

Conducted by Mrs. Harriet T. Clarke.

Two of Them.

In the farmhouse porch the farmer sat, With his daughter having a cosy chat; She was his only child, and he thought her as fair as a girl could be...

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were blotted. By aught that occasioned a pang of regret, Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded...

The Little Woman.

Don't talk to me of Olympus' maids, "Divinely tall and fair" Of Cleopatra's imperial form, Or Juno's stately air...

Art of Living With Others.

It is not well for us to cherish the habit of dwelling too much on the faults and shortcomings of those with whom we live. It makes us more critical than generous.

Why HENS EAT EGGS.—Mr. Joseph Alexander says the reason why hens eat eggs in winter is because they are dry and they eat the eggs to quench their thirst.

The Value of Home Influence.

It is the influence of daily life around the fireside at home that moulds our boys into men and our girls into women, and we all know, who have observed, that the rank and file of our solid influential men have come from rural homes.

There is something in the life of a farmer boy to give strength and stamina both to body and mind—the physical development is encouraged by healthful parents and healthful living, a fund of practical knowledge is laid away by this kind of training that no book or school can supply; it is only by such early lessons that a man is entirely fitted to deal successfully with the world.

Many parents who are habitually polite in their manners abroad are cross and harsh at home. How few families extend the little courtesies of life to each other within the four walls of home, and yet what a heaven a home might be if each of the family were as thoughtfully kind as they would be to the chance guest.

Mothers, you are daily sowing seed in your children's hearts that will ripen and as you sow so surely shall you reap. Life should not all be made up of drudgery, though it does seem as if some lives are doomed to trial and sorrow while others go smoothly through the world knowing little of the sorrows and heart aches of the great majority.

Uses of Stale Bread.

- 1. Make dressing for meat; crumb it fine, turn hot broth over it, season, add butter and a well-beaten egg or more, according to quality. 2. Make bread pudding; soak two hours in sweet milk, then beat eggs, sugar and spices and bake. I sometimes add fruit. 3. Make biscuit; soak over night in sour milk, wash fine with the hand, mix in your biscuit for breakfast, adding salt, lard and soda. They are better than without the stale bread. 4. Make pan cakes or gems; soak over night in sour milk, add well-beaten eggs, corn meal or graham flour to make a batter, and soda and salt, and bake on a griddle or in gem pans. 5. Crumb fine and put them in the next omelet you make. 6. Toast your bread; set a pan of milk on the stove, but do not remove the cream from it, add butter and salt, dip the bread in this and send to the table for supper or breakfast. 7. Crumb fine and put in your tomatoes when you are stewing them. 8. Pound fine, season, and roll oysters or fish in them and fry in nice lard.

FARMERS AND RHEUMATISM.—In answer to the question, "Why farmers are so liable to rheumatism?" the Science of Health says: "If farmers would avoid suddenly cooling the body after great exertion, if they would be careful not to go with wet clothing and wet feet, and if they would not over-eat when in that exhausted condition, and bathe daily, using much friction, they would have little or no rheumatism."

Funny Business.

It is wonderful how a rich papa improves a girl's looks.

When a man has no bills against him he feels as though he belonged to the nobility. You may retain your equilibrium when your bank breaks, but you will certainly lose your balance. If it cost anything to go to church, people who never go now would run around like wild men for free passes.

The uniform of the Zulu warrior consists of a chest protector. There is an advantage in this: there are no coat-tails to impede one's progress while the enemy are in pursuit. A young man who was kicked off the front door step, while endeavoring to serenade his girl, by her enraged papa, was too cautious to call him an old pirate, but he didn't hesitate to designate him as a free-booter.

We are now prepared to receive a good variety on such subjects as "Spring," "To an Opening Violet," "May Flowers," "Good-bye Old Winter," "Hail, Smiling Spring," etc. We would like them on large sheets of paper, quite large; in fact, the heavier the sheets, the better.

Dress Neatly for the Children's Sake.

