



TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

EASTERN.

A Boy Kills His Sister.

SENNEB, Pa., April 7.—While Mrs. Hovers and family were at dinner, to-day, a daughter 17 and a son 14 quarrelled. The boy left the table and returning with a shotgun, fatally shot his sister. The boy gives as a reason for the crime: "They would not give me enough to eat."

Among Unemployed Workers.

NEW YORK, April 7.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., writes for the Times: "I do not propose to discuss the question of the ministry of the gospel or to discontinue my interest or co-operation in the works of the church of holy Trinity. My hope is that by change of thought and occupation I may soon be sufficient to resume my place in the ranks among the unemployed workers."

Starved to Death.

NEW YORK, April 7.—An undertaker to-day sent to the bureau of vital statistics a certificate signed by a physician to the effect that a Mrs. Magnolia Mills, aged 61, died at 442 West 54th street, from "voluntary inanition," and troubles and misfortune in the family, together with the loss of \$2,000 stolen from her, as is alleged, by an adopted daughter, caused Mrs. Mills to become despondent and finally insane. About three weeks ago she ceased to partake of any food. Everything short of violence was made to induce her to eat, but she refused to swallow anything except water. Nine days ago she refused water also, and from that time fasted. The coroner will make an investigation.

Fatal Accident.

LITTLE ROCK, April 7.—The bursting of a stone in Johnson's flouring mill killed two men and wounded several yesterday.

Republicans Carry Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—At the State election yesterday, a tight vote was cast. The Republican ticket is elected as follows: Governor, Alfred H. Littlefield; Lieutenant Governor, Henry H. Fay; Secretary of State, J. M. Auldman; Attorney General, Willard Saylor; Treasurer, Samuel Clark. Littlefield's majority over the Democratic and Greenback candidates, 5,072; Fay's majority over Democrat, 5,757. The senate comprises 29 Republicans, 5 Democrats, 2 vacancies; house—19 Republicans, 7 Democrats, 3 vacancies. The Republicans gain two in each house, compared with the State election last year. The Republicans gain 470 in the popular vote; the Democrats lose 2,202; Prohibitionists lose 4,417.

Conkling at New York.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The presence of Conkling in the city drew last evening a number of Republican and Democratic officials, who discussed the probabilities of the confirmation of Robertson for collector. Senator Jones, who was supposed to have come to the city on an errand for Conkling in regard to the Robertson nomination, did not remain long. It was said that he early ascertained that it would be hopeless to attempt to secure the withdrawal of Robertson, and therefore returned to Washington.

Railroad Laborers Wanted in Colorado.

DENVER, April 7.—Much difficulty is experienced in obtaining laborers for railroads being constructed through Colorado. The Denver and Rio Grande alone require from five to ten thousand laborers for the grading of five hundred miles of extension, which they have in Colorado and adjoining territories. They offer work at about two dollars per day to able bodied men, who apply at either Denver or South Pueblo. New extensions are projected, which, on completion of those now under way, will give employment to a large force.

Fire in a Leadville Mine.

LEADVILLE, April 7.—The fire in the Fryer Hill mines, which was never completely extinguished but has been smoldering for weeks broke out anew yesterday between Little Pittsburgh and Carboniferous and is raging furiously, necessitating the stoppage of all work in the immediate vicinity and throwing over a hundred men out of employment. Preparations are being made to rush steam into drifts and smother the flames.

Flowers for the Gray.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Confederate graves were dedicated to-day.

A Huge Blackmailing Scheme.

