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MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, A. F. & A. M., Holds its regular communications on the First and Third Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 29th of Sep. tember to the 29th of March; and 7½ o'clock from the 29th of March to the 29th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of W. M.

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The Doctor is Examining Surgeon for Clackamas County. No examination (except "Biennial" and "Periodical") can be made without a special order from the Pension Bureau Washington, D. C.

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Henry Humbel,
HAVING PURCHASED the above Brewery wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of
LAGER BEER,
as good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

W. H. HIGHFIELD.
Established since '49, at the old stand.
Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.
An assortment of Wathes, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' Weight Clocks all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairing done on short notice, and thankful for past patronage.

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REMOVAL.
ALFRED KINNEY, M. D.,
SURGEON,
HAS RENOVED HIS OFFICE AND Residence to the double house, N. W. Corner of Alder and East Park street, Portland, Oregon, where he can be found at all hours, day and night.
May 6, 1875:m3

Hit Him Again.

Is it a Crime to be a German.

To J. M. Edmunds, Esq., Chairman of the National Republican Committee, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Having been a Republican ever since the present Republican party was formed, and having never voted any other Federal ticket than the Republican, I claim the right to call your attention to a matter which lies within the controll of your Committee, and which threatens to injure the Republican party by alienatng from it a large mass of its supporters.

I have been so unfortunate as to displease the central and chief organ of the Republican party—the Washington *National Republican*—by some letters in the New York *Herald* containing the results of investigations into the political and industrial conditions of several Southern States; and your organ accordingly informs its readers, in an editorial article, which has just come into my hands, that I ought not to be beleived—not because I have misstated facts, or am an inaccurate or incapable observer, —but on the ground that I am a "Dutch Jew," "Dutch" standing of course for German. I have noticed that ignorant Americans commonly call the Germans "Dutch."

Now, if I were, in the organs elegant phrase, a "Dutch Jew," I don't see what that has to do with the credibility of my statements. I am, in fact, a German, and am proud of my descent from a people who have been the faithful supporters of liberty on two continents. I am not a Jew, but if I were, I should not be ashamed of it; for the Jews in this country are intelligent, industrious and peaceable body of citizens.

But the organ thinks differently.

Speaking in the name of the Republican Administration, whose mouth-peice it is, it has the folly to assert that if a man be German by blood, he is therefore not to be beleived; if he is a Jew by religion, he is thereby unworthy of confidence.

Is this really Republican doctrine? If not, is it prudent in you to allow your organ to offer such a wanton insult to a very large number of citizens, Germans and Jews, who mostly vote the Republican ticket, and whose votes next year will be absolutely indispensible to the success of the party.

You ought to muzzle your dog, the *National Republican*. A recent and notorious overdose of government pap has given him a fit of indigestion, and he is snapping at the heels of your friends. If you let him go on he will presently do the party a damage.

We are to have important elections this Fall; and next year there will be a Presidential election. Have you forgotten this? Is it not an insane folly to let your official organ, under your very nose, fling a gratuitous insult in the faces of several hundred thousand German and Jewish voters, and this in the name of the Republican party, and as presumably an official declaration of the sent ments of the party chiefs? Do you really want to drive these voters away from the Republican ranks? Or do you imagine they have no self-respect or resentment? And have you no fear that the Democrats will use such declarations, made in your chief organ, against the party next year? Or even in Ohio and Pennsylvania this year?

The Republican party should have a respectable organ in Washington. If you can not get rid of the *National Republican* you ought at least to change its name. You might call it the *National Idiot*. I make you the suggestion as a sincere and earnest Republican. Yours truly,

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

ATLANTA GA., June 28, 1875.

TALKING LIKE MAMMA.—"Jack!" screamed a bright-eyed, golden-haired, fair-faced little girl, of not more than six summers to her younger brother, who had dumped himself under the wall, where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle; "Jack!" you good-for-nothing little scamp, you are the torment of my life! Come right into the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off of you! Come in, I say!"

"Why, Totty," exclaimed her father, who chanced to come up that moment, "what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?"

"Oh no, pappa," answered the child promptly, with an innocent smile. "We was playing keep house and I am Jack's mamma, and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning. I never really spank him, as mamma does me sometimes."

