A CHERISHED NOTION.

Do you know I cherished the notion,
Were I rich as I'd like to be,
With my own little yacht on the ocean,
And a cottage somewhere by the sea,
With a brown stone front in the city,
And cultured friends in the Hub,
And the chairman of some committee,
In a thoroughly high-toned club;

Do you know I've a notion, my daisy,
If this blissful condition were mine,
That, somehow, I shouldn't go crazy
Over any old vintage of wine.
Nor collect earthenware from the potters,
Nor presume to set the world right,
Nor keep a whole stable of trotters,
Nor grapple the "tiger" at night;

Nor marry, as some do, an heiress
For beauty or fame or blood,
Nor follow the crowd to Paris
(If New York were swept of its mud).
No, none of these things would answer
My dream of earthly bliss,
For I hold, my little entrancer,
To a fancy somewhat like this:

That with all the wealth of Golconda
I never could hope to buy,
Though over the world I should wander,
One glance from a lovelit eye;
For love is a subtle treasure,
Which can not be bought or sold—
Which comes at its own sweet pleasure,
And is held by no chains of gold.

I could buy, with my fancied riches,
All grosser or tangible things;
The vulgar display which bewitches
The rabble, who feel not its stings;
I could buy, on my gold relying,
All products of labor and art—
But where is the market for buying
A true and loving heart?

And this is the notion I cherish:
However rich I may be,
If love were to wither and perish
I should die in my poverty,
And though to have millions were pleasant,
If having them parted us two,
Then I'd choose to be but a peasant—
A peasant with love and you!

"THE JEW IN MODERN HISTORY."

BY BENJ. I. COHEN.

The following lecture was delivered before the Young Men's Hebrew Association at Portland, Or., November 14, by Benj. I. Cohen: Spain, the Sunny home of the olive and the vine, was the chosen abode of Israel's wanderers, long ere the gates of Centa opened to admit the Moorish conquerors. And above all, in Southern Spain had they become the favorites of fortune, where being the principal cultivators of the soil, they had aroused the jealousy and excited the cupidity of the Goths, who attempted by a series of barbarious decrees, to drive them from the land which their industry and intelligence had made to blossom as the rose. The Jewish population of Spain, of Arab descent, turned in this dark hour, an appealing glance to their brethren of the Cresent, whose banners could be seen to wave and the sound of whose Tecbir war cry could almost be heard across the narrow strait which separates Spain from Africa. "The overthrow of the Gothic Kings was as much achieved by the superior information which the Saracens received from their suffering kinsmen as by the resistless valor of the desert." And then shone the dawn of a glorious day for Israel's race. Hand in hand, and heart to heart, with their Moorish friends, they mounted the ladder of fame. Both alike reared fair palaces and filled the highest offices of state. The leading physicians were Jews, and grave professors cast abroad the dazzling light of secular science, mingled with the lucent rays of Talumdical lore. An extensive and enlighted commerce

SUPPORTED THIS SPLENDOR,

While noble universities flourished for the benefit of their favored youth. Long after the fall of the Moorish Kingdoms, the Jews still flourished in Spain, until the increasing strength of the Goths brought with it increase of persecution. Gradually the Jews were deprived of their privileges, or forced to an outward compliance with the Catholic faith under the title of *Nuevos Christians*. At length the rise of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the introduction of the fatal Inquisition, sealed their fate. This moral Upas tree first unfolded its leaves at Seville, and three of the fairest names in Spain, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, the Marquess of Cadiz, and the Count of Arcos, were its first victims. The introduction of the Inquisition into Aragon was resisted with all the energy of despair; but alas! evil triumphed over good and its fell talons were again reddened with the blood of the children of the Sun. Ferdinand, in a spirit of madness, the evil effects of which are felt in Spain to this day, determined that its delicious air should no longer be breathed by any who did not profess Catholicism. Baptism or exile were the alternatives. More that 600,000 of the most industrious, the most intelligent, and most enlightened of Spanish subjects, clinging to the faith of their fathers, resigned the delightful land wherein they had resided for centuries, the beautiful cities they had raised, the universities from which Christendom drew for ages its most precious lore, the tombs of their ancestors and the temples where they had worshiped the God for whom they made this sacrifice. They had but four months to prepare for eternal exile, after a residence of as many centuries, during which brief period forced sales and glutted markets virtually confiscated their property. It is a calamity which the scattered people still ranks with the desolation of Nebuchadnezzar and of Titus. Who, after this, should say that the Jews are by nature

A SORDID PEOPLE.

But the Spanish Goth, then so cruel and so haughty, where is he? A despised suppliant to the very race which he banished for some miserable portion of that treasure which their habits of industry have again accumulated. Where is that tribunal which summoned Medina Sidonia and Cadiz to its dark inquisition? Where is Spain? Its fall? Its unparalleled and irremidiable fall is mainly to be attributed to the expulsion of that large portion of its subjects, the most industrious and intelligent, who traced their origin to the Mosaic and Mohammedan Arabs." Many, if not the greater portion of these hapless exiles, sought and found a safe asylum in free Saxon England, where, as in all other parts of Europe, their progress, though silent and slow, was onward ever and upward. Leaping now the gulf of time until we arrive at the early part of the 19th century, we find their then condition thus portrayed in the glowing Orientalism of Disraeli: "You never observe a great intellectual movement in Europe in which the Jews do not largely participate. The first Jesuits were Jews; that mysterious Russian diplomacy which so alarms Western Europe is organized and principally carried on by Jews; that mighty revolution which is at this moment preparing in Germany, is entirely developing under the auspices of Jews, who almost monopolize the professorial chairs of Germany. Neander the

FOUNDER OF SPIRITUAL CHRISTIANITY,

And who is Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Berlin, is a Jew. Benary, equally famous in the same University, is a Jew. Wehl the Arabic, Professor of Hidelberg, is a Jew, the first Arabic scholar of the day and author of the life of Mahomet. A few years ago we were applied to by Russia for a loan. I resolved to go myself to St. Petersburgh. I had an interview on my arrival with the Russian Minister of Finance, Count Cancrin. I beheld the son of a Lithuanian Jew. The loan was connected with the affairs of Spain. I repaired thither in the person of the Spanish Minister, Senor Mendizabel; I beheld one like myself, the son of a *Nuevo Christiano*, a Jew of Arragon. From Madrid I went to Paris to consult the President of the French Council; I beheld the son of a French Jew, a hero, an Imperial Marshal, and very properly so, for who should be military heroes, if not those who worship the Lord of Hosts. And is Soult a Hebrew? Yes, and others of the French Marshals, and the most famous; Massena for example; his real name was Manasseh; but to my anecdote. The consequence of our consultations was, that some northern power should be applied to in a friendly and mediative capacity. We fixed on Prussia; and the President of the Council made an application to the Prussian Minister, who attended a few days after our conference. Count Arnim

