States Since Its Foundation. The act of April 3, 1792, established the mint and regulated the coins of the United States. This act provided that the coines should be of gold, silver, and copper; that the gold coins should be eagles (\$10), half eagles (\$5), and quarter eagles (\$2.50); that the silver coins should be the dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime and half dime; that the that the proportional value of gold to nat. silver should be as fifteen to one; that all gold coins should be eleven parts fine to one of alloy; that all silver coins should be 1,485 parts fine to 179 parts alloy; that the alloy of the gold coins should be composed of silver and copper, half and half, and the alloy of silver wholly copper; that the eagle should The winding path-and Margaret. contain 267 4-8 grains pure, or 270 grains of standard gold, and the silver dollar 371 4-16 grains pure, or 446 grains standard silver; that the lesser gold and silver coins should contain the same proportions according to value; and that all the gold and silver coins should be legal tender for all payments whatsoever. (4 Statutes, pp. 246-251.)

The act of June 28, 1834 (4 Statutes 699) reduced the gold coins so that thereafter the eagles(\$10) contained 232 | Loud hummed the bee with angry winggrains pure and 258 grains of standard gold, and the half and quarter eagles were proportionately reduced, but their legal-tender quality was retained for all A sudden courage dyed my check. payments whatsoever.

The act of Jan. 18, 1837 (5 Statutes pp. 136-142), provided that thereafter the standard for both gold and silver coins should be 900 fine; that is, 900 parts pure metal and 100 parts alloy, and reduced the value of the silver coins so that thereafter the silver dollar contained 412 1-2 grains of standard silver and the smaller coins their relative proportion of the same, according to My hair is gray-yet this I know: value, but their legal tender quality was retained for all payments.

The act of Feb. 21, 1853, debased the subsidiary silver coins, that is, the half and quarter dollars, the dimes and half dimes, so that thereafter the silver half dollars contained 192 grains of standard silver and the quarter dollar, dime, and half dime were debased in like proportion, according to their value, and their legal tender capacity was reduced to payments of \$5. This act left the gold coins and the silver dollar legal tender for all payments whatsoevr.

On the 12th of February, 1873 (17 Statutes, 424-436), an act revising and amending the laws relating to the mint and coinage was passed, which is known and designated by law as the "coinage act of 1873," and all other acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith are repealed.

This act provides that the standard for both gold and silver coin should be 900 parts pure and 100 parts alloy; that 900 fine; that is that all' coins shall be the alloy of the gold shall be silver and copper, the silver in no case to exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy of the silver coins to be wholly copper.

This act provides that gold coins of the United States shall be a \$1 piece, which at the standard weight, 25 8-10 grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter eagle, or \$2.50 piece; a half-eagle, or \$5 piece; an eagle, or \$10 piece, and a double eagle, or \$20 piece, and these gold coins shall be legal tender in all payments; that the silver coins shall be a trade dollar, a half dollar, or 50 cent piece; a quarter dollar or 25 cent piece; a dime, or 10 cent piece; that the weight of the trade dollar shall be 420 grains troy, and the weight of the half dollar 124 grammes, and the quarter dollar and dime, respectively, one-half and one-fifth the weight of the half dollar; and that the silver coins shall be legal tender for any amount not exceeding \$5 in any one payment; and the coinage of any other gold or silver coin than those

named above is prohibited. The Revised Statutes of the United States were passed June 22, 1874, and are intended to embrace the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873, as revised and consolidated by the commissioners appointed for that purpose. The Revised Statutes re-enact the statute of Feb. 12, 1873, without change.

The act of July 22, 1876, provides that the trade dollar snall not thereafter be a legal tender, and the coinage of the trade dollar is limited to the export demand. Any owner of gold bullion can deposit the same at any mint and have without charge. The Revised Statutes provide that any owner of silver bullion may have it converted at the mints into bars or trade dollars of 420 grains troy. but for no other coinage, on payment of the actual cost of coinage. But as by the act of July 22, 1876, the secretary of the treasury is authorized to limit the coinage of trade dollars to the export demand, it would now seem to be optional with him whether owners of silver bullion could have it converted into trade dollars or not.