Mr. Secretary Belknap sports the most showy turnout in Washington. Secor Robeson drives another of the same sort, and has his coachman and footman in liveries that would astonish the English; and now it turns out that both these high officials maintain their family equipages after the manner of the late Attorney-General Williams. Will Mr. Secretary Belknap tell us where he gets authority for keeping a family turnout at the people's expense, and making coachmen, and footmen, and even house servants of the men who are down on the rolls of the War Department as messengers and laborers? It was an illustrious statesman John Andrew Jackson Creswell, we believe who first set the example of making cooks, waiters and coachmen of men who were down on the Post Office roll as messengers, and paid as such.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Six Sioux girls stand in a row on the smiling prairie and call in mournful tones: "General Custar, Oh! you sneaking white man!"

The Tariff Imposition.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

Mr. Irwin is very firmly poised upon that plank of the Democratic platform which pronounces for a revenue tariff. His exposition of the evils of the existing "ptotective" tariff is equal to any thing we have seen on the subject, and it presents the arguments in favor of free trade in compact and cogent form. This question of the tariff is looming up into great prominence, and ere long the people everywhere will begin to understand it as they have never yet understood. We have been struck with a remark of the *Financier*, in discussing this very question, that the people of the United States do not really understand their own government—that having never studied it, having scarcely watched it having put a thoughtless confidence in it, they have gradually abused and perverted it until it is undergoing severe and unprecedented strains. That this is so is already slowly becoming understood, and the result will be the compulsory attention to the subject of government which must precede, and which alone can effect, any real political reform. The intermediate steps, the time and the cost of effecting this, there is no haste in conjecturing. The question of free-trade is most closely allied to governmental reform; in fact, the first is a part of the other, for a vital principle underlies both. And as there are abundant indications that the question is already before the country, to stay so until settled, and that the old contest is to be waged over, although under new circumstances and with more rational methods than formerly, it is well to recognize at the outset the great importance of the question, and the relation to it of the opposing political parties.

The Radical party is responsible for and upholds the tariff. The Democratic party opposes it and demands a reform approximating to entire freedom of trade. One of the severest charges upon which the domitant party is arraigned before the people is, that has fastened upon them a high protective tariff, the duties of which average fifty per cent. *ad valorem*. In 1872 ten per cent. was taken off by Congress, but during the last session it was reinstated by a strict party vote. A reasonable tariff for revenue is necessary in order to support the Government, but is the tariff for "protection" that is dessicating the life-blood of the country, paralyzing the industry it pretends to protect, snapping energy discouraging enterprise, destroying our agricultural interests, and reducing thousands of our artisans and laborers to indigence.

There are more persons engaged in agricultural pursuits in the United States than in all other occupations, yet the great farming sections of the South and West are made servants of the manufacturing sections of the East. Year by year the earnings of the farmer are ground out of him by the operation of unjust and unequal taxation, and instead of being used to defray the expenses of the Government are paid over to cotton and iron and other manufactures in New England and Pennsylvania. Under the tariff laws more than two thousand articles are taxed as imports. The tax falls upon every article of utility, of comfort, of luxury and of necessity. Nothing escapes the omnivorous maw of the Radical tariff. The increased cost to the people of all the articles affected by the tariff is estimatated at upwards of five hundred millions of dollars annually. Of this amount the Government has never received as much as one-half, the most of it going directly from the pockets of the laboring massess to the coffers of the cotton lords of Massachusetts and pig-iron monarchs of Pennsylvania.

The operation of the tariff law is ruinous unjust and discriminative. Eastern manufactures receive the raw materials in cotton or iron and convert them into manufactured articles. Not only is no tax put upon them, but the Government has furnished a protective tariff which enables them to exercise a monopoly over the West and South and prevent competiton from abroad. But while New England demands this protection, she also demands and receives free trade for the benefit of her piscicultural interests. At the very time when the beef-packers and pork-packers and butter-makers of the West are paying a tax of over one hundred per cent. on each dollar's worth of salt used by them, the fishermen of New England receive their salt at the Custom House free of duty, and do not pay one cent of tax. The Government does not even make its salt out of the New England codfish aristocracy. By the operation of this tariff system twenty-nine agricultural and commercial States, embracing more than three fourths of the wealth and population of the Union, whose interests are opposed to the system, are compelled to pay tribute to eight manufacturing States, comprising less than one-quarter of the national wealth and population. We believe the people are tired of this exorbitant tariff, and will hold the party in power to a strict accountability for the wrongs that have been perpetrated in its name. In California this year we must elect Congressmen who are sound on this issue, and who will do their utmost to adjust the tariff on a revenue basis, removing all those features which oppress the people and rob them of the chief part of the fruits of their industry.