ENTERED THE CABINET,

and I beheld a Prussian Jew. So you see [illegible]d is governed by very different personages from what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes. But the passionate and creative genius, that is the nearest link to Divinity, and which no human tyranny can destroy, though it can divert it, has found a medium for its expression, to which you have been obliged to bow. *Music;* that science of harmonious sound which the ancients recognized as most divine, and deified in the person of their most beautiful creation. Almost every great composer and skilled musician, almost every voice that ravishes you with its transporting strains, springs from our tribes. The catalogue is too vast to enumerate; too illustrious to dwell for a moment on secondary names, however eminent. Enough for us that the three great creative minds, to whose exquisite compositions all nations at this moment yield—Rossini, Meyerbeer and Mendelssohn—are of Hebrew race; and little do your men of fashion, your muscadins of Paris, and your dandies of London, as they thrill into raptures at the notes of a Pasta or a Grisis; little do they suspect that they are offering their homage to the "sweet singers of Israel!" From the earliest times of which American history takes cognizance, the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship have been considered the absolute rights of individuals, recognized by our constitutions and secured to them by law. It is ordained by the constitution of the United States that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the same principle appears in all of our State constitutions. But although the United States required no

RELIGIOUS TEST,

Eligibility to place and power in the various State governments was confined to Trinitarian Christians. In the State of Maryland the struggle to remove the political disabilities of the Jews waxed warm in 1823-4. In January, 1824, Col. Worthington delivered his famous speech in the Maryland Legislature, in the course of which he stated that he had propounded certain inquires to Solomon Etting, Esq., a leading Israelite of Baltimore, as follows: What offices have been or are now held by Hebrews? Solomon Buth, Colonel in the American revolution, a distinguished officer who died after the revolution of the wounds received or their effects. Reuben Etting, Marshal of Maryland, appointed by President Jefferson. He was also Captain of a volunteer corps, raised very early in Baltimore, long under his command, which became so numerous as to require being divided into companies and thrown into Fifth regiment Maryland militia. Solomon Etting, Captain Fifth regiment Maryland militia, appointed by Governor Paca. Benj. I. Cohen, Lieutenant in Columbian Volunteers, attached to the Fifth regiment Maryland militia. The strongest case applicable to the subject is one at present existing and may be thus related: Early in the spring of 1823 a number of spirited young men formed a

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY

Known as the "Marion Corps." Without any previous knowledge on his part of even the existence of this company, they unanimously elected Benj. I. Cohen, Esq., their Captain. A commission was received from Governor Stevens, but not qualified to, of course, in consequence of the existence of the test law; the corps were made acquainted with this fact, and a resignation of the command on the part of Capt. Cohen followed. At a meeting of the corps, called for that purpose, it was unanimously determined that no Captain should be elected until the fate of this bill to repeal the test law should be decided, and the corps is at presen. commanded by the First Lieutenantt Another eminent Hebrew is Major Mordecai M. Noah, Major in Pennsylvania, Consul to Tunis for the American Government, and on his return to this country, appointed by the Legislature of New York to the important station of Sheriff of their metropolis. A. A. Massais, Major in the U. S. Army during the late war, and retained in the service at the reduction of the army,

HE IS NOW PAYMASTER

For the Southern department; W. P. Levy, Lieutenant in U. S. Navy, last Commander of schooner Revenge, and afterwards a Commodore. The Constitution of Maryland of 1851 provides "that no other test or qualification ought to be required on admission to any office * * * than such as may be prescribed by this Constitution. * * * If the party shall profess to be a Jew, the declaration shall be of his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments." The Maryland Constitution of 1867 provides "that no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office in this State * * * other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God." The Constitution of Oregon declares that "No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit." To-day we find the chosen people occupying high positions throughout the length of the land and the breadth thereof. Josephs of Lonisiana is in the United States Senate, while Einstein of New York is in the House of Representatives. Some of the brightest lights of the Bench and Bar of the country are Hebrews. The army and navy contain a fair proportion of them, who, in times of trial, have proved not unworthy of their positions. In Europe their standing is, if possible, even higher. In Germany Edward Tasker is the

LEADER OF THE LIBERALS

In the Prussian Landtag and Solicitor for the "Deutsche Baden Credit Bank," or "*Credit Foncier*." He has been a member of the various parliamentary bodies since 1865, and is far honester than Disraeli, in that he has clung to his orignal Hebrew faith in spite of all the advantages that apostacy offered to an ambitious man; and his political integrity is beyond the reach of slander.

In 1868 an active and enterprising young lawyer made his debut at the Palace of Justice in Paris, first attracting public attention by a remarkable defense of several persons prosecuted for conspiracy. In the following year he was sent to the *Corps Legislatif* from Bellville and Marseilles, and on September 4th, 1870, when the furious populace invaded the Legislative chamber, *Leon Gambetta* was proclaimed a prominent member of the Government of National Defense. Of his eloquence it has been said : "There is a wild passion in the man which is

ABSOLUTELY INDESCRIBABLE,

His character is like the ocean, gentle and quiet in a calm; but imposing and awful in a storm. The orator is never cold and stately, his hollow and resounding voice is like that of some furious warning prophet of doom, and his fiery sentences follow one another with such rapidity that there is little chance for interruption. Another French leader, Jules Simon, is both honest and great, a fine orator, a shrewd and cautious politician, a patriot of noblest type, a philosopher of no mean order, and a careful student of social science; he is one of the foremost figures of his time. He struggled up from the ranks of the masses, his origin was humble and his youth was a perpetual battle for bread. Another Frenchman of note, whose recent death was mourned as a national calamity, was Isaac Adolph Cremieux, Minister of Justice in 1848, and a zealous defender and champion of the rights of his oppressed brethren. In 1840 he accompanied Sir Moses Montefiore to the East for the purpose of taking active measures in behalf of the persecuted Jews of Damascus. The greatest equity lawyer of England, who has filled the exalted position of

MASTER OF THE ROLLS,

During the present generation, is Sir George Jessels, a strict member of the Jewish persuasion, who has been successively Senator of the University of London, Member of Parliament, Solicitor General, and Master of the Rolls; while the acknowledged leader of the English bar is Judah P. Benjamin, a Jew born in New Orleans, and who, while awaiting his admission to the bar of England, wrote and published the best book upon the law of sales, in existence. But in England Disraeli stands pre-eminent in the 15th century; his ancestors bearing a different name, were driven from Spain, and took refuge in the Benetian Republic, where, grateful to the God of Jacob who had sustained them through unprecedented trials, and guarded them through unheard of perils, they assumed the name of Disraeli, a name never born before or since by any other family in order that their race might be forever recognized. From this stock sprang the great Premier, whose own life is a more wondrous tale than that of Alroy, a more splendid romance than Tancred or Benetia. The philantropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, was Sheriff of London, was knighted by the Queen upon the occasion of her visit to the city in 1846, and was shortly afterwards made a baronet. In 1840, with Cremieux, and on several other occasions, he visited the East in behalf of the Damascan Hebrews. In 1846, he persuaded the Emperor Nicholas to suspend the execution of an

