L P Fisher

Oregon City Enterprise.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

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—FOR THE—
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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE, No. 3, I. I.

O. F., meets every Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

By order of N. G.

REBECCA DEGREE LODGE,

No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday evenings of each month, at 7½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

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 20th of September to the 20th of March; and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.

By order of W. M.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT, No. 4,

I. O. O. F., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tuesday of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.

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Physician and Surgeon.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:
On Fourth Street, at foot of Cliff Stairway.
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Physician and Druggist.
Prescriptions carefully filled at short notice. ja7-tf

PAUL BOYCE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
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Chronic Diseases and Diseases of Women and Children a specialty.
Office hours day and night; always ready when duty calls. Aug. 25, '76-tf

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Highest cash price paid for County orders.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City. 5apr1872-tf

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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Nov. 1, 1875-tf

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Established since '49,
One door North of Pope's Hall,
MAIN ST., OREGON, CITY OREGON.
An assortment of watches, 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.
Cash paid for County Orders.

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PICTURE FRAMES, MOULDINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
FRAMES MADE TO ORDER.
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
At the Post Office, Main Street, east side. novl-'75-tf

IMPERIAL MILLS.
LaRocque, Savier & Co.,
OREGON CITY.
Keep constantly on hand for sale Flour, Middlings, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties purchasing feed must furnish the sack.

J. H. SHEPARD,
Boot and Shoe Store,
One door north of Ackerman Bros.
Boots and Shoes made and repaired as cheap as the cheapest.
Nov. 1, 1875-tf

MILLER, CHURCH & CO.
PAY THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
WHEAT,
At all times, at the
OREGON CITY MILLS.
And have on hand FEED and FLOUR to sell, at market rates. Parties desiring Feed must furnish sacks. nov12-tf

TO FRUIT-GROWERS.
THE ALDEN FRUIT PRESERVING Company of Oregon City will pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
For PLUMS, PEARS and APPLES.
Mr. Thos. Charman is authorized to purchase for the Company.
L. D. C. LATOURETTE, Pres't.
THOS. CHARMAN, Sec'y.
Oregon City, July 28, 1875-tf

OREGON CITY BREWERY.
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.
A good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Do Your Best.

The heart and mind of man and man
Must differ, it is true,
And so the deed our neighbor does
Perchance we ne'er could do;
And thus, in climbing fortune's hight
To reach the fame in store,
If people only do their best,
The world will ask no more.

Does then the little humming bird
Its tender song forsake,
Because the nightingale's sweet voice
May softer music make?
Or does the tiny, twinkling star,
Which lends to earth its light,
Repine because some kindred orb
May chance to burn more bright?

And so thro' life we find that some
Are clad in praise and fame,
While others meekly plod along,
With naught to gild their name.
But when each life is recon'd up,
It's doings counted o'er,
If we can say, "I did my best,"
Our God will ask no more.

"The One Talent."

In a napkin smooth and white,
Hidden from all mortal sight,
My one talent lies to-night.

Mine to hoard, or mine to use,
Mine to keep, or mine to lose;
May I not do what I choose?

Ah! the gift was only lent,
With the Giver's known intent
That it should be wisely spent.

And I know he will demand
Every farthing at my hand,
When I in His presence stand.

What will be my grief and shame
When I hear my humble name
And cannot repay his claim!

Some will double what they hold;
Others add to it tenfold,
And pay back in shining gold.

Lord, O teach me what to do!
Make me faithful, make me true,
And the sacred trust renew.

Help me, ere too late it be,
Something now to do for Thee—
Thou who hast done all for me!

—*Observer.*

How Thomas Jefferson was Elected the First Time.

The circumstances of doubt and dispute which overshadowed the fourth Presidential election in 1800 possess a decided interest pertinent to the present time. At that election where the struggle lay between John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, the voting was so close that it was not known who would be President for nearly three months, or from the 1st of December, 1800, to the 17th of February, 1801.