The law limits the coinage of the subsidary silver coins, that is the dime, quarter and half dollar, so that it shall not exceed at any time \$50,000,000.

The act of Feb. 28, 1878, provides that the mints shall coin silver dollars of the weight of 4124 grains troy, as provided by the act of 1837; that the public and private; that the secretary of | w'ere."-Estelline Bell.

the treasury shall purchase not less than \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion at the market price, nor more than \$4,-000,000 worth menthly, and cause the same to be corned into such dollars as fast as purchased, the gain or seigniorage thereon to go to the United States treasury; that holders of such dollars can exchange them for silver certificates, which certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues. This is the last general coinage act, and is still in force and effect. The dollar or unit should be of the value of foregoing is a complete summary of all the Spanish milled dollar then current; the coinage acts. - Indianapolis Jour-

Hollyhocks.

BT MARY A. P. STANSBURT. A flaunting, graceless flower you say? Ah, well, it may be so;

And still it seems but yesterday, That morning long ago, I almost see the cottage yet,

A light-winged breeze sailed gently by; The lark's clear note afar, Thro' the blue spaces of the sky. Slid like a falling star. I never saw her look so fair; Ah, if I told her would she care!

Within a scarlet hollyhock, A pollen-laden bec, Deep plunging made the blossom rock. She flashed a smile at me, And with a motion swift and light

She caught the silken petals tight. "Why thus so ill content!

The sweets you sought, poor foolish thing, She said: "are all misspent!" My heart leaped up to hear her speak;

'Darling!" I cried, "Oh, let him fly, And take me in his place! Fast prisoned in your heart could 1 Ask any sweeter grace! I could not struggle to be free, So dear a jailer holds the key.'

Her cheeks flushed like op'ning rose, No words her lips did say-I saw her little hand unclose, The glad bee flew away.

Ab, me! 'twas forty years ago-I've roamed thro' many garden bowers And blooming fields since then-

In summer wild wood gathered flowers, And in the mountain glen Pulled harebells from the moss-grown reck Yet most I love the hollyhock. -Chicago Herald.

He Worked on the Monday Paper. Minister-And you feel an awakening

within you, my friend? Penitent Printer-I do, sir. I feel

that I have been a great sinner, a very great sinner. I'm afraid there's no salvation for me. M.-Come, come, my friend, do not

be despondent. You know the lines, being a printer, about the vilest sinner returning. I think you are in a hopeful condition, a very hopeful condition.

P. P.-Ah! but I've been such a Sab-

M.-Working on a Sunday paper, I

P. P.-Oh, no. The men who work on Sunday papers don't break the Sabbath. Their work is done on Saturday night. I work on a daily paper, and the Monday morning paper is all set up on Sundays. But I'm determined to leave this business. I'll break the Sabbath no more by setting type.

M.-I rejoice to find you in such a frame of mind. You'll be a bright and shining light in the church one of these days. And you have had to set type on Sundays, my poor friend-reports of much. A good rule is, whenever a dog-fights, pugilistic mills, and so forth, limb is seen to interfere with another, I suppose?

P. P. (weeping bitterly)-No. sir; principally reports of ministers' sermons in solid nonpariel. - Boston Courier.

Eels in Ireland.

One of the industries along the Shannon River, in Ireland, is the capture and cultivation of cels. The taking of 40,-000 in a single night sometimes occurred have dipped, in compliance with the years ago; but the present product is State law. much less, owing to the draining of the country and other influences. At Castle dipped out every morning by means of large landing nets, and sold cheaply to poor people. It is during this fishing tening. process that the inmates of the tanks are mass. Eels of all ages, sizes and detwo ounces to twelve pounds. These latter are the well-flavored, juicy fellows it converted into coin for his benefit that are converted into the delicious "collared eel" for which Killaloe is so justly famous.

"He Was No Good."

"I've turned that hired man off," said into the house, "he was no good," "What wus the matter-he looked like a smart feller?"

"O, he was smart 'nough I s'pose, but he didn't know nothin' 'bout farmin'. The blam'd fool didn't know 'nough to water the hosses. I told him to go fruit to result, which always brings a out and clean up some seed wheat and higher price. The past season he got I'm darned if he didn't ask me where \$2.50 a bushel for Bartletts in Novemthe soap wus."