NEW YORK, April 8.—An extraordinary scheme of blackmail was developed to-day, the victims of which were Louis Strasburger and Charles Adler, of the firm of Strasburger & Co., importers of watches and jewelry. Strasburger is a prominent Hebrew, reported very wealthy, lives with his wife and four children at 128 East Sixty-first street. One of the children is a girl eleven years old called Rose. The family attend the synagogue at Lexington avenue and Fifty-fifth street, and there the children go to school. Threats were always directed against both families and addressed to the ladies upon whose fears they were expected to work. Operations began as far back as Christmas, and as they progressed the climax was reached. Miss Spitzer, governess, was alone in Strasburger's house when the bill was rung, and a man who kept his face from the light presented a letter, which was addressed to Mrs. Strasburger. It was told the latter lady was out, and when asked to leave the letter he snatched it and ran away. This was reported to the police and detectives watched the house from early morning for the return of the stranger. The man did not return but in his stead a boy presented a letter at noon and ran away after delivering it. Commands in the letter were obeyed and the governess went out protected by a detective. On the southeast corner of Madison avenue he saw a man standing looking towards the Strasburger house. Another man walked past exchanging signs of recognition with him. As the latter reached Fifth avenue a pistol shot was fired, the second man walked towards Sixty-first street. The governess, crossing, dropped the envelope and the man stopped to pick it up. As he did so the detective grabbed him. The stranger sprung back and putting his hand to his hip-pocket shouted, "I will blow your brains out." The detective drew his revolver, and as his prisoner's hand struck against it, it went off and the bullet crashed through the man's left eye. He fell dead. A crowd gathered and the man was taken to the station. Upon it were found letters in small handwriting in the blackmailing letters, showing the man's name to be Edward Herman Johanner Lagert, son of a merchant in Berlin, Prussia. He wrote to his mother and sweetheart that he was poor, almost destitute, and was coming home. The police late at night found the scheme was the result of a deep laid plot in which Lagert was an actor but not the leader. Albert F. Vogel, picture dealer of 32 Stanton street, was arrested and admitted that he was the leader and fired the

signal pistol. He conceived the plot while traveling from Europe on the steamer Republic with Strasburger's family a year ago. His uncle is a great banker at Altona, Germany, by name Hans Bauer. His room-mate, named Danziger, stated that he understood the whole to be a Nihilistic plot to get possession of important papers concerning the Russian government, in possession of Strasburger. This Vogel denies. More arrests will be made and the case promises astounding developments.

Forget-Me-Not.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Judge Sedgwick refused to vacate an order for an injunction restraining Theodore Moss from playing "Forget-Me-Not."

Whitelaw Reid and Gen. Sherman.

The Tribune has an elaborate article showing that Whitelaw Reid was actually on the field of battle at Pittsburg Landing, and not, as Gen. Sherman is reported to have said yesterday at a Cincinnati meeting, that he was a mile away. Strong evidence of his presence there is given, and Gen. Sherman himself is referred to as having taken Mr. Reid as authority on the subject of that battle. The Tribune draws the inference that Gen. Sherman must have been grossly misinformed or that he spoke thoughtlessly, and anticipates from him a prompt and public correction, which, as a gentleman and soldier, he owes.

More Wrangling About Mahone and the South—No Business Transacted.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Senate by a vote of 30 to 29 refused to go into executive session.

Vance denied that North Carolina ever repudiated her debt. She had been forced by reconstruction acts, at the dictation of the loyal, honest, virtuous Republican party of the North, to repudiate her obligations, but it was not voluntary. Hillmeyer was a Democrat, an unrepentant rebel and rascal. How could the Republicans forgive him? Why support him? He objected to voting for any Democrat who had a surname before the word Democrat. The foisting of Riddleberger upon the Senate was in defiance of the whole plan of political salvation. He had been taken up in sins, unrepentant and unshriven, and had been translated into the heaven of Republicanism without having tasted of death.

Kellogg made a speech on the North Carolina debt question, asserting that since that State had been under control of the Democrats the debt had been scaled from \$20,000,000 to \$4,000,000 by the repudiation of \$22,000,000.

A long discussion ensued. North Carolina Senators answering Kellogg's charges and denying that their State had in any manner repudiated its honest obligations.

Ransom called attention to the fact that four per cent. bonds of North Carolina were quoted at 55c on the dollar, and he appealed to the Senator from Ohio, Sherman, to state whether that was not a high price for State bonds?

Sherman said that it was a fair price for 4 per cent. State bonds.

After some discussion Hill challenged any Republican Senator to produce any evidence to prove there had been either intolerance, ostracism or violence of any kind on account of political opinions in the Southern States. In the course of his remarks he made some allusion to Mahone's Democracy and was reminded by Sherman that Mahone had been elected against the fierce opposition of the Bourbon Democracy.