At that time there was no provision, as at present, for the choosing of Electors of President by popular ballot and by general ticket throughout the States. On the contrary, there were three different modes of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President in practice: First, a choice by the Legislature; second, an election by the people by general ticket; and, third, an election by the people voting in Congressional Districts. The third method was first adopted and then abandoned by Massachusetts and Virginia, as the district system was found to be open to the objection of dividing the strength of the State, and neutralizing its vote by a possible equal division between the candidates of opposing politics. In Maryland, where the district system still remained in force, the popular vote by districts had resulted in choosing four Federalists and four Republicans, and the same was the case in Vermont, whose two votes in the Electoral College were equally divided between Adams and Jefferson. The Republicans carried their Electoral ticket, by Legislative or popular vote, in New York, Pennsylvania, and in all the States south of the Potomac. The Federalists carried for Adams four of the New England States, Vermont being divided. It now began to appear that the result would hinge upon the vote of South Carolina, where the choice of Electors was by the Legislature. Many of the members of that body being of doubtful politics the result was extremely uncertain; and the vote of South Carolina was canvassed with as eager interest by both parties as it has been during the past week. An attempt was made in that State to get up a trade or a compromise by which the Republicans offered to support the Federalist Pinckney for the second office provided their candidate, Jefferson, should be voted for by the Federalists for the first. After consultation, the Federalists rejected this compromise, and resolved to stand by their own ticket. This left them, however, in a hopeless minority, and the Republicans in the Legislature chose their own Electors from South Carolina without difficulty. This, as was quickly known, gave a majority to Jefferson of eight electoral votes; provided all elected as Federalists or Republicans adhered strictly to their party affiliations. This, however, was far from certain; for the original intention of the framers of the Constitution, that the Electors should themselves have entire liberty of choice, was still of some weight in the public mind, though weakened by the strong current of party feeling which had run high in the preceding years. If half a dozen Electors should exercise their independent liberty of choice they might make an entirely new deal as to the offices. A combination between the Federalists and a part of the Republicans might make Pinckney or Burr President, with Jefferson as Vice-President, or, as was actually canvassed, Pinckney and Burr might be dropped entirely, and the names of Jefferson and Adams substituted, reversing, however, the positions they respectively held at the moment, of President and Vice-President.

During the summer preceding this election the seat of Government had been removed from Philadelphia to Washington; and in this isolated and straggling village in the wilderness (then containing less than five hundred inhabitants) the great question of a disputed Presidential election was to be finally settled. Congress met in Washington for the first time on the 17th of November, 1800, nearly two weeks before the result of the election in the South Carolina Legislature had been reached. It soon after became known that there was a tie in the Electoral vote, Jefferson and Burr each having received 63 Electoral votes to Adam's 65 and Pinckney's 64.

The disappointed Federalists, some of whose leaders cherished a virulent hatred for Mr. Jefferson, conceived the idea of making a combination to give the Presidency to Burr, although he was the Republican candidate for Vice-President. Burr was from the North, and could, it was thought, be won over by ties of gratitude, while Jefferson was from the South, and most unpopular in the New England States, where Federalism had its strongholds. Burr, however, notwithstanding his acts of perfidy and ambition in later years, does not appear to have gone into this scheme at the time. Even before the tie in the Presidential election was clearly known, Burr wrote a letter declining to enter into any competition with Jefferson for the first office. Alexander Hamilton, the great Federalist of New York, was himself emphatic in condemning any arrangement which should prefer Burr above Jefferson. Much as he disliked the latter, he disliked Burr more. Hamilton wrote to Oliver Walcott:

"I trust New England will not so far lose its head as to fall into the snare. There is no doubt that, upon every prudent and virtuous calculation, Jefferson is to be preferred. He is by far not so dangerous a man, and he has pretentions to character. Burr is bankrupt beyond redemption, except by the plunder of his country. If he can he will certainly disturb our institutions to secure himself permanent power, and with it wealth."

In spite of these protests, however, a caucus of Federalist Congressmen determined to attempt the election of Burr. Some of them hated Mr. Jefferson to such a degree as to advocate his defeat in the pending election in the House, where the Federalists clearly had it in their power to prevent an election. They were ready to do this even if the offices of President and Vice-President should be vacated before reaching an election. The number of Federalists, however, who were ready for anarchy, were small, and Bayard, of Delaware, together with the Maryland Federalists, who could at any time settle the contest by throwing their votes for Jefferson, came to a mutual understanding that the attempt to exclude him from the Presidential chair should not be carried beyond a certain point.

