-More than half the diseases so prevalent among farm horses are due o improper attention to the common aws of sanitation. - Exchange.

The advice to put a cow before calving on short rations to prevent milk fever is bad. The food should be reg-ular, not forced. — Western Rural. -A farmer who had considerable ex-

perience with breeding live stock, says that three colts can be grown on the same feed that is required for two calves .- Chicago Tribune.

-Milk Lemonade: Dissolve in one quart of boiling water one and one-half cups of loaf sogar, add one-half pint of lemon juice, and lastly, one and one-half pints of boiling milk.—Boston

-Corn and potatoes may often be top-dressed to advantage for planting, providing fine manure is used. The cultivation of these crops during the season will mix the manure with the soil much more perfectly than it could be if plowed under.-Prairie Farmer.

The American Agriculturist says that "buckwheat is one of the most val-uable grains both for human food and for feeding animals. It is only slightly

One of the meanest of mean weeds is plantain. It can not be eradicated I am only a beginner, however, and completely except by measures equivalent to wearing out, root, leaf and branch; then seeds are left in the soil to make repetition of the process necessary before extermination of the pest is effected. - Cincinnati Times.

-A contributor to the Boston Transcript gives the following remedy for salt rheum in the hands. Prepare a strong infusion of yellow dock root and take a wineglassful night and morning. An infusion of the leaves of the beech tree, used as a lotion, will give relief. I have known of three severe cases to have been cured by this simple remedy. In my own case I took the yel'ow dock for three months.

-You should keep a disused coal-oil barrel half full of the strongest lye, into which to drop every bone that comes from your table, or else pack them in alternate layers with unslacked lime. They will become so brittle that you may have them broken fine and spread them broadcast; and the lye, if you have used that, can be diluted with many times its bulk of water and be applied wherever potash would be serviceable. Th's liquid, or soapsuds, is the surest possible dressing for eauliflower and cabbage. N. Y. Telegram.

-Milk Soup: Take four large potatoes, peeled and cut in quarters, one onion cut up, put them into two quarts of boiling water, with two ounces of butter, one-fourth ounce salt or pepper to taste; boil till done to a mash; stra n through a colander, and rub the vegetables through with a wooden spoon; return the pulp and soup to the saucepan, add one pint of milk and put it on the oil; when it boils, sprinkle in by degrees three tablespoonfuls of crushed taploca, stirring well all the time. Boil frequently for fifteen minutes, and serve in a hot soup plate. - Albany Journal.

NATURE'S ECONOMY.

Wonderfully Displayed in the Construc-tion of the Human Frame.

We may see glimpses of the great system of general regulation which guards nature from overdrawing her accounts in connection with the arrangement of living things. Not only in beings of high degree, but in animals of low estate, do we meet with illustrations of the economy of power and the saving of needless expenditures of force and energy which dame nature practises. The study of human anatomy, which, of course, is one in many points with the comparative science as applied to lower life, reveals not a few instructive examples of this. They have the largest quartz-mill in the lower life, reveals not a few instructive have the largest quartz-mill in the examples of this saving tendency in life's United States, viz.: One hundred and The human head, for example, is nicely balanced on the spine. Compared with heads of lower type, this equipose forms a prominent feature of man's estate. The head mass of dog, horse or elephant requires to be tied on, as it were, to the spine. Ligaments and muscular arrangements of com-nature perform their part in securing that the front extremity of these forms that the front extremity of these forms that the front extremity of these forms that the same obstacles render creek, but the same obstacles render should be safely adjusted. But in man there is an absence of effort apparent in Nature's ways of securing the desired end. The erect posture, too, is adjusted and arranged for on principles of neat economy. The type of body is the same as in lower life. Human'ty appears before us as a modification, an evolution, but in no sense a new crea-Man rises from his "forelegs arms being identical, be it remarked, with the anterior pair of 1 mbs in lower life-and speedily there ensues adaptation of means to ends, and all in the direction of the economical conversion of the lower to the higher type of being. The head becomes balanced and not secured, as we have seen, and thus a saving of muscular power is en-tailed. Adjustments of bones and joints take place, and the muscles of one aspect—say the front—of the body, counterbalance the action of those of the other aspect, the back; and between the other aspect, the back; and the other aspect, the back; are the other aspect, the other aspe the two diverging tendencies the erect position is maintained practically without effort. So also in the petty details of the work nature has not been unmindful of her "saving clause." We see this latter fact illustrated in the dissilon of the arrangements of foot and heel. One may legitimately annonnce that man owes much to his head; but the truth is, he owes a great deal of h's mental comfort and physical economy to his heels. The heel bone las become especially prominent in man when compared with lower forms of quadruped life. It projects far behind the mass of foot and leg, and thus form: a stable fulcrum of support whereon the body may rest. Here, again, economy of ways and means s illustrated. - Longman's Magazine.