Growing children are very critical of mother's appearance, little as they say about it. Nobody likes better than they to see her look pretty. For the children's sake it is worth while to burnish up the old jewelry you allow to lie idle in its locked-up box. It is worth while to spend an afternoon fixing up a box full of ruffles and collars, which are so easily manufactured out of odds and ends you allow to be wasted, and then do them up in the neatest manner.

How to Make a Fire.

I am surprised sometimes when I see women cooking or ironing and the fire won't burn; they punch and complain, and wonder why it is. If women were observing they would soon find out. In baking it is well to have the sticks in the stove, placed so that they lie level—one end no higher than the other. But for boiling the tea-kettle merely or the coffee-pot, when only a little fire is wanted, the wood should be the highest under that one place. So in heating the iron; there is no need of a fire under the whole front of the stove, let it be at one side. Some girls will pile on the wood when they go to boil the kettle; fry a couple of eggs, while a handful of sticks or coals, or dry chips under one plate would suffice, and would hasten the work admirably. But we must all learn by experience, I suppose. Sometimes I feel sorry when a man is in a hurry to get to the field or barn or office, and hurries his wife, and she never learned to build a quick, hot fire. Too often both get out of humor and say unkind things and are unhappy all day, just because of this lack of the commonest practical knowledge.

Scrap-Jars and Work-Baskets.

One of the most useful articles a lady can have, is a scrap-jar to stand by her sewing chair or writing table. Mine is a two-gallon pickle-jar that had been put among rubbish, because so badly cracked as to be unfit for holding liquids. A coat of brown paint and pictures brightened it up so that the once worthless jar is now an ornament. The pictures are put on with wheat-flour paste, cooked until smooth. My scrap-jar is as convenient as an editor's "waste basket," as it saves time and steps when there are bits of paper or cloth to dispose of. The jar should be smaller at the top than at the bottom, so that the contents cannot be seen. When full, it can be emptied into the paper-bag, which is usually found in country homes.

KEEP having a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours, with pepper and salt, taking out a pint of the liquid when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the pint of liquor saved. A GARGLE of salt and vinegar, with a little cayenne pepper, will do more to dispense soreness of the throat than any other remedy of which we have heard. It stimulates the glands, promotes free secretion, and will sometimes cure in a few hours.

CALIFORNIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new constitution adopted by vote of the intelligent people of California, is a reform document in every sense of the term. Money was lavishly used by both capitalists and criminal classes to prevent its adoption, without avail.

It prohibits the confinement of witnesses in any room where criminals are actually imprisoned. It renders it almost impossible to hang a jury by corrupt means, in civil actions, as three-fourths of a jury can render a verdict. It makes impossible the escape of notorious criminals through the connivance of corrupt officials presenting indictments with flaws, as a presentment upon information may be amended if found defective. It secures the speedy punishment of a class of rogues who have hitherto escaped, through the death or intentional absence of witnesses, between the time of the commission of the crime and indictment by the Grand Jury.

It prevents corporations other than municipal from taking the property of private citizens without first paying compensation therefor. It prevents railroads or other corporations damaging the property of private citizens by so constructing their roads as to impair the value of said private citizen's property, unless compensation is made therefor. It declares in unmistakable language that no special privileges or immunities shall be granted which may not be revoked or repealed by Legislature.

It provides that no property qualification shall ever be required for any person to vote or hold office. It debars persons who may be convicted of any infamous crime, embezzlement or misappropriation of public money, from exercising the privileges of an elector in this State. It permits the Governor to veto any item in an appropriation bill—a check on thieving. It prohibits the indiscriminate appropriation of State funds to private charities. It places a salutary check on stock gambling, by preventing the sale of stocks on margins, and by providing that the Legislature must pass laws for the regulations of Stock exchanges, etc. It prohibits the loan of the credit of the State. It prohibits subsidies. It makes lobbying a felony. It does away with the expensive fee and perquisite system as applied to State officers; a clear saving of \$150,000 per annum. It authorizes the Legislature to pass laws for the regulation and limitation of the charges for services performed and commodities furnished by telegraph and gas corporations. It authorizes the Legislature to regulate the charges by corporations or individuals for storage and wharfage, in which there is a public use. It gives each county a court of general jurisdiction, open at all times for the transaction of business, thereby bringing justice home to every man's door. It hastens the decision of cases by withholding the salaries of judges who have neglected to decide cases for ninety days. It prohibits the pardon of a criminal twice convicted of felony, except on recommendation of a majority of the Supreme Court, and requires the Governor to give his reason to the Legislature for every pardon he grants.