An Illinois woman who wanted to go to a masquerade party as Mary, Queen of Scotts, looked through the Bible to ascertain how the character was dressed.

Miscellaneous.

Northern Iowa amusements—a sample from the Sioux City *Journal*: That was a cold joke the girls at the Depot Hotel played on a young man the other night. They filled his pillow-slip with snow.

"How does your brother get on in New York, Parker?" "Very well, indeed, ma'am, thank you. He's only there three months, and he's already beginning to speak the language beautiful."

"From what you know of him, would you believe him under oath?" "That depends upon circumstances. If he was so much intoxicated that he did not know what he was saying, I would; if not, I wouldn't."

A Texas obituary: Another one of our friends has been taken away from us and has passed away for ever. Young Patterson, of the familiar name of "Charlie," has gone to his long home tightly bound in the grip of death.

Said she: "How long are you going to stand before that glass?" Said he: "Until I see how my ulster hangs. But that's just the way; a woman never takes any interest in her husband's dress after she's been married a year."

"For two months," despairingly said Solomon Burch, of the *State Journal*, "for two months I have been trying to find out about this Pacific male! Whoever he is, he has made a heap o' fuss and got numerous people into trouble."

Tom Thumb lately advertised himself in a new way in Pittsburgh by engaging a well known champion in a public game of billiards at a hotel. The miniature General is said to be a very good player, having a tendency to "pocket himself."

Young Mr. Sauermilch, of Pennsylvania, is an applicant for a cadetship at West Point. It is melancholy to reflect that though he should develope the military genius of a Hannibal, he can never represent the cream of the army.

School Inspector, to urchin—"Now Johnny, how many can you count?" Johnny—"One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten." Inspector—"Good, Johnny; go on." Johnny, after a moment's thought—"Jack, queen, king, ace."

A lady sends us some lines commencing:

"A bird is singing in my heart,"

And asks that they be published. If she takes our advice she will ring that bird's neck, cook it and serve it up on toast for some sick friend.

Several passengers on the lower Mississippi were attracted by the alligators basking in the sunshine. "Are they amphibious, Captain?" asked a looker on. "Amphibious, thunder!" answered the enthusiastic officer, "they'll eat a hog a minute."

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* notes the fact that a Mrs. Sine, of New Jersey, is living with her fourth husband, and says that "the other three must have gone off on a tangent." That may account for the first and third, but not for the secant.

A Boston dramatic critic says of a gifted actress: She wore a handsome dress, and thereby hung a trail. Her subtile grace, flexible as the sinuosities of a morning's mist, and yet thoroughly proportioned to the curves of the character, were most especially noticeable.

A young man in New York recently picked up an envelope containing $70,000 worth of bonds, which he returned to their owners, a firm of bankers. The latter had just had their circulars printed, offering $1,000 reward for the missing bonds, but promptly cut down the reward to $100.

Among the peasantry in Russia the bride always presents a whip to the bridegroom. It is hung at the foot of the bed, and not unfrequently used. Unfortunately, in the case of small men with big wives, the wrong person sometimes applies the whip. There is no custom in the world, young men, which can be a comfort to all of you.

An Irish soldier, pretending to dumbness, and the surgeon of the regiment, after several attempts to restore him, declaring him incurable, was discharged. He, in a short time afterward, enlisted in another corps, and, being recognized by his old comrade, and questioned how he learned to speak, "By Patrick," replied Paddy, "ten guineas would make any man spake."

A Buckeye journalist, dissatisfied with the present stock of words in the English dictionary, has taken occasion to add another to our already copious language. "Pressgrams" is what he calls his thefts from other papers. The derivation of the monstrosity is unmistakable, but whether it has enough in it to commend it to general use remains to be seen.

It is old, but good. In early days, say 1850, Lieutenant Derby, United States army, familiarly known as "Phœnix," took passage for San Diego. Derby, advancing to Captain Bob Haley, asked the price of passage, to which the answer came "Sixty-five dollars." Derby—Captain Haley, what's the freight on lumber? (which was worth $100 per thousand feet.) Captain—Fifty dollars per thousand. Derby (who was on deck and a small man)—Well, Captain, as the freight on lumber is less than passenger rate, measure me, for I'm aboard.