EDICT AGAINST THE JEWS,

And was invited to visit Poland to concert measures of relief for his suffering brethren in that unhappy country. In 1854, he collected funds for the famine-stricken inhabitants of the East, and secured from the Sultan the privilege of holding real estate in Jerusalem, where he built poor houses and encouraged industry and agriculture. In 1863, with the help of Queen Elizabeth at Madrid, he procured a firman from the Sultan of Morocco putting his Jewish subjects upon an equal footing with his Christian ones. In his 82d year, he made his last visit to Palestine, to assist those who had suffered with the cholera, and whose crops had been destroyed by locusts. The next year he went to Bucharest, to use his influence against the ill-treatment of the Jews of Roumania. In 1867 he endowed the Jewish College at Ramsgate in honor of his deceased wife. On September 24th, 1862, he was presented with the freedom of the city of London and a valuable present in token of his benevolence. In Spain Emilo Castelar ranks with the foremost men of the age, as an eminent orator and uncompromising Republican. In 1864 he founded a journal called "*La Democracia*," in which he developed his social and political principles. He was

CONDEMNED TO DEATH

In 1866, but escaped into France. In 1868 he returned to Spain, became a member of the Cortez and a leader of the Republican party. He is considered the ablest political orator in Spain, became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1873, and was President of the Spanish Republic from September 1873, to January 1874. Once on a time, as the fairy tales recite, William IX, Langrave of Hesse was absorbed in a game of chess, behind his chair, silent and attentive to every move, stood an unobtrusive Hebrew, awaiting an audience with the Prince. The game was going against Wm., who turning, suddenly asked, "Do you understand chess?" "Sufficiently well, your serene Highness, to induce me, were the game mine, to castle on the King's side." That was a master stroke, turning defeat into victory, and so delighting the King that he said, "You are a wise man; he who can extricate a chess-player from such a difficulty as I was in, must have a very clear head for business." That wary counsellor was Mayer Anselm Rothschild, the first great Knight of the Red Shield; that lucky hint secured to the banker the use of $40,000,000 and generations of financial glory. The success of the Rothschilds is too well known to need repetition here; one of that family, however, was (in 1858) the first Hebrew to enter the British Parliament, from which his race had been before excluded. In that year a statute was passed, allowing either house to dispense with the clause in the oath requiring the member to swear "upon the true faith of a Christian," whenever in its opinion the public interest required it. Proclaimed in the United States and France, the rights of the Jews were recognized in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, parts of Germany, Canada and Jamaica, and in 1848-9, throughout Germany, Italy, Hungary, and finally in Norway and England. Among their

MOST ZEALOUS DEFENDERS

Were the Frenchman Gregoire, the Pole Czacki, the German Welcker, the Irishman O'Connell, the Englishman Lord John Russell, the Italian D'Azeglio, and the Hungarian Eotvos, all Christians; the Jews by descent Borne and Disraeli, and the professing Jews Jacobssohn, Tugenhold, Riesser, Philipssohn, Montefiore and Cremieux. The revolutionary movement of 1848-9 proved the immense progress of the Jews as well as public opinion since the days of Mendelssohn and Lessing. The Jews Cremieux, Goodchaux and Fould (Minister of State) were among the ministers of the French republic. Pincherle was a member of the Provisional Government of Venice. Jacobi, of Honigsberg, was leader of the opposition in the Berlin Parliament. Reisser was Vice President of that of Frankfort. Dr. Fischhof stood at the head of affairs in Vienna after the flight of the Court. Meisels, the Rabbi of Cracow, was elected to the Austrian Diet by the Polish patriots. Jews were officers of high rank in the Hungarian army, chief of whom was the Adjutant Freund, afterwards Mahmoud Pasha during the war in Turkey. And here let me quote the words of an eloquent Eastern journalist, spoken at the fair given in aid of the

BALTIMORE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM:

History records no such wonderful example as that of the proscribed Hebrew race, though weary centuries of exile and persecution, clinging to the faith of their fathers, and keeping unsullied the memory of their former greatness. They have kept alive the sweet influences of home; the altar fires of love and affection have blazed brightly on their family hearths; virtue and charity have been their watchwords, and in their obedience to moral and physical laws they have taught a lesson to more pretentious people, who, while claiming a greater degree of progress and intelligence, have had their social systems stained with dark blots of evil. Literature, science, art and politics stand indebted to them, charity and beneficence have spread wherever they have found a home, and to-day we feel that they have conduced to the prosperity of the Republic, and may be looked upon as a factor that will help to bring about the era for which we all so earnestly long—that of universal peace and God-like liberty. To-day the world contains about 5,500,000 Hebrews. Through the blessing of God, their long night of sorrow seems to have drawn to a close, and the glorious spirit of the nineteenth century, addressing them in cheering accents, exclaims, "*Veritas, vos liberabit!*"—the truth shall make you free.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: "Within the past six weeks over 2,000,000 standard silver dollars have been distributed by the New Orleans mint. Under the new regulations this coin has come to play a very important part in our financial system. There has been a steady flow to the country parishes, to Texas and to the South Atlantic States. These coins are coming rapidly into favor among the negroes throughout the cotton States, and the prospects are that several millions will be absorbed during the season, and become a part of the circulating medium of the interior." They are very well suited for circulation in rudely developed commercial communities.

MR. RUSKIN, in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject of the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, says: "What in the devil's name have you to do with either Mr. Disraeli or Mr. Gladstone? You are University students, and have no more to do with politics than with rat catching. I care no more for Disraeli or Gladstone than for two old bagpipes; but I hate all liberalism as I do Beelzebub."

The tint of any flower may be changed by holding it for a few seconds in the fumes of burning sulphur.

A Cloud in the Sky.