This latter provision effectually closes the door to political pardons. It makes impossible the fostering of foreign prejudices in the ranks of the militia by prohibiting the carrying of other flags than that of the nation or State, thus making the organization truly national. It advances the cause of education by requiring the common schools, wherever established, to be kept up and supported six instead of three months, as at present. It recognizes in the public school system high schools, normal schools and evening schools, which are totally ignored by the existing constitution. It provides that the State school tax and State school fund shall be applied exclusively to the support of primary and grammar schools, leaving the support of high, normal and technical schools to be provided for by the Legislature or by municipal or district authority. This method secures justice to those localities which cannot avail themselves of the higher educational facilities, by obliging them to pay for what they get. It absolutely prohibits the appropriation of any money for sectarian schools. It prohibits the teaching of sectarian or denominational doctrines in the public schools. It stops the contract system in prisons, by which particular firms have, through political influence, been enabled to obtain contracts at such figures as to beat down competition, and requires instead that convicts shall be worked for the benefit of the State. It arms counties, cities, towns and township organizations with the necessary police powers to rid themselves of the Chinese. It gives the local authorities the power to appoint officers, to regulate the inspection, measurement or gradation of any merchandise, manufacture or commodity, but prohibits the appointment of State officials. It requires all moneys, assessments and taxes belonging to or collected for the use of any county, city, town or other public or municipal corporation to be immediately deposited with the treasurer or other legal depository of such county, city, etc., for the benefit of the funds to which they respectively belong. The unlawful and unauthorized using of public moneys is made a felony. It prevents the holding of monopolies by gas or water companies, by guaranteeing the right to any one to supply

either commodity, under certain proper and general restrictions. It prevents the stockholder of a corporation from selling out to irresponsible persons, and thus avoiding the just share of the liabilities created by himself during the time he was a stockholder. It makes the directors or trustees of a corporation liable for moneys embezzled or misappropriated by the officers of such corporation during the term of such director or trustee. It prohibits incorporated companies from conducting their business in such a manner as to infringe the rights of individuals or the well-being of the State. It prevents a corporation from swindling its creditors, as at present is often done, by selling its property, such as steamboats, etc. It prohibits corporations making a fictitious increase of their capital stock. It secures the right of representation to all shareholders in stock companies. It absolutely places out of the power of the giant railroad monopoly of the State the carrying out of the design to monopolize the grain handling of the State, with which object in view they have secured a large portion of the water front of two cities. It requires foreign corporations doing business in the State to submit to all the conditions imposed upon those incorporated under the laws of the State. It puts a stop to the thieving plan now in vogue, of officers and directors of stock companies letting contracts to themselves, thereby, in most instances, swindling the remaining stockholders. It prohibits the issuance of free passes by railroad companies to any one holding an office of trust or emolument under the State (excepting the Railroad Commissioners), and the acceptance of a pass by any such officer will work a forfeiture of his office. It creates a Railroad Commission and arms it with full powers to regulate fares and freights and prevent discrimination. It provides a system of taxation which will really bear equally on all classes, by exempting no class of property, all of which must be taxed in proportion to its value. It exempts growing crops from taxation, thereby reducing the hazards of agricultural pursuits and encouraging husbandry. It provides for the assessment of "cultivated and uncultivated land of the same quality, and similarly situated, at the same value." This will make the burden of taxation fall equally on the large landed proprietor and the owner of 160 acres. It makes impossible the fraudulent transfer of property to evade taxation. It makes it possible to tax the property of the Central Pacific Railroad monopoly within the State, at something near its value. The State is prohibited from employing Chinese labor, and their employment on county, municipal and other public works, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. It makes malfeasance in office more odious than at present, by providing that laws shall be made to exclude from office, serving on juries and from the right of suffrage, all persons who may be convicted of such a crime. It makes eight hours a legal day's work on the public works. It provides that no person shall be disqualified, on account of sex, from pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession.—Bee.

