by several boats from shore and a boat from another steamer. The excursion steamer, which turned out to be the Princess Alice, turned over and sank under our bows. We succeeded in rescuing a great many passengers and anchored for the night.

London, Sept. 5.—Later estimates of the number of persons drowned by the collision of the Thames are higher than those given yesterday. It is now stated that between 600 and 700 were lost, the majority of estimates favoring the latter number. A diver says he felt corpses packed four and five deep in the cabin of the Princess Alice.

London, Sept. 6.—It is understood that as soon as all formalities are completed Condon and Melody, Fenian convicts, will be taken charge of by the American legation and sent immediately to the United States should they elect to reside there.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Sept. 5.—A few more Chinese laborers were shipped on the steamer Georgia to-day by J. W. Grace & Co. to work on sugar plantations in Peru. Grace says ten thousand Chinamen can be shipped to Peru in one year, if the men are willing to go and work for fair wages, good board and kind treatment.

GOLD AND SILVER.

What becomes of the great amount of gold and silver mines each year, and what probability of over production of the precious metals is an interesting subject for speculation and investigation, and the Commercial Herald of San Francisco, which always treats ably of such subjects, shows what use the world has for use of gold and silver in the manufactures and the arts in the following editorial. The quantity of gold and silver employed in the arts is very much greater than generally supposed. The best authorities agree that during the ten years ended December 31st, 1876, there were a hundred millions in gold, and an equal sum in silver, consumed in the arts in Europe alone. This is at the rate of ten millions a year for each of the two metals and involve the use of sixteen times as much silver as gold. The immense quantity of silver absorbed in Asia, North America, South America, Africa, Australia, and Oceania are not included in the foregoing estimate, but it is quite probable that Asia consumes more silver in the way of ornaments than Europe and North America combined. Within the past decade it is safe to assume that the quantity of gold employed in the arts has been more than double. Prior to our late civil war there were but few millionaires in this country, and not a great many in any other. Instances of enormous individual wealth were rare, and subjects of special remark. At the present time millionaires are plentiful, so plentiful that quite a rivalry exist among them to outshine one another. Gold plates, gold spoons, gold mountings, ect., in fact gold is splattered over everything about their house-hold. Elaborate displays of this character have incited persons of smaller means and feeble determination to do something of the same sort, and almost every woman one meets now-a-days is harnesses by a monstrous gold chain about her neck, another around her waist, heavy bracelets of the same metal on her wrists, and a gold medalion as big as an Indian shield suspended over her bosom, while her fingers end

ears glitter with gems set in gold. Gold watches and chains, and gold headed canes are in vogue among the men. It is within bounds to infer that the employment of gold for ornaments and the arts has been increased two-fold within the last ten years, and can not now amount to less than twenty millions a year. Now, if the quantity lost by fire-shipwrecks, abrasion, and all other causes be taken into account, the total amount to be deducted from its employment as money, will fully equal one-third of all produced each year. This appears to be a somewhat exaggerated statement, but we believe it quite susceptible of proof. If it be even approximately correct, the service of silver as a substitute to gold in the shape of money will be at once apparent. Furthermore, when the gold hoarding operations of European national banks, and of the United States, are considered, the use of silver as a ready and word wide acceptable medium of exchange will become still more evident. On the 14th of March last the cash and bullion reserves in the national banks of Europe were as follows, viz: Bank of France \$395,500,000; Bank of England, 122,140,000; Imperial Bank of Germany, \$130,000,000; Austrian Bank, \$70,000,000; Belgium and Netherlands Banks, \$73,000,000. Total, \$790,640,000. In addition to which the United States Treasury held over \$120,000,000 in gold coin and gold bullion; making a grand total of \$910,640,000. About one-tenth of the sum held in the banks of Europe was in silver. With the greatly increased use of gold in the arts there has been a corresponding consumption of silver for the same purpose, and the yield from all sources at the present times by no means in excess of the actual requirement.

Soon after Henry Ward Beecher arrived in San Francisco he was called on by a reporter of the Chronicle, who proceeded to interview the great preacher in the regular style. We quote a part of the conversation:

GEN. GRANT.

"Yes, I am a Grant man, first, middle and last. I always have been a Grant man. I have never swerved from that faith. I think him to have the very genius of common sense. When called to power he made the mistakes natural to a man brought up in the army. He undertook to manage the Government as if it were an army. Later in our history he will be looked back to as one of our greatest men. We never had a President who was not called a scoundrel, and criticised as imbecile, corrupt, incompetent, foolish, and everything else; but as soon as they were out of office, the clamor all died out. Fifty years later they loomed up on the horizon as great men, and people began to make pilgrimages to their tombs. I think it will be the same way with Grant. I think he will yet be shown to be one of the wisest, and on the whole, most sensible Presidents we have ever had."

PRESIDENT HAYES.

"What do you think of President Hayes and his policy?"

"Mr. Hayes seems to me to be a most excellent gentleman—a man with the very best intentions, with a great deal of quiet persistence, but without that big power of brain by which he can make his will coerce the will of other men. I think that in a time of comparative peace, when there were questions of only ordinary importance to be settled, he would make a model President. He is not for a time like this, when there are eddies, and conflicts, and sides; when it is necessary for a man, by force of disposition, to make other men do right."