Harris—Did not the Senator hear the Senator from Virginia say that he was a better Democrat than the Senator from Georgia (Hill)?

Sherman—Oh! I have heard that many times, I am a better Democrat, in a literal sense than any man on that side. For what is the meaning of democracy? Equality, love of liberty, equal rights.

Hill then went into an exhaustive history of carpet-bag governments, dwelling some length upon corruptions and infamy which had characterized these governments. He was interrupted by Blair, who asserted that carpet-bag governments had materially assisted the prosperity of the South.

Hill said that next week he would show Blair that the statements he had been making in laudation of carpet-bagism were not only untrue in the eyes of the American public, but were such as would meet with no response except from a few men. He would make his speech next week. The Republicans were afraid to go into executive session. They were afraid to face the division that would there be found and they therefore kept up this wrangle.

Railroad Work in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—The Canada Pacific syndicate will commence work on an early date. They have already purchased 500,000 feet of lumber at Minneapolis, and will shortly engage 1,000 spaw of horses and drivers to proceed northward.

Accident.

BOSTON, April 8.—John J. Burdock, second baseman in a Boston ball club, fell from a street car this afternoon and is now in a critical condition.

Execution at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 8.—John Williams (colored), wife murderer, was hanged at Waverly this afternoon. He received the rite of baptism before going to the scaffold, on which he said that he deserved death and was willing to go. He died game and without pain, as his neck was broken.

Pardoned.

WHEELING, April 8.—Governor Jackson has pardoned, unconditionally, Elisha Gregg, sentenced to be hanged. Gregg was sentenced for burning the court house at Preston in 1869. He escaped once and had a life sentence. He is now 78 years old. The governor had been deluged with petitions.

Atlantic Steamer Overdue.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The steamship Australia is now five days overdue from London. It is feared that she has been disabled, and is making her way under sail. It is thought probable that some British steamships, which arrive before to-morrow night, may bring some news of the Australia, if they take about the same course. Coleman, suspected of participation in the plot to destroy the Mansion House at London, is believed to be on board.

The Atlantic Cables.

The Times, in its financial column, says: Anglo-American telegraph shares are one-half of one per cent. higher. There was a sharp advance in West India and Panama shares upon a report that Jay Gould has arranged a great combination which will include the absorption of the latter line, and that arrangements for pooling the receipts of all Atlantic cable companies, including the new cable of Gould, are nearly completed.

Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Eugene Frederick, a young German respectfully connected, was arrested this afternoon on a telegram from New York, supposed on suspicion of connection with the Strasburger case. Detectives here have no idea how he is connected with the scheme. Frederick denies participation in it.

Consent Bluffs.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 8.—The unprecedented rise of the Missouri river at this point has resulted in a general overflow of the lower part of the city, and many persons were compelled to vacate their houses. The bottom land between this city and the river proper is inundated, forming a mighty lake several

miles in width. The water is several inches over the tracks, and is flowing in the vicinity of the large union depot. The river is nearly 22 feet above low water mark, being several feet higher than ever known here, and it is still rising to-night.

Snow Storm in St.

DES MOINES, April 8.—The heaviest snow fall of the season occurred during the last 24 hours. The deposit has rapidly evaporated or been transformed into slush.

From Sioux City.

SIOUX CITY, April 8.—The river has been on a decline all day and is now about a foot below the highest point of yesterday. The river is rapidly receding. William Cunningham, an old settler of Dakota county, Neb., was drowned this morning while attempting to escape from his house on horseback.

Postal Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Postmaster-General James has appointed a commission to make a thorough investigation of the organization of the clerical force of that department in order to insure harmonious apportionment of work, advantageous redistribution of officers and advocates and increased efficiency.

FOREIGN.

Incorrect Statement.

LONDON, April 7.—The News is informed that the statements purporting to give an account of the land bill are incorrect in several important particulars. They strongly resemble the various drafts considered by the cabinet, and strict inquiries have been made with regard to the person guilty of breach of confidence, by which such documents have been made public.