Disaster to Frontier Flocks. The average man finds satisfaction in saying, "I told you so." In no such feeling, however, does The Journal recall its oft-repeated admonition to flock-masters in the more favored localities to prepare themselves for such extremes of weather as constitute the exceptions to their usually favorable surroundings. The genial temperature which, as a rule, has so greatly assisted the ranchmen of Southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas to tide through the winter months, was, during the winter season just passed, crowded much below its more common limits—entailing suffering and death upon the flocks which are forced to depend for food upon the dry grasses under a covering of snow. Many of the reports regarding losses are probably exaggerated, though when the truth is known, its repetition will doubtless have the effect of materially toning down the roseate tint which, to the eye of the novice in husbandry, has so long enveloped the frontier sheep walk.

This depletion of frontier flocks will not be so complete a loss, if the present disasters will but determine those who are the sufferers thereby, and also those who may come after them or among them, to guard against a recurrence of the experiences through which pastoral husbandmen have just passed. Doubtless many of them now see where, by the use of ordinary foresight, and at an expense within reach of the poorest among them, a very large proportion of their severe losses might have been avoided. Thus forewarned, will they as hitherto be found unprepared at the threshold of winter for any contingency its rigors can possibly force upon them? Better have a few sheds or wind-breaks unattended, and some garnered food unadvisedly, at the exit of a mild winter, than be forced to dispose of the pelts from one-fourth of the flock on an overcrowded market, at the termination of such a winter as that just closed.—National Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.

The Great Republic—Auction Sale. The last auction sale for account of underwriters was held by E. C. Holden, auctioneer, yesterday. The gross proceeds of ship and cargo and goods recovered by salvors previous to the sale of the ship, reached \$7,500. The salvors divided about \$1,750. Besides the goods disposed of, there are some 35 casks of liquors to be sold on joint account of underwriters and salvors, which are awaiting the operations of the law of internal revenue. The Great Republic Wrecking Co. announce their first sale of cargo and ship's furniture recovered by them, for to-day, 10th inst.

Beecher's German Syrup Can now be purchased right at home; it is the most successful preparation ever introduced to our people. It works like a charm in all cases of Consumption, Pneumonia, Hemorrhages, Asthma, severe Coughs, Croup and all other Throat and Lung Diseases. No person has ever used this medicine without getting immediate relief, yet there are a great many poor, suffering, skeptical persons going about our streets with a suspicious cough, and the voice of consumption coming from their lungs, that will not try it. If you die, it is your own fault, as you can go to your Druggist and get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try it; three doses will relieve any case. Regular size only 75 cents.

Choice Place Near Salem For Sale. S. A. Clarke, editor of the FARMER, offers for sale a place in the hills, overlooking the river, one mile and a half south of Salem, containing sixty-three acres of land. On it is an orchard of 3,000 plum and prune trees that have had several years cultivation. Fifteen acres in wheat, on land newly cleared. An unfailing well on the place; and fenced in three fields. The orchard will soon yield a handsome revenue, being of the choicest varieties of fruit for drying and canning. The soil is best hill land, and the place commands one of the most beautiful views possible. To any person desiring a pleasant location near town this place would prove very desirable.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE! A Large Tract of Land in Tillamook County is offered For Sale. MR. JOSEPH GRABER, of Long Prairie, Tillamook County, Oregon, offers for sale 350 ACRES of good land in any one county for its country. Over 100 acres prime land. The timber and brush land all level, with plenty of back range. Good house, two barns, nearly all fenced; two good ponds of excellent trout; a crew of timely mowmen. A good location for a dairy farm. Price reasonable. Deeded land. Address or apply to JOSEPH GRABER, on the 7th. may-24

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