"I don't know what'll become of the poor feller-'pears 'sif he couldn't get

his livin' on a farm nohow." "O, don't you worry bout him, Sarv. He'll fool 'round till spring and then go same shall be legal tender for all debts, and start an agricult ral paper some-

FARM AND GARDEN.

A Few Points of General Interest to The Husbandman.

It takes 250 bushels of potatoes to nake a ton of starch.

Wood ashes are said to be a valuable ertilizer for onions. The United States raised 629,400,000

oushels of oats last year. In area 18,000,000 acres of cotton were grown in 1885. The indicated

zrop is 5,677,000 bales. Hyposulphite of soda is now said to be the best remedy for chicken cholera. A teaspoonful to each fowl.

Set a hen on the ground, if possible, is the eggs will hatch better. Do not give any hen more than thirteen eggs or a setting.

Notwithstanding our free homestead aws, the census of 1880, shows that there are in the United States 1,004,601 renters, cultivating farms.

It is stated that apples in salted, amed and whitewashed cellars are keeping better than their over-ripe conlition in the fall gave reason to expect. The States producing over twentyive million bushels of wheat last year were, in the order of production, Min-

aesota, Michigan, Iowa, Dakota, Indiana and California. Both corn and eats in the last crop show a greater acreage than ever be- milk. fore in the history of the country. The everage yield was also larger than in

be last six years before. As ten degrees below zero generally kills the peach buds everywhere, and is ten degrees traveled pretty far south ast month, that delicious fruit will probably be scarce next senson.

Setting hens should never be fed on the nest; they should be allowed to come off for their food, as the eggs reanire about the amount of airing they receive while the hen is off for food.

It is worthy of note that sumach is the most valuable tanning plant known. Large quantities were gathered in Virginia durang the past season and yieldad handsome returns for the labor ex-

If onions become frezen do not disturb them, as they will soon rot if handled. If they have been stored in a place of ven temperature or where the fluctuaions are gradual, they can be kept very

Has your grindstone become hollowd from the grinding of small tools? Grind up the spades and shovels by ground all on one side.

Horse buyers say that the good heavy grade draft horses bring as high | for his benefit. - Western Rural. prices as at any time in the past few years, but that the smaller horses are less in demand and at twenty-five per | destroy the orchard caterpillars, saying: cent. less orice - Western Agriculturist.

prize of one cent for each bean grown of the ends. These are easily cut off on the one stalk producing the largest | with a pair of clipping shears set on a number of California tree beans. It | pole, and every nest of eggs which you cost him \$22 to redeem his promise. thus bring down and burn raves your The prize stalk contained 450 pods and trees from one of the 'big nests' you 2,200 beans.

food in Great Britain, some 4,000,000 | a third of an inch in diameter, and betons a year being consumed by the inhabitants, about 200,000 tons of which are imported, the remainder being raised there. The average yield per acre is about seven tons or 233 bushels.

Prune in winter for wood and in summer for fruit, but do not prune too out with it, whatever the time of the year. When the sap is in full flow, wounds will heal over quickest.

Down in Texas they have an officia designated as "Scab Inspector." His jurisdiction extends over one or more counties, in which he visits the different flocks of sheep, and those found afflicted with scab he requires the owners to

A remarkable improvement in the appearance and flavor of poultry which Connell are five immense tanks, in which have been fod in coops or pens two the eels are kept alive, and allowed to weeks before killing has been noticed grow, the weak and dead ones being by careful raisers. Clean corn and pure water have been found to be the only requisites for rapid and healthful fat-

Stone fences may be durable during seen to the best advantage, for every fin the first few years after construction, and tail are in motion, swimming up- but are difficult to repair when theyward and downward in one vast living once begin to crumble. In any case it is desirable to have fences that can be grees are there. Thousands were there removed at will, and this is another also in the tank, varying in weight from strong argument against the employment of stone for such purposes,

Rotted corn cobs are a valuable fertilizer on any soil that is deficient in potash, and are worth saving for this purpose alone, while if rotted with manure they are considerably more valuable, and in cleaning up the hog pen considerable pains should be taken to a Dakota farmer to his wife on coming gather up and mix them with the ma-