Adjourned.

BERLIN, April 7.—The reichstag has adjourned until the 28th.

Overflow.

VIENNA, April 7.—The river Theissa, Hungary, has overflowed and 1,000 acres of wheat are destroyed.

The Flood in Spain.

SEVILLE, April 6.—The river is again rising and the inundation is more than before. The waters in some suburbs are five metres deep.

The Customs Question.

HAMBURG, April 7.—In accordance with an invitation from the senate the house of Burghesses has appointed a committee to discuss with the senate a proposal to include Hamburg in the Zollverein. The Burghesses of Bremen has appointed a committee with a similar object.

The Greek Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 7.—In order to induce Greece to accept the proposals of the port, the powers have agreed to guarantee surrender of ceded territory. The port has resolved not to recommence negotiations with the ambassadors unless they receive positive assurance that the object is not fresh concessions.

Admiral Maxse to Ireland.

LONDON, April 7.—Victor Hugo, having requested Admiral Maxse to give his written views on the present situation in Ireland and the cause of distress for use as a basis of a manifesto promised Parnell, the admiral has complied with the poet's request and now prints his statements in the form of a brief pamphlet. The admiral recognizes and supports the honest and sagacious efforts of Gladstone's cabinet to deal with the Irish land grievances. He condemns the conduct of Parnell and colleagues and declares that they know perfectly well that if the present cabinet resigned, the only alternative would be a reactionary conservative cabinet, whose watchword has always been Protestant domination of Ireland by means of landlords and tory churches. He considers that agrarian reform is not so much the object of the Parnell party as separation of Ireland from English domination, a policy which would lead to a sanguinary civil war. Although England will not consent to dismemberment, he believes that if good laws and self-government are conceded to Ireland the foundation will be laid for a friendly union between the two countries. In conclusion he urges Victor Hugo to preserve generous silence at a time when England is striving to solve a great difficulty and mend some wrongs committed by generations now asleep.

Storm in Spain.

LONDON, April 8.—Fifty houses in Malaga are in imminent danger of destruction, and four have already fallen and eleven sailors and soldiers drowned assisting the people.

Prussian Law Makers.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Prussian ministry held a council at which the projected revision of ecclesiastical laws were discussed, but no decision reached. The emperor had a long conversation with Von Puttkammer, minister of worship.

Russia and Germany.

BERLIN, April 8.—The czar, in an autograph letter to Emperor William, communicates his intention to visit him the third week in May.

It is said that Bismarck will open negotiations with a view to revising existing extradition treaties relative to assassination.

The House of Commons.

LONDON, April 8.—Sir Stafford Northcote (conservative) stated that the leaders of the opposition were not responsible for Lord Elcho's motion in opposition to the land bill. The bill involved such important financial and political questions that they did not know yet how to vote.

Special Meeting.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Prominent land leaguers and members of the Land League, who are land leaguers are invited to attend a special meeting here to consider the land bill.

The Press and the Land Bill.

The land bill was received with more or less favor by the press. Agitation on the bill has a ready begun in North Ireland, where three meetings will be held this week.

Circular Issued.

The lord lieutenant has addressed a circular to the magistrates requesting co-operation in stopping the holding of league courts and reminding them that all persons taking part in the proceedings of such courts are liable to arrest under the coercion act.

Parnell at Birmingham.

Parnell addressed a crowded meeting at Birmingham last night. He declared that he considered the land bill honest and sincere.

LONDON, April 8.—The Standard says Carlingford (Chie peeter Fortescue) has accepted the office of Lord Privy Seal and will take charge of the land bill in its passage through the house of lords.

The Plague.

Four hundred and seven persons have died from the plague in Mesopotamia.

The English Press on the Irish Land Bill. A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, referring to the land bill, says that the general impression is that no bill of such importance was ever better received. Extreme Irish members will probably take such credit as they can for having forced the measure on the government and will accept the bill, which will probably pass its second reading about May 1st by a very large majority. Universal admiration is expressed of the skill with which the bill had been drawn and of provisions whereby the rights of tenants appear to be protected in every conceivable case without injustice to landlords. Conservatives, while not denying the magnitude of

the proposals do not appear violently averse to the provisions of the bill. Gladstone's speech was delivered with unabated vigor and was remarkable for lucid explanation of details.