"Do you believe in the methods which some of his party have used to thwart or oppose his plans?"

"Mr. Conkling and his friends seem to me to be harsh in the course they are pursuing. I have not liked their temper, although I am a Republican. As for Mr. Conkling I have always held him personally in high esteem."

AFTER SOME SUGGESTIONS IN respect to public education and the law of progress, Mr. Beecher went on to say:

"I have a strong leaning to the Darwinian theory, though I am not a technical Darwinian. I think that evolution is the theory of nature. I think that all men in the Church who are well informed agree in this, sharing the opinion with such eminent scholars as Dr. McCosh of Princeton College, in whom the Church has confidence."

"Taking Agassiz' view, perhaps?"

"Yes, or Cope's or Wallace's. As to the general facts there can be no manner of doubt among thoughtful and religious men who have reached 40 years of age. The theory is going to revolutionize theology."

DARWINISM AND ORTHODOXY.

"What will be its effect on religion?"

"I don't think, in the long run, religion will be injured. On the contrary, it will be helped; that is, man viewed from the moral side will prosper better when all these scientific truths shall be surely known. Theology I deem to be an attempt to account for all the moral facts of the universe. The method of accounting for these facts which we call Calvinistic seems to be less and less applicable."

"Will not what is called orthodox religion suffer by these onslaughts of science?"

Mr. Beecher paused, looked a little doubtful, and then said:

"I think not. My impression is that the New Testament contains more scientific truth than we give it credit for. Were Paul alive now I think he would shine as an evolutionist."

Preparation for Wheat.

Less than 20 years ago Hon. John H. Klippart, of Ohio, the author of an excellent work upon The Wheat Plant, hazarded the opinion that Ohio was the most Western wheat State, and that our wheat region was there narrowed down to a small territory, the consequence being that instead of feeding the world with our surplus wheat, we should soon have to import for our own consumption, unless we prevented the deterioration of our soil by manuring and improved tillage. It is very unsafe to prophesy, especially when the prediction is committed to paper and printers' ink. The author of the above remark lives to see the boundary of our wheat land extended to the one hundredth meridian, and upon the line of the North Pacific Railroad, even to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. He has also seen that the formerly despised Spring wheat has become the first choice of the miller, and under the "new process" of making flour has become of higher

value than Winter wheat. From the experience of the past year, when, had we escaped damage from unfavorable weather, the wheat crop would, doubtless, have reached to near 400,000,000 bushels, it is safe to say that if there was a profitable market for it we could double and treble this quantity and raise our wheat product to over a thousand millions of bushels. Indeed, with our vast area of unimproved wheat lands, and with the better fitting of our already cultivated fields, it is impossible to put a limit upon the possible production of wheat, if there was a market for it. But "there's the rub." With our present crop, damaged as it has been, the price has sunk to a point at which there is no profit, visible to the grower, at least under our average yield and under ordinary farming. The spinning process, by which the life and fat of the land are taken off from virgin fields for a few years, and the carcasses then left a prey to vermin and weeds, may, and does, pay handsomely for a time. But the farmer who has to feed his soil as he feeds his bees, and finds his profit only in the increase gained from careful management, cannot grow wheat in competition with that wasteful process unless he uses the advantages of his means to market and his opportunities for the very best cultivation of his soil and the enlargement of his crop, in the most effective manner. At \$1 per bushel, 25 bushels of wheat per acre will not pay the cost of the crop to a farmer who has to use manure and to lit his ground laboriously. But 40 bushels will pay, even at that low price.

That a low price will rule for some time to come seems to be unfortunately true. Circumstances have enabled us to capture the principal markets of the world, and a large portion of the trade of nearly all of our competitors. To retain what we have gained we must compete with our rivals who are again free to struggle with us. Fortunately, we have the means in our hands to secure the position we have gained, if we will use them. We must grow our wheat cheaply. We can do this by growing 30 to 40 bushels per acre in place of 15 to 20. To increase the yield to this extent it will be necessary to give the greatest attention to the preparing of the ground. One plowing will not be sufficient for a good preparation. Frequent working of the soil by the harrow and the cultivator will be needed. Extra good fertilizing of the soil, either with well-rotted manure, good compost, or with proper artificial fertilizers, cannot be neglected. The natural pests and enemies of the plant must be circumvented or destroyed. The surface of the field must be so prepared from water, both from above and below, that the crop may pass through the Winter with safety. Every method known to, and used by, the skillful farmer must be made available by him who would grow wheat with profit.—[N. Y. Times.

ORCHARD IN GRASS.—An old friend writes us "There is a great deal of nonsense talked and written about apple trees requiring cultivated ground. The reason why the trees do not do so well when the ground is in grass, is because it is not grazed and kept as it is in England, where all the orchards, or at least ninety nine out of a hundred, are kept in grass, and never, under any circumstances, plowed. But the grass is grazed with sheep and calves and never mowed, and it is well known to be wrong to grow what is not returned to the soil in some shape. Americans do not understand the difference between the fine old permanent sod which is never plowed and the timothy and clover temporary grass here. When the sward is grazed in England, there is nothing to prevent sun and air from benefiting the roots, and the sheep lift a great deal under the trees and leave droppings and urine.—[Bristol New Yorker.

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