G. A. Tapley told the Boston Farmer's Club that the Bartlett pear was the most profitable variety to raise. He believes it better to plant the trees in clayey soil than in loamy, causing late

Hens often learn to eat their eggs from eating the egg shells which are given to them with their food. They find it easy to crush the shells which are thus scattered in their way. If you have plenty of oyster and clam shells or ground bone, the amount of lime in the | York Commercial Advertiser.

egg shells is scarcely worth saving for

The apicultural editor of the Indiana Farmer says: "When it is a case of feed or starve the hive may be brought into a room and warmed up and fed sufficiently to carry them through until early spring. The room must of course be kept perfectly dark. We have had colonies store three quarts of good syrup in twenty-four

hours by putting in three feeders at one

time. There are several kinds of lice that infests the hair of cattle, the common insect known as the cattle louse being least injurious and less difficult to destroy than what are called blue lice, which are much larger in size, more tenacious of life and more difficult to rid animals of, because they harbor in the sides of wooden buildings, perhaps in the litter beneath animals in their stables.

It takes an average three gallons of milk to yield one pound of butter, writes a correspondent of the Rural World. When butter sells at eighteen cents per pound, allowing for package, commissions and other incidentals, the farmer will have about four cents a gallon for his milk. Butter sold for twenty-five cents per pound would net the farmer about six cents per gallon for

Mrs. Thomas, of Philadelphia, reported at a meeting of the beekeepers in Trenton last month that she had obtained an average of 150 pounds of honey from twenty colonies, or a total erop of 8,000 pounds. This was extracted honey, for which she received 25 cents per pound, netting therefore \$37 50 per hive. She also cleared last year \$1,000 from her poultry yard, and runs a twenty-acre farm besides.

In the horse, a good width between the eyes, the eyes prominent but placid, with a good height from the eye to the ear, are indications of intelligence. If the forehead is prominent and smooth, it indicates a mild, equable temper. A round, rather long barrel indicates good digestion; a double loin, strength; an oblique shoulder, sure-footedness. With flat, hard bones, long in the arm, speed is indicated.

One bushel of corn, or its equivalent in other food, will make nine pounds of live poultry, or seven and one-tenth pounds of dressed poultry, or twelve and one-half pounds of eggs. One has only to weigh his pullet at six months' holding them square across the stone at old to know how much money he has s proper level. Spades like hoes, should expended for her, and if he has not furnished the feed, he will know just how much he has foraged off his neighbors

The Country Gentleman advises an inquiver that winter is the best time to "They form their rings of eggs on the An Indiana seed grower offered a small shoets, usually within a foot or so speak of. One of these rings of eggs is The potato is an important article of about three-fourths of an inch long and ing larger than the shoot which holds it, it is easily seen after the leaves are off. Take a clear day, as the blue sky will not be so hard on the eyes as looking up to bright clouds."

The Very Man.

"Yes, I am in need of a reporter," said an editor, replying to a man who had entered the office and applied for a position, "but I want a startling sort of a fellow-want a man who can make news, in other words. I want a man who is not afraid to tell a lie."

"I think that I am the man." "That may be, but you must under-

stand that the man I want has to be able to tell a plausible lie-one that has every phase of the truth." "I still say that I am the man."

"Have you ever done much newspa-

per work pre "No, I have never written for a news-

paper. "Then how do you know you can write plausible lies?"

"Because I have been writing war articles for the magazines." The editor grasped the applicant's hand. "My dear man," said he, "I

want you. - Arkansaw Traveler.

Of Firm Feeling. A conversation between a married man and a confirmed old bachelor:

"Do you know that it is a most lamentable thing that you are not mar-"Why?"

"Because you are leading such a lone-

ly, selfish life. Suppose some one should

morning and find you dead." "Well, it might hurt his feelings, but I'm sure it would not injure mine in the least."-Boston Budget.

An Intant's Definition. Teacher-Mary, give me an example of an object of the masculine gender.

Mary-Mr. Jones, the grocer. Teacher-Now give me an object of the feminine gender.

Mary-You, Miss Smith. Teacher-And now of the neuter gen-

Mary-Mr. Robinson. Teacher-Mr. Robinson?

Mary-Yes; he is neither man nor woman, but an old bachelor!-New THE

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