Before proceeding to count the Electoral votes in joint convention, the House had passed resolutions—first, that the House would proceed to ballot for President immediately after the counting of the vote; second, that the doors of the House should be closed during the balloting, except to the Senate and the President of the United States, for whom seats were provided; third, that after commencing the balloting for President, the House should not adjourn until a choice was made; and, fourth, that all questions which arose after the balloting commenced should be decided by the States without debate.

On the second Wednesday of February (1801) the momentous issue was to be decided. The whole country was on the tip-toe of expectation. The party journals were full of paragraphs and communications testifying to the public anxiety, and dealing in dire predictions as to the result.

* * * * * *

Meanwhile the balloting went on, lasting from the 11th to the 17th of February, the House having got rid of its rule prohibiting adjournments by taking renewed recesses when the members were wearied out. Two or three members who were ill, were brought to the House on their beds. During the protracted ballotings, the public mind was greatly agitated. It was declared that offers on both sides had been made to the doubtful members. Jefferson wrote to Monroe that the Federalists were only prevented from passing a law to vest the Executive authority (in default of any election of President) in the Chief Justice, by threats on the Republican side that certain States would then rise in arms and call a convention to frame a new Constitution. On the 12th of February a Washington correspondent wrote to the *Aurora*:

"We have had nineteen ballots, and the result is still eight States for Jefferson, six for Burr, and two divided, namely, Maryland and Vermont. We are determined neither to adjourn nor yield until the 4th of March, unless a choice should sooner be made. Our session is declared permanent, and our proceedings are in conclave. The Federalists voted closed doors, in order that they might screen themselves from the public eye."

Another letter to the Baltimore *American* has the following:

"The proceedings of Congress these three days have exhibited the mysterious character of a Pontifical conclave, rather than the open and dignified features of the Legislature of a free and independent people. Contrary to all former usage, the votes of the several States were counted with closed doors. I most seriously believe that it is meant by the Federalists to dissolve the Government, and to excite Republicans to violence. Let not our friends by any act whatever countenance any turbulence. The resources of the people will triumph, and the authors of this agitation will be consigned to an infamy which will haunt them to the grave."

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Gazette* wrote on the third day:

"Balloting has been again postponed one hour. When the hour expires and the members are called to proceed to it again it is ludicrous to see some of them running with anxiety from the committee rooms with their night caps on."

A report having been spread at Washington that the Philadelphia Republicans had risen and seized on the public arms, the *Aurora*, a Republican organ, declared:

"No! Republicans will be the last to have recourse to arms, but should the day arrive which Jonathan Dayton prophesied, that the Constitution of the United States would be burnt at the point of the bayonet, we trust that every Republican would be emulous of dying in the last ditch."

At Washington, a caucus of Federal members was called by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, who was one of the most influential spirits in that party, on the 16th of February. After a free conference, it was finally determined, though with great reluctance on the part of some malcontents, that Burr had no fair chance of election, and that Jefferson must be chosen. The result, however, was not reached until Jefferson himself had been sounded as to his intentions in the event of his election. Mr. Bayard told the caucus that Mr. Smith, of Maryland, who was intimate with Jefferson, living in the same lodgings, and a member of the House, gave assurance that no serious change of policy would be attempted in the event of Republican success. As to the offices, meritorious incumbents who were in subordinate places would not be removed merely on account of their political opinions. This, however, was strenuously denied by the Jefferson party, who declared that no pledges were ever given by their chief.

The next day after this caucus (Feb. 17th) the thirty-fifth ballot was taken, and resulted precisely like the preceding ones. After an hour's recess the thirty-sixth ballot was taken, when it turned out that the Federalist member from Vermont was absent on the roll-call, while the Maryland Federalists voted blank. This gave two more States to Jefferson, the votes standing ten States for Mr. Jefferson, namely: Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Tennessee; four States for Mr. Burr, namely: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; two States voted in blank, namely, Delaware and South Carolina. The Speaker immediately declared Thomas Jefferson duly elected President in pursuance of the Constitution and Congress and the whole country breathed more freely, relieved at length from their long and harrowing suspense.

Capturing a Polar Bear.