An anti-tobacco reformer has found that of the seventy-six United States enators fourteen chew tobacco, and fifty-eight use it in one form or another, while of the 325 members of the House only a few abstala wholly from asparagus, oranges, artichokes and

AMATEUR ELOCUTION.

The Reader of "'Ostler Joe" Relates Her Experience Before the Public.

Every audience has to be won over, and an amateur does not always have the time or chance. I find my own frame of mind more or less reflected by the audience, in the shape of coldless, if I am tired or nervous. Constant habit and practice and knowledge of stage methods enables a professional to play a part evenly and well, however little he may fancy it; but I find I must feel the beauty of the lines or the lesson they teach to do good work, and at any rate, after reciting or acting I feel discouraged and disappointed. The theatrical managers and professionals have always treated me with unvarying courtesy and kind-ness, and even encouragement. The success of recitation naturally depends much on the choice of the piece, and I rarely decide upon my selection until the last moment, when I am on the pot and have made my estimate of the general character of the audience. Our judgment on a question of this sort is anything but infallible, and at times, when trusting to my own in-stincts, I have arrived at very unfor-Inferior to rye in nutritious matter, baving much the same character as a food, and containing very nearly as much nutriment as oats."

stincts, I have arrived at very unfortunate results. But if a piece touches me and I feel its pathos, it is very natural to suppose it will affect others natural to suppose it will affect others in the same way if properly interpreted. my experiences are almost all experiments.

I find it far easier to interest an audience by a story with a moral than by something abstract, however superior the versification of the latter may be, and I have generally found country audiences more appreciative of serious p'eces than those in the city. City people want something gayer and more amasing, that will not make them think. Nor am I ashamed to confess that my most enthusiastic and generous critics have been workingmen and shop-girls and newsboys. For if they have had fewer advantages in education and refining associations than those in a more fortunate position, their wits have been sharpened by practical trials and adversity, and the absence of affectation in themselves makes them quick to see through false sentiment and appreciate what is true.

An increasing fondness for the art, and the pleasure of contributing through some very worthy objects, have stimulated mo to continue performing, notwithstanding much misconception and much that is annoying; more than once my inclination has been strong to give it all up; for after a failure or an unsatisfactory performance you have no chance to retrieve yourself for perhaps six months or a year. But in ese things our natures are perhaps a

little stronger than we are.

However hard and intelligently an amateur may study, it is impossible for him to acquire the stage-ease that the habit of appearing in front of a foot-hight gives a professional, making him appear to better advantage than an amateur who has possibly better natural gifts. If along with the emotions we are attempting to describe, we convey to the audience half of the nervous and rickety feeling we really have, then we must make our audiences indeed uncomfortable. But I am speaking for myself only, as there are other amateurs with far more experience, and, I am sure, much greater ability to express it than I.—Cora Urquh.rt Po'ter, in Lippincott's Magazine.

GOLD IN ALASKA.

Enthusiastic Reports Which Should Be Taken With a Grain of Allowance

The whole of Alaska Territory is more or less a gold field needing capital to develop it, quartz of low grade, but in immense quantities, being found on every hand. The Treadwell mine on twenty stamps working night and day, and averaging over fifty thousand dollars per month. There are rich diggings, both placer and quartz, four miles from Juneau in the basin, but owing to its inaccessibility and the lack of water and capital invested to bring them valueless and idle.