The United States as a Nation is booming. Every department of industry is prospering wonderfully; from farm, workshop, mine—everywhere, the report comes that, as a people, the inhabitants of the United States are prospering exceedingly. There is but one cloud in the sky, one thing which threatens the future peace and integrity of the country. Swiftly, more swiftly than the people generally realize, the wealth of the country is being gathered into corporations, and the lands are being absorbed in great estates. When a man owns more land than he can cultivate, then a wrong is being perpetrated upon every poor man who needs, but has not, a garden, and the tendency of aggregated capital is like that of accumulated snow. It may melt quietly, and with its distribution make a harvest for the poor in the valleys below, or it may take on the attributes of the avalanche and sweep everything before it. The particular corporations which are becoming a terror to the country are railroad corporations. In fifty years they have become so terrible a power that now one can count on one's fingers the men who are almost more potent than the Government itself. They are so connected with men's everyday business that to patronize them is an absolute necessity. Railroads are the imperative needs of the modern world. One can pursue neither business nor pleasure without them, and hence it is not strange that they absorb the bulk of the profits of the country. In fifty years they have become such a menace to free government that in a little while more it will be necessary for the Government in sheer self-defense to appraise and condemn the great trunk lines. But the danger from land monopoly is even more insidious than that from railroad monopoly. An outraged community can rise up and build an opposition railroad, but when a few men have secured the titles to all the land, what can be done then? The respective conditions of Ireland and France to day reveal the difference which comes between a people tilling their own soil and paying rent to landlords for forbidden acres. The wrong existed in France until the unspeakable sorrows of the people culminated in a fearful revolution. When the dreadful bath of blood which followed washed the mists from the eyes of the people, they passed a law that made wills and testaments of real property of no effect. The result is that one-fourth of the population of France are owners of real estate, and France has the most prosperous, patriotic and happy people in Europe. It is natural that it should be so. There is nothing that makes the heart of men so cling to a country as to feel that their little children are at play under the trees which they—the fathers—planted. This country can be made the same way. It can be done peaceably if the remedy is applied soon; if, in our carelessness, the matter is left to drift on another fifty years, it will require blood baths here, as it did in France, to clear men's visions. The remedy should come in the form of a law, which should give men and companies all the land that they could cultivate, and dividing the remainder among the Americans who still want homes.

Watch Watching.

Having obtained a really serviceable article, you should, in order to produce satisfactory results, follow out these rules: Wind up your watch every day at the same hour. This is generally done at the hour we retire to rest; or, perhaps better still, the hour we rise. Avoid putting a watch on a marble slab or anything excessively cold. The sudden transition from heat to cold contracting the metal may sometimes cause the main-spring to break. Indeed, the cold coagulates the oil; and the wheel work and pivots working less freely affect the regularity of the time-keeper.

When we lay our watch aside we ought to slope it on a watch case, so as to keep it nearly in the same position as it has in the pocket. In laying aside your watch be sure that it rests on its case, as by suspending it free the action of the balance may cause oscillation, which may considerably interfere with its going. If you would keep your watch clean you must be quite sure that the case fits firmly, and never put it into any pocket but one made of leather. Those pockets which are lined with cloth, cotton or calico give, by the constant friction, a certain quantity of fluff, which enters most watches, even those the cases of which shut firmly.

If the watch is not a "keyless" one, the key should be small, in order that we may feel the resistance of the stop work; then we can stop in time without forcing anything. It is also necessary that the square of the key should correspond with that of the watch. If it be too large, it may in a short time cause the wind up square to suffer from undue wear and tear; the rectifying of which is rather expensive. The hands of an ordinary watch can be turned backward without much risk. It is, however, always better to move the hands forward to adjust your watch to correct time.

A skillful watchmaker one day thus reasoned with a customer who complained of his watch: "You complained" said he, "that your watch gains a minute in a month. Well, then, you will congratulate yourself when you have heard me. You are aware that in your watch the balance, which is the regulator, makes five oscillations every second, which is four hundred and thirty-two thousand a day; so that your watch exposed to all the vicissitudes of heat and cold, the varying weight of the air, and the shaking to which it is subjected to, has not varied more than a minute a month, or two seconds a day. It has only acquired with each vibration of the balance a variation of the two hundred and sixteen thousandth part of a second. Judge, then, what must be the extreme perfection of the mechanism of this watch."

A watch cannot go for an indefinite period without being repaired or cleaned. At the expiration of a certain time the oil dries up, dust accumulates and wear and tear are inevitable results to the whole machinery, the functions becoming irregular, and frequently ceasing to act altogether. A person possessing a watch of good quality, and desirous of preserving it as such, should have it cleaned every two years at least. But care should be taken to confide this cleaning or repairing to careful hands; an incapable workman may do great injury to a watch even of the simplest construction.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND HER PREDECESSORS.—Queen Victoria has attained her 61st year, an age exceeded by eleven only of the Sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman conquest, namely: Henry I, who lived to the age of 67; Henry III, who lived 65 years; Edward I, who lived to be 67; Edward III, who attained 65 years; Queen Elizabeth, who reached 69 years; James II, who lived 68 years; George I. 67 years; George II, 77 years; George III, 82 years; George IV, 68 years, and Willliam IV, who lived to be 72 years. On the 20th of June she will have reigned over England 43 years, a period which has not been exceeded by more than four English Sovereigns, viz., Henry III, who reigned 56 years; Edward III, who reigned 50 years; Queen Elizabeth who reigned 45 years; and George III, who [illegible] long [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.

Mr. Henry Stewart, in the *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following as the chief characteristic of a good cow—the points being so well defined that any one can make the selections. They are also in accordance with the results of experience:

"The extremities should be delicately formed; the tail long and thin, except at its root, which should be large and strong; the muzzle should be fine; the head long, flat and thin, but broad across the eyes, to give room for a large brain, which is the foundation for a highly developed and active nervous system; the horns fine, thin and neatly curved; the eyes bright and active, agreeing with the active brain, but calm, quiet and mild in expression, significant of a quiet, contented disposition, and one not readily disturbed or worried. As the secretions of the body all come from the blood, and as a rich, yellow color is desired in the butter, so the skin should be filled with a yellow pigment, and the inside of the ears and the thighs, and the other places where the hair is light and the skin plainly visible, should be of a rich orange color, so the scales or ear-wax should be of the same color. The hair should be fine, smooth and silky; and in short the whole appearance should be satisfying to the eye, and consistent one part with another and well balanced."

CONCERNING ONIONS.

Onions are eaten to a greater extent than any garden vegetables raised with the exception of cabbages. With many they serve the double purpose of food and condiment. Some persons who abhor their odor and dislike their taste eat them because they are nutritious and conducive to health. In many portions of Europe where land is scarce, and people desire to produce all the food from it they can, onions are raised to a large extent. They take the place of butter and cheese in supplying a relish to coarse bread. They are sliced in vinegar and eaten raw, made into soup, and cooked boiling and frying. In the warm countries of Southern Europe onions take the place of cabbages and potatoes to a great extent.

It is somewhat singular that onions are not fed in considerable quantities to poultry and all kinds of live stock. Fowls of all varieties are extremely fond of them, and derive great benefit from eating them. Besides serving all the purposes of true food, they aid digestion and tend to ward off disease. They may be fed raw or cooked. Chickens will eat not only the bulbs, but the leaves when chipped up and mixed with dough. Chickens that are allowed onions prepared in this way rarely, if ever, are troubled with the cholera. Chickens that eat onions are not likely to be infested by vermin. One of the best kinds of food for laying hens during the winter consists of cooked meat, potatoes and onions. Onions are cheaper than pepper to feed to poultry, and they answer the same purposes.