The skin of an immense polar bear was received by a gentleman in New London per barque *Nile*, from a friend on the barque *Isabella*, at Cumberland Inlet, with the following account of its exciting capture: "A party of men from the *Isabella*, including a number of Esquimaux and myself, were walking on the ice a short distance from the ship, when, rounding a hummock, we unexpectedly discovered a short distance from us a large bear, quietly feeding. We would have returned to the ship without disturbing it, as we were armed with only one rifle and a few spears carried by the natives, had not one of the several dogs that were with us announced our presence with a loud bark. The bear, as soon as it saw the intruders, began to advance slowly toward us, but was met by the dogs, who attacked the animal vigorously, but with little effect. He shook them off, and after injuring three of them so badly that they had to be killed, he continued to advance. We discharged the rifle and then fled to the ship, where we armed ourselves and came out to look for his lordship, who had disappeared behind one of the numerous hummocks by which we were surrounded. We had searched for some time, when, as one of the Esquimaux passed the corner of the hummock he came face to face with the infuriated animal. He gave a fearful cry just as the brute struck him with one of its immense paws. The rest of us heard the cry and rapidly surrounded the brute, which stood perfectly still over the body of the Esquimaux. We fired sixteen shots, twelve of which entered its body, before it received its death wound. The native was insensible when we picked him up and badly torn about the shoulder by the bear's claws, but was not seriously hurt. We took the body of the bear on a sledge to the ship; it weighed 1,575 pounds and was ten feet one inch from nose to tail, and eight feet four inches around the thickest part of the body."—*Norwich Bulletin.*

Did Not Understand.

A very amusing incident occurred on a Fort Wayne railroad train. Just before one of the accommodations pulled out from the station a well-dressed, respectable looking individual, slightly the worse for a little "tam," entered one of the cars and approached a lady who was occupying a part of a seat, and said:

"Madam, is thi (hic) is seat taken?"

The lady very pleasantly answered, "No sir."

"Madam, may I si (hic) it down?"

"Yes, sir, you may."

The boozy individual took a seat and in a few moments the train started. He sat seemingly contented and happy for a few minutes. All at once he threw his arms about his fellow-traveller and kissed her vehemently several times.

Several passengers in the crowded car at this became greatly incensed. The fellow kept up his loving method of procedure and the lady appeared to be resisting him as best as she could. Finally a number of the most determined of the passengers made a simultaneous bounce for the boozy man. One individual raised a window, and it looked as though the fellow was going to hunt *terra firma*, when he suddenly seemed to take in the situation.

"What does yi (hic) you fellows want?"

The only answer was a more determined effort to lift the speaker from his place. Then the other occupant of the seat turned and took part in the conversation.

"Gentlemen," said she, "this is my husband."

"O—"

The man and his wife had entered the car before any of the other passengers and he had gone out for refreshments. When he returned, feeling very humorous, he addressed his partner in such a tone that everybody could hear him, as though she was a stranger, and that is what fooled them.

Children's Food.

Milk, which has been already prescribed as a chief constituent of all forms of diet from earliest infancy, is, scientifically speaking, animal food; but I now use these words in their popular sense, as including the flesh of animals with its juices. Medical writers have, perhaps, differed more on the question of the right time for commencing the use of animal food than any other point with regard to the management of children. While one recommends that meat should be withheld from children until seven or eight years old, another allows meat, gravy and broth to be given as soon as any teeth have appeared. The variety of constitutions demands that all strict rules should be sometimes modified. There can be no doubt that children will often thrive well on farinaceous diet, with milk, for a longer period than is commonly supposed; but when several teeth, including some of the grinders, have appeared in both jaws, nature indicates that the time of feeding by suction is past, and that meat is now to be given with discretion. The system is now less sensitive, or less easily disturbed by moderate changes of diet, and, therefore, we are less exclusive in dietary rules, for the age under notice, and would allow more latitude to the judgment of parents and others who have to cater for children. We would, however, caution them against an excessive use of meat, and especially against giving highly-seasoned animal food to children. Even now when several of the grinding teeth have appeared, and indeed for the first three or four years, meat should not be regarded as the chief or indispensable article of diet, but rather as an addition, an assistance and a stimulus. Light puddings, (especially such as are made partly of milk) should now be given as the first course of a dinner for children, and should be followed by a little gravy, with a little mashed, mealy potatoes. Broth or soup—the latter neither too concentrated nor highly seasoned—may now be given with some farinaceous food added, such as toast, rice, macaroni. Meat, either beef or mutton, but the latter more frequently—may be next given, either roasted or boiled and finely minced. Sameness in cookery should be avoided. When meat is boiled, the liquor, which contains valuable salts, should be preserved for broth. An egg, lightly boiled, may sometimes take the place of meat. Savory, or highly seasoned meats—such as potted meats, sausages, and stews made hot with spices—should not be given to children. Such a diet would vitiate the taste, diminish the appetite, and teach a child to refuse plain and wholesome food. While a child should not be compelled to eat what does not agree with its digestive power, he should be early taught to take what is placed before him. Meat should be well cooked, so as to be thoroughly done, and yet to retain the nutritious juices. Excessively fat meat is generally disliked by children, and should not be forced upon them. On the other hand, the rejection of all fat is nothing more than a habit, which had its origin in whim or fancy, and has been confirmed by yielding to it. This should be corrected, and a moderate share of the fat of meat be taken. Of course it will be less required if new milk and butter are freely used in the dietary, for these will supply fat. Other useful articles to supply this constituent of food are, dripping spread on toasted bread, and finely minced suet in making light puddings. Children who dislike the fat of beef or mutton will often eat bacon, which may therefore be occasionally given with some advantage. In cases where the aversion to the fat of meat is obstinate, while milk is readily taken, finely minced suet, boiled in milk, may be recommended.