The Yukon river excitement has broken out with increased vigor. Hughes, the explorer, started for the new diggins, closely followed by at least a dozen different parties of explorers and prospectors. Hughes is the man who returned to Juneau last fall with sixty-two ounces fine as the prod-duct of eleven days' work. From latest information the new find is located on Stewart river, in the Northwestern Territory. There are rumors of a large party of Montanians who have started for it from Benton. Montana, but they will never reach it that

There is only one route: from Frisco to Portland, from Portland to Juneau City via steamer Idaho, from Juneau chain of lakes to the river and the mines. Miners' wages here are four to five dollars per day. Carpenters have more work than they can do at five dollars per day, as over twenty new buildings are going up and more are having the foundations laid. A new town has been started on Douglass Island, directly opposite Juneau, keeping three small ferryboats running. I would advise no man to start here without money, as, although provisions, etc., are cheap, yet it takes money to outfit and to pack said outfit over the divide, but a man with a capital of two hundred dollars can make the Yukon country with ease, and from all reports, and the undisputed fact of the gold being brought out from there by Hughes and party, it will be his own fault if he don't make a profitable in-

vestment. - San Francisco Examiner. An English magazine writer makes bold to say that table manners are best "disclosed" by observing how one cats

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

-A newspaper man who settled in Ohio several years ago, glories in the Buckeye State and calls a pair of twin at his house regular Buckeyetems.

-William Maguire, a slater of Portland, Me., fell from a scaffold feet high, struck on his hip on a board fence, and then walked home.

-A Tallahassee (Fla.) merchant, who began business over three years ago, has not been absent from his store a single day, often having his midday meal sent to him.

-Buffaloes in this country have become so scarce that a commission has been sent out from the capital to secure a specimen before Nimrods complete ther work of devastation .- Washington -About four thousand barrels of

flour were under water in Montreal,

but only a small part of it was injured,

because a thin coating of paste forms around the outside of the pack ges and the great bulk of the flour remains sweet and dry within .- Montreal Wit-Accounts begin to come in of girls who kill themselves jumping the rope. The eleven-year-old daughter of Andrew Bosemer, of Louisville, has just

died after matching herself against

some playmates at a pienic. She jumped until she brought on heart palpitation that could not be controlled. -The riot gun is a New York weapon capable of discharging six rounds buckshot in four seconds. It can be loaded quick as a flash. Each round consists of nine buckshot capable of penetrating nearly two inches of wood at a distance of one hundred yards. The charge is widely scattered.—N. Y.

-The noble red men who have already gathered at Niagara Falls this season to engage in the sale of Indian relics are said to take a great interest in the Irish Home Rule movement. One of them was recently heard to remark, "Begorra, Misther Gladstone's a moighty foine mon."—Norristown Herald

-A lilliputian horse that walks a narrow plank in a circus stationed at New Lisbon, Conn., recently slipped and fell into the net. Without floundering or making any fuss he waited the net was lowered to the ground. Then he walked off, went up on the platform again, and safely crossed the plank.—Hartford Courant.

-A code of signals has been arranged for the use of transatlantic steamers to warn one another of the presence of ice. By the adoption of this code a steamer approaching the ice region can quickly ascertain from any vessel which has crossed the Newfoundland banks just where ice was seen, and what kind of ice (whether heavy pack, icebergs, or light field ice.)—N. Y. Times.

-There is a cave about four miles from Houston, Tex., about one hundred feet long, sixty feet broad, from four to sixteen feet in height, where numberless bats roost by day. It is said that there are so many that it takes them nearly an hour to get into the cave each morning, and in the rush hundreds are killed. It is proposed to more quickly and in larger numbers form a company to collect and utilize batskins.

-Considerable importance is attached by papers on the Pacific coast to the ent discovery of feldspar and peginatite in San Diego County, Cal. These two materials are the ingredients of fine percelain, and, as

Joseph Texter, in Fetterman, Pa., was visited by a severe frost, that destroyed trees, and froze his grapevines. Gardens lying near, and some adjoining his and quite as exposed, were not injured in the least. The reporter who tells of this suggestively says: "Mr. Texter is an honest citizen, has no bad habits, and is a moral person."—Pittsburgh Post.