Since the tornado, Detroit women make a bee-line for home the moment the sun goes behind a cloud.

The Tariff System.

From the S. F. Examiner.

The topic of the tariff is thought by those who do not concern themselves with it to possess no interest to be dull and dreary, in the details of its discussion, and difficult of comprehension by the common mind, whereas, in truth and in fact, it is an interesting and instructive subject for consideration, and by no means necessarily abstruse. What is a tariff? Properly speaking, it is a schedule of rates, fixed by law, imposed upon certain articles imported into the country from a foreign dominion. The term "tariff" had its origin in this wise: There is a town in Spain, situated in the narrowest parts of the Straits of Gibraltar, on the southermost point of the kingdom, which is named Tarifa, in honor of a Berber chief, who landed there from Africa on a reconnoisance before the conquest of Spain, by the Mahometan Moors in the 8th century. The Moors occupied part of Spain until the year of the discovery of America, in 1492, and it was in the joy of her heart at the fortunate conquest to Granada, their last stronghold, that Queen Isabella pledged her jewels to aid the enterprise of Columbus. The Moors built a castle at Tarifa which commanded the strait, and during their domination in Spain compelled all vessels passing through the strait to stop and pay duties to them at such rates as they dictated; and from this custom, thus and then originating, the word "tariff" passed into the English and continental languages. It has not, as may be seen a very honorable derivation, for these "duties" were nothing but blackmail levied on commerce. They were the equivalent for no service rendered; they conferred no benefits on any body save the robber-recipients of the money; they were demanded and paid under compulsion; and they appropriated just so much, without return, from the profits of the voyages of the vessels which passed inward and outward through the Straits. Though in its inception the tariff had a low and piratical origin, the experience of nations has demonstrated the necessity of levying an external tax for the purpose of revenue and incidentally, during the infantile stage of manufacturing industry in certain countries, of affording a just measure of encouragement to the growth of developed industries. There are two kinds of tariff—revenue and protective—the one is for the purpose of supplying the money or revenues necessary for the maintenance of government; the other is imposed with the view of restricting the importation of foreign goods, in order to foster the production of similar articles at home. Any tariff, unless it be professedly prohibitory, must be a source of revenue. Still, in a so-called protective tariff, the direct purpose is not revenue, but partial prohibition. In their operation, the two kinds of tariff are wholly antagonistic. A duty imposed for the sole purpose of protection, in order to be effective, necessarily diminishes the importation of the articles upon which it is placed, thereby diminishing the revenue derivable from them. A tariff for revenue seeks, on the contrary, as its primary purpose, to increase importations and consequently augment the public revenue, its legitimate end, for it is obvious that the greater the quantity of importations the larger the addition to the receipt of customs. The tariff under which we are now suffering is a protective tariff, constructed with an eye single to the protection of certain native industries by impairing and prohibiting competition from a foreign field in the same branches. Probably there is nothing new in these remarks to our readers; but it is not easy to invent ideas on this subject. It is only by dwelling with more or less frequency, at judicious intervals, upon the topic of the tariff that we can hope finally to reach the reason and impel the popular mind to action in the direction of reform.