WHAT A PLANT DID.—A little plant was given to a sick girl. In trying to take care of it the family made changes in their way of living. First they cleaned the window that more light might come in to its leaves; then when not too cold they would open the windows so that fresh air might help the plant to grow.

Next, the clean window made the rest of the room look so untidy that they used to wash the floor and walls, and arrange the furniture more neatly. This led the father of the family to mend a broken chair or two, which kept him home several evenings.

After the work was done he stayed home instead of spending his leisure at a tavern, and the money thus saved went to buy comforts for them all. And then, as the home grew attractive, the whole family loved it and each other better than ever before, and grew healthier and happier with their flowers.

Thus the little plant brought a real as well as a physical blessing.

OATMEAL MUSH ROLLS.—Take cold oatmeal mush, and work in lightly barely enough wheatmeal to make it into rolls. Too much kneading spoils it. Roll out with the hands on the moulding-board into a long roll, like a wooden rolling-pin, and about one inch and a half in diameter; cut off pieces two inches long, and bake on a grate in a quick oven twenty or twenty-five minutes. These can be made very light, dry, and tender. They are also very sweet, and are great favorites with those whose teeth have not been brought up on Graham flour and oatmeal. Serve warm or cold.

ECONOMICAL WHITE SOUP.—Take one pound of loin of veal, cut in small pieces, put it on to stew with a quarter of a pound of rice and a small quantity of onion in two quarts of new milk, till the rice is perfectly soft, adding a little white pepper and salt to taste; then press it through a sieve to the thickness of rich cream. The soup must be warmed again after straining, but not boiled, as that would curdle it. If more flavor is liked, a little cut celery and a very small bit of lemon-peel, with a blade of mace, may be added.

TO COLOR YELLOW.—For two pounds of cloth take one ounce bichromate of potash, one ounce sugar of lead, dip the cloth in the solution of lead first, then in potash dissolved in about one pint of boiling water.

The Financial Prospect.

This text teaches us not only to look at signs but to draw conclusions from them, and it appears to us that the signs of the times indicate that the resumption of specie payments is near. The signs to which we allude are:

1. The importation of gold from Europe, by our Government and bankers. America is a gold producing country just as much as a wheat or cotton producing country, and when not only all its own large gold product is kept at home, but actually supplemented with more from abroad gold must soon become sufficiently abundant to bring down the premium to par.

2. The second reason is greatly diminished imports.

3. The enormous yield of our silver mines is now being largely exported to China, going far to pay for our teas, without having to send gold or other commodities to Europe to draw against for our Chinese supplies.

4. Our excellent wheat crop is in demand in Europe and will consequently increase the balance of trade in our favor and bring more and more gold.

5. And perhaps chiefly our 4½ per cent. loan, principal and interest payable in gold, is likely to be nearly all taken in Europe, not only paying off the six per cents. held there, but bringing gold from Europe to pay the six per cents. held there.