Almost all kinds of stock are fond of onions, and there is generally considerable difficulty in keeping them from eating them. Of course they should not be fed to milk cows, owing to the odor and flavor they impart to milk, but other kinds of stock may eat onion, not only without detriment, but with great advantage. All animals delight in condiments, and there is nothing in the line of relishes that they will eat as readily as they will onions. For young stock they should be chipped up and fed with grain and meal, but for large animals they require no preparation. Onions that are large enough to be salable in season when they are tolerable high are expensive food for stock, but there are always many that are too small or ill-shaped to sell.

To grow onions on a large scale to advantage the ground should be prepared in the fall, as the seed should be planted almost as soon as the frost leaves the soil in the spring. As onions are gross feeders the land on which they are planted should be very heavily matured. To prevent trouble with weeds the fertilizers applied should be free from seeds, which will ordinarily germinate before the onion seed will. Well rotted stable manure is excellent and so are the fertilizers prepared from meat, blood, and kosher slaughter-house refuse. Ashes and salt are also good fertilizers for this crop. The first cause the young plants to grow rapidly and the last will destroy many insects. Coarse and rank manures are not desirable.

Onions should not be harvested till the weather becomes tolerably cool in the fall, though they will ripen quite early in the season. The moisture should be allowed to dry from them before they are stored away. They should be kept where the temperature is good and is tolerably dry. If they are aided by heat and moisture they will shrivel and become unfit for cooking purposes, and, of course, for the market. An ordinary cellar is too moist and too warm for preserving onions. An extensive onion grower makes, for keeping onions, as deep a pit as he can with plow in a dry, sheltered place near the house. scraping out all the loose dirt with a hoe and putting in some chaff or straw from the straw stack, and tramping down well. Then he hauls the onions from where they grew, and piles them in carefully on this, and puts more chaff on top and covers up with a foot of dirt from each side and packs it smooth with the spade, where they can remain a part or all of the winter, or until wanted.

The Jablochkoff Electric Light.

The London Metropolitan Board of Works has recently renewed a contract for one year for lighting the Victoria Embankment and Waterloo Bridge with the Jablochkoff electric light. The Jablochkoff system has been in successful operation on the Thames Embankment since the 13th of December, 1878, when twenty lights were started between Westminster and Waterloo Bridges. Twenty lights, extending the work to Blackfriars Bridge, were added in May, 1879, and ten more were put on Waterloo Bridge in October last; ten lights have also been put in the Victoria Railway station. All of the lights on the embankment have been kept in operation regularly for six hours each night since they were first started—a fact that is worthy of consideration when it is borne in mind that the machinery was originally arranged for twenty lights only, with no thought that the system was to be extended, and that the changes rendered necessary by each of the two extensions have had to be made without interfering with the daily efficiency of the apparatus. The price paid by the Board of Works was, at first 6d. per light per hour; it was reduced to 5d. in the first, and 3d. on the second extension, and has again been reduced on the renewal of the contract to 2½d. per light per hour. The Jablochkoff system of electric lighting is now in use under almost every possible condition—in every variety of establishment—in streets, on bridges, in railway stations, theaters, circuses, engineering and industrial works, docks, basins, on board steam vessels, in hotels and in private residences. They are also in use in Burmah, Persia, Portugal and Spain, and are rapidly being introduced in nearly all quarters of the globe.

Into one of our largest dry goods stores entered a gentleman the other day, and with the air of one who had been used to this sort of thing all his life, you know, he said to the astonished saleswoman: "Give me a yard of maroon colored flannel to match a baby, please." Correcting himself hastily, he began again: "I beg pardon; I mean a yard of flannel to match a maroon-colored baby—here (producing a bit of flannel from his vest pocket), I want a yard of that."

Charity is the first mortgage on every [illegible] being's possessions.

THE GREAT FAIR.

The Portland Evening Telegram in its well written notices of the Mechanic's Fair lately closed at that place, has this to say of the well-known house of

NEWBURY, HAWTHORNE & CO.

In the extreme west end of machinery hall is the exhibit made by the well known house of Newbury, Hawthorne & Co. One of the most important parts of their exhibit to farmers is the world renowned Morrison Bros. plows, with both wood and steel beams, riding or walking plows. The wood beams all have double iron standards, bracing well from both bottom and top, in opposite directions. They are securely bolted to the beam, which has double the usual wrought iron support. The shape of the Morrison plow is peculiar to itself, it having a longer and higher point and higher shin than any plow in the American market. The mould-boards are set well forward and extra hardened. Newbury, Hawthorne & Co. are the only firm in Oregon which carry the Bessemer steel beam plow, made by Morrison Brothers. It is twelve pounds lighter than the iron beam and cannot be bent. In a trial of plows lately made by the Linn county council of the Patrons of Husbandry, the Morrison Brothers' plows made the highest number of points and was adopted by the Grange and and recommended by them to the Patrons of Linn county. The plows are certainly well constructed and must be durable, light draft and do good work, as all concede who know them, and we see no good reason why farmers should use a chilled plow when they can have a "Morrison," which is stronger and more durable, lighter to handle, 100 pounds lighter draft and does equally good work in any soil. Farmers should see the "Morrison" before purchasing any other. One of the most important things they show is the

FARMER'S FRIEND DRILL,

A piece of farm machinery which they have sold for two years in Oregon, and which has given complete satisfaction. One of the great features of the drill is the cone gear for regulating the seeding. With all other drills thus far manufactured, in order to change the amount of seed sown per acre, the machine must be stopped, and the drive wheel and several cog wheels, removed at the cost of considerable time, while with the Farmer's Friend Drill it is instantly changed by a lever, and even without stopping the team if a change is desired during the operation of the drill. The quantity thus regulated is beyond the possibility of a mistake. It has a double force feed, and has been tested in Europe and America, and pronounced the best drill on earth, receiving the gold medal both in Paris and Philadelphia. Newbury, Hawthorne & Co. have induced the manufacturers to make many important improvements in the drill, among which is the increase in size from twelve to twenty hoes, and the making of both the large wheels do the duty of drive wheels, being double-geared, and driving from both ends. They have also added a feed cone at each end, so as to regulate the seeding from each end. Heavy truss braces with bridgetree have also been added at this firm's suggestion. Notably in the exhibit made by this firm is the