The Post makes a sweeping attack on the landlord and tenant clauses of the bill. It sees no objection to the clauses providing for an advance of money for the purchase of reclamation and emigration, provided proper security is taken, and concludes: It is a measure which will require most careful and zealous consideration. It goes far in the direction of the principles of the land league. It proposes changes in principles in the Irish land tenure which Gladstone ten years ago would have condemned as revolutionary and which, had it been suggested to him, he would have rejected as impracticable.

The Standard says: "The most powerful argument advanced by Gladstone in favor of the land bill is existence of certain defects in the land act of 1870. These imperfections may justify amendment of that act, and to a very considerable portion of the present measure that title might be given; but infinitely more important parts of the bill will not admit of this description, and if they are to be vindicated at all, they must be defended on pleas which Gladstone did not particularize yesterday evening." The Standard strongly condemns the clauses appropriating money and says that the first part of the bill with due revision and amendment might be passed in the present session, but the bill as supplemented yesterday evening contains materials which would require at least two sessions before they could be moulded into a serviceable act of parliament.

The Daily News, while deploring the resignation of the Duke of Argyll, says that the bill meets with the cordial approval of the liberal party.

Beaconsfield. At 10 o'clock last night Beaconsfield's condition was unchanged and favorable. At 11 this morning he was sleeping comfortably.

The Militist's Demands. BERLIN, April 8.—A letter from St. Petersburg announces that revolutionists have issued a manifesto demanding universal suffrage and freedom of speech, press, conscience and election, and declaring that if this programme is adopted the executive committee will dissolve and offer no violence to the government.

Mexico. CITY OF MEXICO, April 3.—Congress opened the 1st inst. Simcon Artaga was elected president and Antonio Carvajal vice president of the chamber of deputies.

The government has paid on account of subsidies for sections of railways completed to the present, \$1,300,000. The remains of Gen. Gonzales Artega were buried at Mexico on the 1st inst with great ceremony. A libel on the memory of the deceased general published in clerical journals at Zacatecas caused great indignation. Labono, chief of the remnant of Victoria's band of Indians, and four followers, have been captured in Chihuahua.

Residents of Paso Del Norte have presented a watch to Gov. Terrazas for killing Victoria and dispersing his band.

Damage by Flood. YANKTON, Da., April 8.—The damage to steamboats, railroads and private property by the ice gorge is fearful. Steamers at the levee were carried inland, and now lie on the railroad track. The steamer Peniah struck the railroad machine shops, completely wrecking them. The boat is now on the prairie about a mile from the channel. The government warehouses are destroyed, and many goods stored in them carried away. Rescuing parties report great suffering and destitution among settlers on the bottom land between Yankton and Vermilion.

PACIFIC COAST. Dividend. SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Silver King declares a dividend of 20 cents.

Amber Cane. WALLA WALLA, Wash. Mr. W. P. Crow, of Milton, Ogn., in answer to Mr. Warner's inquiry says: "I did have enough of early amber seed to plant fifty acres, but have let it out to parties. There will be planted here this year about forty-five acres and over on Wild Horse creek, about forty acres more, all early amber or Minnesota early sugar cane. We have received two crops of it last year, which is a good indication, in fact it does well here and the enterprise of planting sugar cane should be encouraged and followed up. Mr. Munsey has taken a small lot of seed to Dayton and will give it a trial there." Success to home industry is our constant prayer!

S. Gallagher writes the same paper: "While every one is busy putting in Spring grain, let us leave a few acres for sorghum. I do not know of any one who has the Amber cane seed for sale, but we can send back to Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., or any other reliable seed man, and get it in time for planting. I will plant ten acres. It is grown as easily as corn. Three quarts to the acre is enough. Plants need thinning out to seven or eight stalks in a hill. It does not require rich soil. Must be cut before a frost. It will make at the rate of 180 gallons of good clear syrup to the acre. Who will plant cane? Many object to the syrup commonly made from sorghum, but that from the Minnesota Amber cane is a maple flavor, and when properly made is as fine as any we import. We farmers can certainly make enough to supply the home market."