All these causes, and they are very potent ones, are operating at present along with the usual export of cotton, petroleum and provisions, and the unusual increase of butter and cheese exports, to bring bills of exchange below par, and to reduce the premium on gold to nothing.

These reasons look to be as plain indications of a speedy return to specie payments, unless they be counteracted by adverse legislation, as the putting forth of leaves is of the approach of summer; and such a way of bringing about specie payments would be the best of all, for it would involve no wrangling over legislation, and it would occur in the midst of general prosperity, abundance of money, and low rates of interest.—*N. Y. Witness.*

Thrice Married and Thrice Divorced.

GALESBURG, ILL., Oct. 22.—A remarkable case, in which the same parties have been three times married and three times divorced, occupied the Court on yesterday. The complainant, Helen M. Baker, is twenty-eight years of age, fine-looking, and the daughter of the late Dr. Spaulding. The defendant, Marion Teralbia Baker, is thirty-two, and connected with the best families in this city. The young couple were first married in Knoxville, Ill., November 15, 1865, and supported on both sides by wealthy and influential friends, their prospect of happiness made them the envy of all. However, in April, in 1866, only six months after marriage, Helen filed a bill against Teralbia, asking for divorce on the grounds of extreme cruelty. Divorce was granted the June following, and Helen rejoiced in her maiden name for a few months only, when on January 1st, 1867, she and Teralbia met by chance in Chicago, repented with tears and were married the second time and took up their residence in Galesburg. A daughter was born in March, 1868. On the 21 day of December, 1872, Mrs. Baker again filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion, asking for the custody of her child. The decree was granted in February, 1873, according to the prayer of the bill. On the 3d day of December following the same parties were again married, as the complainant states, she hoping to spend the remainder of her days with the defendant. The couple received congratulations and presents from friends, who trusted they would be able to keep all their good intentions. August 4, 1876, Mrs. Baker again, for a third time, filed a bill for divorce on grounds of desertion and cruelty. The decree was granted yesterday, and the custody of the daughter, some seven years old, was given to the mother.—*Chicago Times.*

A PATHETIC INCIDENT.—A touching incident happened at the cemetery in this city, recently. A gentleman was walking along the avenue, when he was approached by two little girls with bunches of violets in their hands, who said, "Please, sir, will you show us Mr. Alfred W. Johnson's grave?" While aiding their search, he asked why they desired to find that particular place. "Last winter," was the reply, "when it was cold and we were very poor, we had a barrel of flour sent to us from money that he had left when he died. I don't know what we should have done without it, and we want to put these flowers on his grave." And with grateful tears they laid on the mound their offering of simple wayside flowers. It was the dying thought of a kind-hearted man, this legacy to those in want; but how it will spring up along the future years in blossoms sweeter than those in kingly garden—flowers that will cause the giver's memory to "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." And what a beautiful thought that the kindly, compassionate heart of one gone before can so reach out from its grave to relieve the sufferings of the living. Such a monument is better and more enduring than marble.—*Belfast Journal.*

SOME savant has made out the following physiological horoscope for the benefit of mankind in general: About the age of thirty-six the lean man usually becomes fatter and the fat man leaner. Between the years of forty-three and fifty his appetite fails, his complexion fades, and his tongue is apt to be furred upon the least exertion of body or mind. At this period his muscles become flabby, his joints weak, his spirits droop, and his sleep is imperfect and unrefreshing. After suffering under these complaints, a year, or perhaps two, he starts afresh, with renewed vigor, and goes on to sixty-two, when a similar change takes place, but with aggravated symptoms. When these periods have been successively passed, the gravity of incumbent years is more strongly marked, and he begins to boast of his age.

DISRAELI has $25,000 a year, and he lives like a hermit.

The Landlord's Christmas.

BY NED BUNTLINE.

He was an old man. His hair and beard were as white as the snow which fell fast upon his shoulders on that evening before Christmas, in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, as he walked slowly past a long row of tenement houses, all his own, in the great Empire City of the Empire State.

The old man paused, for he saw two young sewing girls meet in front of one of the houses—pale, fair young girls, but all too thinly clad for such weather.

"Eat dinner with me to-morrow, Addie," said one, a slender girl, with a pinched face. "I've saved up enough money to have a real meat dinner, and a pie with it, too. Do come."