We have said that the tariff, as at present established, is in the interest of certain domestic manufactures and its benefits confined to a certain small section of our country. The leading interests protected by it have always been the iron-mongers of Pennsylvania and the cotton manufacturers of the New England States. Every high tariff that we have had has been dictated and made by those States, for the fostering of their own and exclusive industrial aggrandizement. They have had the protection for years of one hundred per cent. upon their capital; and who are they and what are the interests which have been compelled to pay tribute in order that this protection might be secured? They are the farmers in the West, extending even here to California, who are the greatest consumers of the protected fabrics. This protection of Eastern industries has cost our agriculturists hundreds of millions of dollars. We are glad to observe that our people, particularly the farmers, are beginning to understand this question, which is really as simple as the alphabet. There is hardly a young farmer, who has cast his first ballot who is not opposed to the whole protective tariff policy, and who is not in favor of as close an approximation to free-trade as the state of our revenues will permit. The Democrats are a unit against it, and its friends are to be found entirely in the ranks of the Radical party whose very life-blood is drawn from the veins of Monopoly and Proscription. When the iniquitous system of robbing one section of the country for the benefit of another was first devised it was claimed that it was only a temporary expedient; that our manufactures would become self-supporting, and the tariff reduced to revenue limits. Half a century has passed and, under a Radical Administration, we have the highest tariff that has ever oppressed us. Still the same cry is heard in the land, that our manufacturers would be ruined, if the exorbitant duties now prevailing were lightened. So it would be at the end of another century. Avarice grows by what it feeds upon, and the demands of associated wealth in corporate hands are insatiable. It is said that if the tariff were repealed or radically modified the farmer would be injured, because those who are engaged, in the manufacture of iron, cotton, and the implements of industry would all be driven to the farm and the field. The statement is fallacious. If we had free trade the most of our manufacturers would still make a fair profit; and the commerce of the country would give employment to hundreds of thousands of men, who cannot now obtain it on account of the fact that the oppressive duties imposed by the tariff have made the construction of ships impossible on equal terms with foreign naval constructors, and is rapidly excluding from the ocean the standard sheet of the Union. And again, if we had cheap iron, the country would be developed in every direction by railroads, inducing an increase of population, and creating and strengthening a home market. Ninety-nine hundredths of the people would be benefited by the substitution of a free trade or revenue tariff for the present odious and onerous system. Shall the ninety-and-nine be sacrificed that the one may revel and rot in luxury and indolence?

More Radical Frauds.

Prof. Marsh, of Yale College, has addressed a letter to President Grant embodying his views on Indian affairs, in which he presents certain Radical officials in a very unfavorable light. He submits his statement upon the subject to Grant, in person, declining to give them to the Interior department alone for the following cogent reasons:

First, I have no confidence whatever in the sincerity of the Secretary of the Interior, or the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, when they publicly announce their wish and determination to correct abuses in Indian management, because I have reason to know that they have long been aware of these abuses and have made no sincere effort to reform them.

Second, In all my intercourse with these two officials, their object has manifestly been to find out not so much what the frauds really were, as the extent of my information concerning them, so as to prevent by every means in their power all publicity or exposure of them.

Third, Evidence now in my possession reflects unfavorably on both Secretary Delano and Commissioner Smith. For these reasons I have thought it best to lay before you, to whom in accordance with my promise to Red Cloud I make the first communication, the accompanying statement in detail, in full confidence that the evidence presented will meet the consideration it demands.

In the statements which accompany the letter to Grant, Professor Marsh sets forth the results of his investigations into the affairs of the Red Cloud agency, the largest and most important in the West. These results clearly indicate both mismanagement and fraud, especially in the following particulars:

First, The agent, J. J. Saville, is wholly unfitted for his position, and guilty of gross frauds upon the Indians in his charge.

Second, The number of Indians at this agency has been systematically overstated, for purposes which can only result in fraud.

Third, The last issue of annuity goods which I witnessed was a suspicious transaction, and in part at least fraudulent.

Fourth, The beef-cattle given to the Indians have been very inferior, owing to systematic frauds practised by the agents and beef contractors.

Fifth, The pork issued to the Indians during my visit was not suitable for human fare.

Sixth, The flour was very inferior, and evidence of fraud in this article is conclusive.

Seventh, The tobacco I observed was rotten and of little or no use to the Indians.

Eighth, In consequence of fraud and mismanagement, the Indians suffered greatly the past winter for want of food and clothing.

Ninth, The contract for freight from Cheyenne to Red Cloud agency was fraudulent, as the true distance is 145 miles, while the contractor was paid for 212 miles.

I would especially call attention to the evidence of fraud in beef-cattle, as presented in the accompanying statement. This subject I investigated with great care, as beef is the principal article of food of the Sioux Indians, and the frauds I observed caused great suffering among them, as well as great pecuniary loss to the Government.

The Detroit *Free Press* is a wicked paper. It says: The philanthropists subscribe liberally to the fund for a ten-acre idiotic asylum in California. The solicitor goes up to a philanthropist and says, "How do you do, my good man?" Then he reads the California Independent platform to him, and the philanthropist with an "Ah! I see, I see," cheerfully puts down $500.