ESTERLY SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR,

The king of all seeders in America. It is said to be the most perfect and durable machine in the market. It requires no change of cog-wheels, has an agitator and improved metal drag, bar fastenings; also oil tempered teeth. A peculiar and valuable feature of the machine is that it has more scatterers and cylinders than any other, as it has five sets, while other machines use but three or four, and in the large machines the number is increased proportionately, which gives the most even and perfect distributions of the seed. It is the only seeder provided with an India rubber cut-off, which effectually prevents the cracking of grain. At every Fair where the Esterly seeder has been on exhibition it has obtained the highest premium over all others. As with the Farmer's Friend drill the house in Portland had to increase the Esterly to twenty hoes, and added like improvements with the exception of the cones. Both these machines are rigged for two, three or four horses abreast, according to the size of the machines. These improvements have been made necessary in order to meet the demands of the large farmers of Eastern Oregon and Washington, and at their branch house in Walla Walla the firm have had large sales of the machines. Teamsters are much delighted with the imbroved

WHITEWATER WAGON,

Government standard, which is shown at the pavilion by the above firm. It is a fact that it is pronounced by all the best ironed wagon in the market. These wagons have, for a number of years, been used in the service of the United States Government, and have, without failure, stood the climatic tests of every section of this country. They are also used by the British Government in their operations in the northern part of this continent. They have recently been improved especially for this trade, have many improvements never before seen on any wagon, and are the best in the market on the Pacific coast, of which an examination will convince the most skeptical. This firm also carry the renowned Torsion bolster, seat and pole springs. The bolster springs will carry from a half to five tons, and will outlast three new wagons. The seat springs are the best in the world, being so flexible that they cannot be put on a cramp or broken, and are adjustable to either wide or narrow track wagons. The pole springs are light, simple, effective and durable. They take the weight from the neck of the team and are adapted to all wagons with drop down poles.

THE WHIPPLE GUIDE.

The farmer's friend and friend of his horses. The great equalizer of the age. Universally sought after where known. Relieves the team from all the jerking and shaking caused by rough roads and unevenness of the ground. Saves the team, saves the harness and makes the control of a wagon, drill or threshing machine so easy that a boy can take the place of a man, in driving either. The only place on the Pacific Coast where the Whitewater wagons and the above improvements can be had is at Newbury, Hawthorne & Co., who carry a full stock of then. The

KEY CITY EXTENSION TOPS

For carriages, buggies and light wagons, are shown by the firm. The top is adapted to all uses, and suited to all weather. These tops may be used on a single or double-seated vehicles, and their three or four bowed jointed top may be used either on carriages or farm wagons, and can be changed from one to the other in five minutes. These tops range in prices from $15 to $60, being less than one-half the cost of any other tops. The attention of farmers, carriage makers and dealers generally are invited to these desirable articles.

THE CENTENNIAL FANNING MILL,

Both for farm and warehouse, are also exhibited. They are especially adapted to cleaning wheat, oats and barley, clover and timothy, flax, beans and corn meal. The Centennial Fanning Mill is the best constructed, duarble and most complete in the world.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Newbury, Hawthorne & Co. also show some railroad and mining shovels, picks, bolted wheelbarrows, railroad and highway plows and scrapers, Scutt's patent four point steel barb fence wire both rod and galvanized, Randall's steel disk rolling harrows, California steel spring tooth harrows. The famous Truckee Yankee pattern woodchoppers, axes, sledges and wedges are quite a feature. The famous Washoe picks, handled or unhandled, are also on exhibition, as well as a very superior article of hoes, shovels, spades, spading forks, potato hooks, and a full line of wood and steel agricultural hardware.

THE FIRM.

No firm in Oregon is better and more favorably known throughout this Northwest coast than Newbury, Hawthorne & Co. They are enterprising and live dealers and no firm stands better with the farmers than they. The men that compose it are among our best citizens and their agents and employes are chosen with due regard to character. Long may they prosper.

A Reliable Commission Merchant.

The Portland *Telegram*, has this to say of Mr. Blumenthal whose advertisement appears elsewhere; Mr. Blumenthal 111½ Front street has made the most rapid advancement of any young merchant that has ever located in Portland. He has a large acquaintance all over the state and is in receipt of orders daily. Mr. Blumenthal is a reliable dealer and is well posted as to the value of goods. He will purchase any article for persons in the country, and we are sure he will execute commissions to the satisfaction of all. Money sent to him will reach its proper source, for we can guarantee his honesty. Mr. Blumenthal will fill any order for country customers on short notice.

Sallinger's Cash Auction House.

The advertisement is published elsewhere of A. L. Sallinger's Cash Auction Co. 210 First street Portland Or. This house offers rare bargains and carries a large line of goods which they are selling at remarkably low prices. Orders from this section of the country will receive prompt attention.

. The remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar to women is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—Mothers' Magazine.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

A Frenchman named Aune has made experiments on himself with regard to the effects of inhaling oxygen, and he makes the statement that one may absorb 100 litres, and even more, daily, without inconvenience.

Dr. Sauftleben claims the following prescription as an antidote for carbolic acid: Dilute sulphuric acid, 10 grammes; muc. of gum arabic, 200 grammes; simple syrup, 30 grammes; mix. Give a tablespoonful every hour.

Dr. Mooren, a celebrated German ophthalmologist, has recently celebrated at Dusseldorf a rare form of jubilee. He has entered on his list his 100,000th patient, having performed 16,765 great operations, 3700 being for cataract. The town celebrated the event with festivities.

An Extraordinary Correspondence.

A correspondence with hair was once attempted between a notorious Parisian thief in durance vile and his comrades outside. A letter was sent to the prisoner from his sweetheart, containing merely a lock of hair wrapped in the leaf of a book. The jailor did not consider the souvenir important enough to be delivered; but in a few days there came a similar inclosure, and yet another. This aroused suspicion, and the governor took the matter in hand. He examined the leaf of the book; it was that of a common novel, twenty-six lines on a page. Then he studied the hair and noticed the small quantity of the gift. Counting the hairs, he found them of unusual length, and twenty-six in number, the same as the lines on the page. Struck with the coincidence, he laid the hairs along the lines of the page which they respectively reached; beginning at the top with the smallest hair. After some trouble he found that the end of each hair pointed to a different letter, and that these letters combined formed a strong sentence which informed the prisoner that his friends were on the watch, and that the next time he left the prison to be examined an attempt would be made to rescue him. The governor laid his plans accordingly. The attempt was made, but the rescuers fell into their own trap.

According to the London *Telegraph*, one of the greatest boons to miners, on the score of safety, is the new miner's lamp, in which the light of phosphorescence is substituted for that of positive ignition. In this apparatus the interior of the screen is covered with a brightly luminous paint, and there is, therefore, nothing in its construction or character that can by any means become a source of danger. Such a contrivance, if answering the capacity claimed for it, must be of peculiar value, pecuniarily considered, in preventing the destruction of property by explosion. But the great advantage of such a lamp over those now in common use is its insuring against a peril from which the Davy lamp cannot protect the workmen. If that lamp be carried against a current of air mixed with fire damp, the explosive gas penetrates through the gauze, and comes in actual contact with the flame, a catastrophe being the natural result of such contact; obviously, however, no risk of this sort could be involved in the use of a phosphorescent light by miners.