-A doctor at Portland, Ore., took too much electricity while practicing what he called magnetic healing, and now he is suffering from paralysis of the lower extremities. He used to wear shoes with plates in the soles of them, and stand on metallic plates underneath which there was an electric battery, and as the current passed through him he transmitted it to his patients by the laying on of hands, claiming, of course, the power was within himself and not from a battery.

-It has been the custom of the New Orleans daily newspaper publishers to take back from the retailers the unsold copies of their papers. This has been stopped recently because the publishers found that they were being robbed. Several dealers had established routes on which they rented the papers at reduced rates instead of selling them. They delivered the papers in the morning, gathered them up in the evening, and returned them as unsold copies.

-A noted physician claims to be able, as a result of recent experiments, to change the nature, pitch, intensity and extent of the voice by the aid of different inhalations. A few inspira-tions of alcoholic vapor impart a decided hoarseness, some vapors weaken the voice, while others strengthen it to such an extent that it acquires new notes, high and low. If the same effects are produced upon people generally, this curious discovery must prove of great practical value to public speakers, singers and all who use the voice considerably.—Chicago Times.

-A few years ago a society of eminent Freachmen discussed the question:
"What language would a child naturally speak if never taught?" Twenty different results were predicted. To test the matter two infants were procured and isolated with a deaf and dumb woman, who lived alone in the of Switzerland. Alps, surrounded with her sheep and chickens. After six years the children and the nurse were brought before the savants, who were on tiptoe of expectaword could either of them utter, but ost perfectly could they imitate the erowing of the cock, the cackling of a ben and the bleating of sheep.

AN UNPLEASANT DUTY. People Who Dislike Very Much to Refuse Kind Invitations.

Few-people like to refuse invitations. To write a refusal with facts at command deprives the act of any suspicion of ungraciousness; but the facts are not always forthcoming, or are, perhaps, of too private a nature to be made public property, hence, in writing refusals and excuses, a certain knowledge of letter writing is all-important to novices in the art of saying the right thing. But with regard to refusals, the most decidedly disagreeable to write are those in answer to invitations asked for through a third person. People have various reasons for declining general invitations besides the allsufficient one of a "prior engagement." "Mrs. A- very much regrets that a prior engagement prevents her having the pleasure of accepting Mrs. Bkind invitation," is the usual formula in the conventional world; but, if these ladies were on more friendly terms with each other. Mrs. A would probably write in the first person when pleading a prior engagement. It is an open question whether the nature the engagement should be stated or not. Even intimate friends often confine themselves to the statement of the bare fact only that a prior engagement exists; others, on the contrary, state the nature of the engagement, and there is no doubt that in so doing a compliment is conveyed, the refusal softened and any sense of disappointment allayed. When a prior engagement can not be made the basis of a refusal, then the refusal must rest on the other lines, and how to avoid giving annoyance or offense is so perplexing that the acceptance of an unwelcome invitation is often preferable. Ill health or a severe cold are excuses that can not be challenged; if neither of these impediments can be advanced politeness must fall back upon another resource, and this is exactly what politeness finds a difficulty in doing. And thus it is easier on the spur of the moment to create an engagement for the day named in the invitation, than to seek helplessly for a further excuse. The excuse of "a prior engagement" is adopted by many in the same sense which "not at home" is in every-day

ROMAN BOOK-MAKING.

home. -N. Y. Telegram.

use, signifying in the one case not to

accept an invitation, as in the other

an intention not to admit visitors. But

it is not every one who ventures to

take this latitude, considering that it

rather than thus evade an unwelcome

invitation. As a general rule, few in-

vitations are declined, save under im-

perative circumstances, which means

indisposition, illness or family bereave-

ment or unavoidable absence from

Stenographic Contractions Used by the Expert Book-Writers of Ancient Rome. It is stated that, notwithstanding