The Vassar College girls got away with 138 quarts of strawberries at supper time, to say nothing of the cold ham left over for dinner. And then they got out and jumped eight-foot ditches.

Reform Failures.

The extravagance and corruption pravalent in the Government has been fostered and encoured by the Radical leaders and managers. Some of the most astounding exposures are made occasionally, and then we have profuse promises of reform. The cry goes forth—"Keep us in power and we won't do so any more." But none of these forced promises are fulfilled. The number of office-holders are not diminished. The people still support eighty thousand of these creatures on big salaries, Grant heading the list with fifty thousand a year, double the sum paid to Washington or Jefferson or Lincoln.

A few weeks ago there was a movement in favor of breaking up the "whisky ring." But it was only a spasm. Too many men of prominence were connected with the frauds, and hence the order to "halt" was sent forth from the President himself. We hear no more of Whisky Reform. The "ring" goes on as prosperous as ever, and honest manufacturers continue to be swindled and cheated, and the public revenues defrauded.

Great cheating was discovered in the post-office department; "straw-bidding," for mail contracts, was the order of the day, and it was found that the Government was losing in this manner millions of dollars annually. Another spasmodic movement was made to stop this business, and to punish some of the swindlers. But the whole thing has ended in smoke. The New York *Times* deplores the corruption in the post-office department and shows how the Government is defrauded by contractors as follows:

"The other day, says the editor, we were told that the new device for certified checks instead of bonds, adopted by the Government as securities against what is known as straw-bids, had proved a failure. The lowest bidder deposits his certified check without hesitation, but after commencing the service he has been allowed to withdraw it, and frequently does so, and then fails to go on with his contract. The department is then left in just the predicament it used to be in when it took worthless bonds. The mail must be carried, and the Postmaster-General must contract with somebody. This is just what the old contractor has been arranging for, and he then gets his own terms. And in this way, often in spite of the utmost vigilance of the department, year after year millions of dollars go into the pockets of contractors that ought to remain in the treasury. If it were possible to get the mail service done for what it is really worth, it is very probable that the post-office department would be self-supporting instead of as now, taking from the treasury many millions more than it returns to it."

There has been another spasmodic effort to reform the custom-house abuses at New York, remarks the Albany *Argus*. Goods to the amount of millions upon millions of dollars have been smuggled through by officials of prominence. By this sort of crime the tax-payers are not only defrauded, but the business of the country is deranged. Scoundrels and perjurers can afford to undersell honest merchants who pay the duties required by laws of Congress.

And so we go from bad to worse. The Radical party has made all sorts of pledges with regard to the currency and specie payments, none of which have been redeemed.

Can the people continue to trust a party with such a corrupt record?

THE CALIFORNIA WHEAT FLEET.—During the harvest year of 1874-5, ending July 1st, 265 cargoes of grain were sent out from the State. Of these 116 were loaded at San Francisco, 82 at Oakland, 62 at South Vallejo, and 4 at as many other places. The cargoes aggregated 8,711,281 centals of wheat, valued at $13,847,001. Included in the above, reduced to wheat bulk and value, were 186,555 barrels of flour. Of the vessels carrying away these breadstuffs, 179 were British, 62 American, 12 French, 8 German, 1 Austrian, 1 Norwegian and 2 Peruvian.

THE COMING HARVEST.—The Chicago *Times* publishes reports from over nine hundred counties all over the country, showing the progress of the harvest and the condition of the growing grain. The reports show that the prospects are unusually good in all parts of the country, and that there will be a full crop of the principal grain in all sections and a very large yield in many. The report embraces the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains, only excluding the States or Texas, Florida and North and South Carolina.

POLITICALLY DEAD.—The New York *Graphic* is of the opinion that but for that unfortunate Credit Mobilier affair which exploded a couple of years ago, doing such fatal damage to political reputations, Mr. Schuyler Colfax would head the Presidential list, and undoubtedly be the coming man; but he is now as politically dead as any of the fossils of Hall's geological collection.

Very stern parent, indeed—"Come here, sir! What is this complaint the school-master has against you?" Much injured youth—"It's just nothing at all. You see Jemmy Hughes bent a pin, and I only just left it on the teacher's chair for him to look at, and he came in without his specks on, and sat right down on the pin, and now he wants to blame me for it."

The exercise that young ladies are most partial to—taking the heir.

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