Experiments made in France by MM. Savigny and Colineau have resulted in the production of some valuable dyes from the common garden cabbage—that is they have succeeded in extracting from red cabbage, or broccoli, a coloring matter which is claimed to be absolutely inoffensive, and capable of application in all the ordinary operations of painting, printing and dyeing. The leaves of the plant are for this purpose cut into small pieces, thrown into boiling water in the proportion of three pounds of the leaf to three litres of water, and there left to macerate for twenty-four hours; at the end of this time they are withdrawn and subjected to a strong pressure, the juices expressed by this means being added to the liquor infusion. As thus obtained, the substance—to which the name of "cauline" has been given—is of a blue violet color, and forms the base of a series of derivatives of various colors.

The prize offered by the King of Saxony for the best practical scheme for rendering harmless to fish in lakes and rivers the refuse of factories and sewage of towns has brought before the public two precipitation processes in which lime is the chief agent. The most remarkable scheme is that of Gen. W. Heine. Under this process the water, sufficiently saturated with slacked lime, has to pass through several tanks, from which it descends in the form of rain, the sulphuric stream with which the interior of the tower is filled occasioning a crust of ammonia on the walls. The plan is now being tried under the authority of the Saxon Minister of the Interior on the Elster, a river very much polluted by various factories.

A Pastor Made Happy.

I have been greatly troubled with my kidneys and liver for over twenty years, and during that entire time I was never free from pain. My medical bills were enormous, and I visited both the Hot and White Springs, noted for the curative qualities of the water. I am happy to say I am now a well man, and entirely as the result of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. With such glorious results I am only too glad to testify regarding the remedy which has made me so happy.

(Rev.) P. F. HARKLEE.

REMEMBER

That Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison street near the Postoffice, Portland, Or., has everything in the musical line at reasonable prices. A large stock of sheet music, books, pianos, musical merchandise, band and orchestra music always on hand. Mr. Warren buys every thing direct from Eastern houses, and can afford to sell cheaper than any store in Oregon. Send for catalogue.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

To the People of the Great Northwest.

WE WISH TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A few facts and ask your careful consideration of the same.

First—That nearly nine-tenths of the people on this coast are afflicted with CATARRH in one or more of its various forms; many of whom are not aware of the origin of their sufferings, and consequently, in spite of all they are able to do, continue to suffer.

Second—That the accepted theory of the disease—that it "is simply a local inflammation of the mucous membrane lining of the nasal passages, produced by a cold"—as advocated by most practising physicians, is erroneous in the extreme, else why do they not cure so simple a disease which is merely the result of a cold?

Third—That Catarrh is not simply LOCAL but CONSTITUTIONAL also, being of scrofulous origin, hence capable of transmission to offspring, which accounts in part for its rapid increase.

Fourth—That vaccination is one of the prime causes of all scrofulous diseases, of which that form known as CATARRH is most prevalent.

Fifth—That without the proper CONSTITUTIONAL treatment, all LOCAL means must prove futile, why then longer continue the use of Snuffs, Douches, Inhalents, etc.?

Sixth—That we have made the above facts a life study, having been a great sufferer ourselves from this worst of curses, until CURED BY OUR OWN REMEDY, and are fully warranted in the assertion that they are FACTS; having for more than twelve years based our treatment of that loathsome disease, CATARRH, upon the above principles with the very best of success. So anxious were we to find a remedy that was specific for the cure of this disease that we have tested at different times in our practice most of the remedies now in use, and found that they were gotten up upon theory, and not on actual knowledge of the disease. Having become fully convinced that our theory of the disease is correct, and that when directions are strictly followed

OUR REMEDY IS SPECIFIC.

We have decided to place our SURE CURE FOR CATARRH in the hands of druggists throughout the great northwest, at the very nominal price of ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE. Already thirty druggists have ordered, and the SURE CURE has been sent them—some the second and third lots since August 15th. Nine of the leading druggists of Portland have it in stock; the well known and reliable firm of Hodge Davis & Co. are wholesale agents. Were it not that the Remedy possesses intrinsic merit, such a widespread demand and sale could not be effected in so short a time. The fact is that during our three years' practice in Portland we have fully established the reputation of DR. JAMES KECK'S SURE CURE FOR CATARRH.

We would caution you from purchasing—for the same as Dr. Keck's—any "Catarrh Remedy" which has not the autograph signature "JAMES KECK, M. D." upon each package, as some having other remedies on hand of which they wish to dispose, are representing them to be the same as Dr. Keck's; of course if ours were WORTHLESS they would not be compelled to resort to this unprincipled means to effect sales of inferior preparations.

Remember also that we make a SPECIALTY of the treatment of diseases of WOMEN.

Very respectfully yours,
DR. JAMES KECK,
185 First Street, Portland.

November 1, 1880. n9

Every music teacher or musician in Oregon, Washington Territory or Idaho, who will send their name and address to Warren's Music House, 92 Morrison St., Portland, will receive free for three months, a copy of his *Musical Review*, containing three new pieces of music each month, besides current musical news.

In making any purchase or in writing in response to any advertisement in this paper you will please mention the name of the paper.

Use Rose Pills.

A. BLUMENTHAL,
MERCHANDISE BROKER

And Wholesale Jobber in Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Notions, Trunks, Valises, etc. Also

PURCHASING AGENT

For all interior settlements.

Particular attention paid to FILLING ALL ORDERS from the city or country, of whatever description.

A. BLUMENTHAL,
111 1-2 Front Street, Portland, Oregon.
P. O. Box 54. nov13

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O. T. ZINNS. A. STEVENSON

STEVENSON & ZINNS,
Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in all kinds of
PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.
505 Front Street, San Francisco.
Liberal advancements on consignments.

Important Notice.

SALINGER'S
Cash Auction Com'y

This well-known and reliable firm of Oakland, Cal., having just a year ago opened a branch house in Portland for the benefit of their extensive trade in Oregon and Washington Territory, their low prices and honorable dealings are worthy of the patronage of all.

We have just received an immense line of Embroidery from Auction. These goods are as good as any House in California or Oregon keeps. But we will sell them at Prices that will astonish any merchant.

Embroideries for 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 16 2-3c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c.

The above is for either colored or white.

We have also received with the above lot an immense line of Ladies' Muslin and Merino Underwear, Ladies Chemise from 40c; Ladies' Gowns from 75c; Drawers from 40c; Ladies Merino Vests from 50c.