"Oh, how I would like to, Annie, but I can't!" said the other. "Mother is so sick, and our rent must be made up by Monday, and I must work hard to do it. No Christmas for *me*, Annie."

The old man heard the grief-born sigh which came with the words, and he passed on with his head bowed thoughtfully down.

"Poor children of toil," he murmured. "There is no Christmas for you—no time to rejoice over the advent of Him who came to heal the sick, to comfort the sad-hearted. What am *I* doing, who must so soon be ushered into His presence? What am I doing to win a welcome there?"

A sigh almost as heavy as that which he had just listened to broke from his lips.

He reached the corner and glanced back. In that tenement block over two thousand poor toilers lived. He knew them all, for he collected his own rents, and he knew how they lived.

"They *shall* have a Christmas," he muttered, almost fiercely, and he thrust his cane sharply against the icy pavement. "They *shall* have a Christmas, and one they will never forget."

He hurried on, and at the next corner took a street car, which carried him to the front of his own residence—a plain, old-fashioned brick house, in a down-town street.

Entering with a latch-key, he shook off the snow from his overcoat, hung it and his hat in the hall, and then entered a small but cozy sitting-room, where a young man sat at a table with an account-book and paper blanks before him, while near his side sat a young girl, evidently his sister, knitting on a woolen stocking.

"Dear Uncle, I am so glad you have got home. How it storms!" said the girl.

"It snows pretty sharp, Puss," said the old man. "But it is not very cold for a Christmas Eve. How are you getting on with the rent-bills, nephew?" he asked of the young man.

They are nearly all made out for the quarter to come, sir," was the reply. "I shall finish before supper is ready."

"Good! When you have done that, mark every one *paid in full*."

"What, uncle, before they are paid? Some of the tenants may be short, or sick."

"No matter—do as I tell you. Mark each bill paid in full, and be as quick as you can, for after supper I want you to take a memorandum-book, and go with Puss and me. We are going out shopping—going to the grocers, dry-goodsmen and coal-dealers."

The young man looked puzzled, and even Puss laid down her knitting, and taking her old uncle's cold hand in her own warm, soft palm, asked him if he did not feel well.

"I never felt better, Puss; but to-morrow, if I live, I shall feel better than I have felt for years. Tell Hattie to get supper as soon as possible, and then be ready yourself to go out with me."

* * * * * *

Christmas morning, 1874. The sun is but just gilding the church spires, yet there is a stir in the front of the row of tenement houses spoken of in the first part of our sketch—a stir that is strange and unusual.

Even though it is Christmas, coal carts are dumping tons of coal before every house—butcher and grocer wagons, too, are stopping every moment, and busy men are carrying in turkeys, joints of meat, and packages of tea, coffee, and sugar. Porters from dry-goods houses, too, are carrying in bundles from wagons bearing the names of prominent firms.

What does it mean? This will tell:

The old landlord, accompanied by his niece and nephew, is going from room to room of each house in turn, and to every tenant he hands, *receipted*, his bill for the next quarter's rent. To each he says: "A merry Christmas," and the gifts are there to make that Christmas merry—food, fuel, and clothing, needed, ah! so much, by those children of toil.

"Heaven bless our good landlord!" comes, tear-bedewed, from over two thousand grateful lips.

"Heaven bless our good landlord!" goes up toward Heaven, borne by angel messengers on happy wings.

"Heaven bless *all* good landlords!" echoes the writer, and every reader, too, who feels that we *can* and ought to live for others as well as for ourselves.

AN important discovery has been made at Pompeii. It consists of a number of objects of gold and silver, and close to them the carbonized skeletons of two men, who would seem to have been borne down in the storm of ashes while endeavoring to escape with their valuables or plunder. Among the things found are eight rings, six pieces of money, two pairs of ear-rings, ornamented with thirteen pairs of half globes, with little shells upon them, held together by chainwork, and a necklace also of chainwork, all of gold; a silver ring, three hundred and thirty-two pieces of silver money, a *casserole* of the same material, broken in pieces, and three large bronze coins.

THE tea plant was introduced into India forty years ago, and already about 2,000 acres are covered with it on the slopes of the Neilgherry Hills. The yield of the current year has been over 18,000,000 pounds, valued at $10,000,000.

IN Brazil diamonds are found on mountains 6,000 feet above the sea. That is what makes them so high.

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