more quickly and in larger numbers than most modern works. Paper was used which was almost woven out of the fiber of the Egyptian papyrus, which grows to a height of ten feet, and which has given its name to paper. A Roman residing in Egypt assures us that the yield of his paper manufactory would have not hitherto been found in this be sufficient to support any army, and country in suitable quality and quan- whole ship-loads of paper were sent tity for manufacturing purposes, it is from Egypt to Rome. Before books of thought San Diego has a bonanza in any description were reproduced in the production of first-class ceramics. large numbers, they were read mostly On a recent night the garden of in private circles, or publicly, so that the author could adopt suggestions for the improvement of his work. Wealthy his early vegetables, blistered his fruit Romans used to own a large number of slaves for all kinds of service, which rendered labor cheap, as they cost noth-ing in many cases, and had only to be supported. They were mostly prisoners of war, the pick of nations, and often more cultivated (especially the Greeks) than their masters. They were consequently also employed in the education of Roman boys. The works of authors were dictated to a number of slaves, women also being employed for that purpose. Even among freemen and liberated slaves the desire to obtain employment became so great that hundreds of willing hands could be had for writing books at a very low rate of wages. The instruction imparted in the workshops of Roman publishers necessitated a regular course of training, which was teach the apprentices an easy and elegant handwriting. If a publisher had at his disposal say a hundred writers, and reckoning the working day at ten hours, a document which took an hour to write would be multiplied in the course of a day to a thousand copies. The writers became in time expert to such a degree that they combined quickness with elegance. It must also be added that in cases where speed was the first consideration, the use of stenographic contractions became general, and we possess illustrations of their employment in the old manuscripts still in existence. We are also informed that both readers and copyists were instructed and trained, the former in the solution, the latter in the application, of contractions. Their object was to copy work as quickly as possible, the use of full words being only resorted to for the best works. The above brief account demonstrates to us the fact that the Romans made the nearest approach to the invention of printing, although they never at-tained to it. The movable stamps of iron or other metals used by the Romans for marking earthenware vessels and other utensils also prove this. But the art of rapid writing, which was perfected by them to an unusual de-gree, counteracted a further development, while the number of slaves and other willing hands at disposal, by sults were obtained, operated in the sults were obtained in the sults were obt

> -An honest rancher was in Pioche the other day. He offered to swap his eighteen-year-old boy, who smoked cigarettes, to any person for a dog, and finding no takers at that, even up, he offered five dollars to boot, but even then couldn't make a trade. - Chi.

PAUPERISM IN PARIS.

Its Alarming Increase During the Past Twenty-five Years.

Official statistics just published show an alarming increase of pauperism in Paris during the last twenty-five years. In 1861, when the suburbs were incorporated with Paris proper, the number of families requiring relief was 36,713, comprising 90,287 persons. The majority of them had been punished either as vagabonds, for thieving, or other SAFE. jority of them had been punished either crimes. Sixteen years later, in 1877, when the republic had taken the place of the empire, the number of pauper families had increased to 39,866. The growth of pauperism was even more marked during the following three years, the statistics showing that in 1880 no fewer than 46,815 families. comprising 125,735 members, were depending upon relief. At the beginning of the present year 180,000 persons were known to be in want of ass stance. From 1861 to 1886, consequently, the number of paupers had been doubled. The misery displayed by these figures would be still greater if a very large number of families who could no longer gain support in the capital had not left it. The depopulation of Paris by emigration during the last three years is estimated at between 40,000 and 60,000 persons. An authority on the subject, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, has made a calculation, according to which the population of Paris has decreased by 150,000 persons. Among the 180,000 persons requiring relief, all classesfrom e gatherer of rags and seaven-gers to the artist and man of lettersare represented. During the course of last year a new class, that of shop assistants and merchants' clerks, has been added, owing to the great depres-sion in trade. The misery at present existing in Paris constitutes a fruitful source of danger for the future of the capital.-London Standard.

-The coal available for the tuture market in the Pittsburgh field is placed at five billion tons.

-The mouth of the Mississippi river is again filling up with sand and debris despite the Eads system of clearage.— N. Y. Sun.

-The sale of the Sanford collection of postage stamps in New York netted great prices, some of the rare stamps being worth three hundred dollars. -Three boys received the remarkable

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