We have also a large line of Silk Handkerchiefs, Ties, in Lace and Embroidery, Hosiery, Children's Hoods, Caps, or Woolen Jackets, &c., &c. In order to keep the Lowest Price House in Portland we will sell

Forty-inch Cashmere at	35c	Snow Flakes (in all shades)	10c
Double-width Momie Cloth	25c	Table Damask (Warranted Pure Linen)	30c
" Brocade (in all shades)	25c	Hockabuck Towels	8c
" Plain "	20c		

Samples on application. Direct

A. L. SALINGER & CO.,
210 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

P. S. We have no connection with the store next door to us. Please state what paper you saw this in.

$15 will buy an Elegant Wool and Silk Suit at LITT'S. Address, H. B. LITT, Third and Alder Sts. Portland, Ogn. Sent C. O. D.

PECK & SNYDER'S

Pat. Self-Adjusting American Club Skate,

BLUED STEEL or FULL NICKEL PLATED. Prices furnished on application. Can be forwarded by Mail at a cost of 40c. For sale by

THOMPSON, DeHART & CO.,

Corner First and Taylor streets............Portland, Oregon

—IMPORTERS OF—

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL,
Wagon and Carriage Materials,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware. Agents for
The Famous Draw-Cut Sausage Cutters. Also COAL of all Descriptions.

BALLARD RIFLE IS THE CHAMPION!

Leading all others at the Target Range or as a Sporting Rifle

For game of all kinds. The advantages of this Rifle over all others are that it has finer sights, double triggers, lever action, cleaning rod attached with brush, and is the finest finished rifle made. We keep a full line of Winchester and Burgess Repeating also Remington and Sharps Rifles.

BREECH AND MUZZLE-LOADING SHOTGUNS.

For extra reduced price list send to

C. D. LADD & CO.
Branch of San Francisco. 49 First St., PORTLAND, OR

THE OREGON
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING
Company

Is now prepared to furnish Insides, Outsides and Supplements on the shortest notice. Address W. D. Palmer, Box 59, Portland, Or.

OREGON MACHINERY DEPOT.

43 Front Street, Portland,

H. P. GREGORY & CO

Keep a Complete Stock of

Wood Working Machinery.
Saw Mills and Saws.
Machinists' Tools.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Steam, Hand and Power Pumps
Steam Engine Governors.
Lubricating Oils.
Blowers and Exhaust Fans.
Emery Wheels and Machinery.
RUBBER GOODS a Specialty,
Belting, Packing, Hose, Valves,
Springs, Etc.

Complete line of
ENGINEER SUPPLIES
Constantly on hand.

To Hunters and Trappers!

A sure and certain mode of catching Beaver, Otter, Fisher, Mink, Martin, Coon, etc., and making the business a financial success, can be obtained by applying (with stamp) to

G. MANNERS, Box 356 P. O., Portland, Oregon.

F. E. BEACH & CO.

(Successors to Coggins & Beach,)

......DEALERS IN......

Paints,
Oils,
......AND......
Glass.
Doors,
Sash,
......AND......
Blinds.

Having arranged to import all principal lines of Painters' Stock and Window Glass, we are enabled to give as favorable terms on this line of goods as any dealers in Portland.

Contractors and Dealers will find it to their advantage to send for our prices before placing orders.

F. E. BEACH & CO.,
103 Front street. Portland

J. C. Carson,

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

FRAMES, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, Etc.

SEASONED FINISHED LUMBER
Constantly on hand.

Importer of

Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Painters' Materials.

Orders from the country will receive prompt and careful attention.

SALESROOM: 111 Front Street. FACTORY: At Weidler's Mill
aug9 PORTLAND, OREGON.

The Great English Remedy

Is a never-failing cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, LOST MANHOOD, Impotency, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of Self Abuse, youthful follies, and excesses in maturer years—such as Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Nocturnal Emission, Aversion to Society, Dimness of Vision, Noises in the head, the vital fluid passing unobserved in the urine, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and death. DR. MINTIE will agree to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for a case of this kind the VITAL RESTORATIVE (under his special advice and treatment) will not cure, or for anything impure or injurious found in it. DR. MINTIE treats all Private Diseases successfully without mercury. Consultation Free. Thorough examination and advice, including analysis of urine, $5 00. Price of Vital Restorative, $3 00 per bottle, or four times the quantity for $10 00; sent to any address on receipt of price, or C. O. D., secure from observation, and in private name if desired, by

A. E. MINTIE, M. D.
11 Kearny street, San Francisco, Cal.

DR. MINTIE'S KIDNEY REMEDY NEPRETICUM, cures all kinds of Kidney and Bladder Complaints, Gonorrhoea, Gleet Leucorrhoea. For sale by all druggists; $1 00 a bottle; six bottles for $5 00.

DR. MINTIE'S DANDELION PILLS are the best and cheapest DYSPEPSIA and BILLIOUS cure in the market. For sale by all druggists.

HODGE, DAVIS & CO. Portland, Or., Wholesale Agents. mar11

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SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM.

WM. BECK & SON,

Importers and Dealers in

Sharp's, Remington's, Ballard's, Burgess', Kennedy & Winchester Repeating Rifles.
Colt's, Remington's, Parker's, Scott & Son, Moore's and Clabrough's
BREECH-LOADING SHOTGUNS!
HAZARD'S SPORTING GUNPOWDER

Best in the world. Put up in ¼, 1 lb and 5 lb cans, 6¼ lb kegs. Gun Wads, Shells, Caps and Cartridges of all Kinds at Reduced Prices.

Base Balls, Prize Bats, Croquet Games, Velocipedes, Archery, Lawn Tennis, Fishing Tackle of every description and quality.
Cor. Front and Alder Streets, Portland.

Use Rose Pills.

L. BLUMAUER & Co. Sole Agents, Portland, Oregon.

We Offer to the Interior People Great Inducements in

Crockery,
Glassware,
Best Plated Ware,
Lamps,
Chandeliers,
Lanterns,
COAL OIL OF ALL GRADES.

And Pack Orders for any amount very carefully. Send us your orders, especially for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
You will save lots of money. Price Lists sent on application.

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J. B. KNAPP,
Commission Merchant

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All Goods on Commission.
WOOL, GRAIN, DAIRY PRODUCTS AND FRUITS A SPECIALTY.
Agent for Parrott's Patent Doubletree.

267 First street, Portland, Oregon.

We have for sale a large quantity of musquite grass seed which is superior for pasturage on brush lands recently burned over.

COMPOUND
NOT A DRUG
OXYGEN

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S NEW treatment by inhalation for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Debility, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders. Information and supplies can be had of H. E. MATHEWS, 606 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

—ALSO—

AUDIPHONES
and
EARPHONES
—FOR—
Deaf People

On trial before purchase. Don't waste your money otherwise. Send for free circulars. 1mn12

It is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value, and is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, Malaria, and all the difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases, Monthly Menstruations, and during pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure. For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at $1 25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.