Walla Walla. The Watchman says, where and what is it? is frequently asked by Eastern journalists whose knowledge of geography has been nipped by the frost when very young, but suffice it for us to say that Walla Walla is in the land of the living and is a lovely little valley in the Territory of Washington, which is on the Pacific coast, commences at the foot of the Blue Mountains and gently slopes toward the majestic Columbia river. In that valley is a city, also named Walla Walla, which contains about 4,000 inhabitants. Within its limits we find a splendid new Court house, not quite finished, an Odd Fellows' Temple, the theatre of the city, an Opera House, a Gaiety Theatre eight fine churches for eight different denominations, and the end is not yet. There are also four lodges of Odd Fellow's two of the A. O. U. W. one of Knight Commanders of the Sun, a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, two Militia companies and three fire companies, said to be the most efficient fire department for its size, this side of Chicago. The valley itself, ought to be called Pleasant valley or the Eden of the Northwest. Now accept this brief description of the land of wheat when reading about it in those reliable, elaborate journals of the East, always remember that Walla Walla is not in California, Nevada, Oregon or British Columbia, but in Washington Territory, which wants to be a State,

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FEBRUARY 1, 1881.

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NEW ROUTE.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1881 and until further notice, trains and boats will run as follows:

WEST SIDE DIVISION. 8:00 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, making close connection at May's Landing with trains for St. Paul, French Prairie and Silverton. Howell Prairie, Waldo Hills, West Dayton, Seba and intermediate points. Meals aboard steamer and sleeping accommodations for passengers desiring to go aboard the night previous to day of departure.

EAST SIDE DIVISION. 8:00 A. M. daily, Sundays excepted, via O. & C. R. (West Side Division) foot of F street making close connection at West Side Crossing for Bridwell, Broadmead and Sheridan Junction for points beyond Sheridan Junction this train will run as follows: On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, to stations between Sheridan Junction and Dallas on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, to stations between Sheridan Junction and Sheridan.

THROUGH TICKETS to above points on sale at O. & C. R. West Side division ticket office. On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from foot of Morrison street, Portland "Ohio" for Bayview and all points between Portland and Dayton on River.

FREIGHT.

(Foot of Morrison street from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.)

EAST SIDE DIVISION. Freight received daily, except Sundays, for points between May's Landing and Brownsville.

WEST SIDE DIVISION. Freight received TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, for all points on River between Portland and Dayton, and for Dallas, Sheridan and intermediate points. J. M. WHEAT, Acting Freight and Ticket Agent.

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A SAFE AND EFFICIENT Compound based on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES, and Warranted Free from Injurious effects upon the Wool and Sheep, and Condensed form costing little for freight.

DIRECTIONS:

Put the contents of one can into the pail or vessel capable of holding about five gallons, a coal oil can with top cut out will answer; fill nearly with water and allow to stand over night. If not then completely dissolved apply heat, and when solution is complete, add it to 96 gallons of tepid water contained in the proper receptacle for dipping the sheep. Usual time for dipping is from 15 to 20 minutes. Wash the sheep after their removal from the bath should have the liquid pressed from the wool and the liquid returned to the receptacle, and in order to insure the destruction of the parasite, they should receive another bath in about two weeks.

N. B.—Let the bath be warm and avoid exposure cold after it.

Read the following: DEERY, Polk Co., Sept. 15, 1879. Messrs. Hodge, Davis & Co.: Having used the remedy that you sent me last Spring for scab among my sheep, I have delayed giving you results until the present time, as I desired to allow sufficient time to elapse so as to be certain that the disease was thoroughly cured. I dipped my sheep twice after shearing, at intervals of 15 days, and have examined the flock carefully at least once a week since the last dipping, but have discovered no remains of the disease. I do not hesitate to recommend your preparation as a complete and certain remedy for scab among sheep.

Put up in air-tight cans, holding seven pounds each, and every can, when used according to directions, will dip 100 sheep.

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Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad dressing with stamp, naming this paper.

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