



PUGET SOUND MAIL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1881.

CAPT. HILL'S CASE.—On last Saturday Judge Greene rendered his decision in the case of Capt. Hill, in which it is held that our probate courts have no jurisdiction in contested elections. Reviewing the proceedings in this case the Seattle Intelligencer says:

Shortly after the election last November, in which Capt. Hill was re-elected to the office of County Treasurer by a large majority, and after he had been granted a certificate of election by the duly authorized returning board, John F. Damon commenced suit against him in the Probate court, on the ground that a retired army officer could not hold civil office under the laws of the Territory. W. H. White, Esq., was retained as Damon's attorney, and he spent many sleepless nights in working up the case against Capt. Hill. Judge Lewis and Governor Ferry appeared for Hill, raised the question of jurisdiction, making substantially the same arguments that they afterwards made in the District Court. Three points were raised, as follows: First, that the Probate Judge had no jurisdiction over contested election cases, because the Legislature exceeded its authority in conferring such jurisdiction on a probate court created by the organic law of the Territory and Congress of the United States. Second, the act of the Legislature which attempted to confer such jurisdiction had been repealed in express terms, and was therefore void. Third, that the notice of the special term called to try the case had not been published in compliance with the order of the Probate Judge.

These points were all overruled by Judge Burke, and a decision was rendered against the defendant. A notice of appeal was given, and in due time the matter came up before the District Court. Mr. White moved to dismiss the appeal, but was overruled. The question of the jurisdiction of the Probate court over contested elections was again raised. Governor Ferry made a long, able and exhaustive argument on the subject, and cited many authorities to substantiate his views in regard to the matter. The chief point made by him was that the Territorial Legislature had exceeded its authority in conferring such jurisdiction upon a probate court. Judge Lewis also urged the same point, as well as the other two mentioned above. Mr. White did his best to sustain his view of the case. At the conclusion of the argument Judge Greene took the matter under advisement, and his decision was anxiously awaited for several days. Yesterday morning he delivered it, sustaining the motion set aside the judgment of the Probate court. This practically throws the case out of altogether.

It is quite probable that Delegate Brents' bill to allow Army officers on the retired list to hold civil office in the Territories will be passed ere other legal proceedings can be taken in this case. The Army and Navy Register, we observe, strongly endorses this measure of Delegate Brents, and the passage of the bill will put a quietus upon these proceedings against Capt. Hill.

SENATOR SHARON pushed out through the U. S. Senate lobby the other day, and seeing an employe, said to him: "Somebody wants to see me in the Democratic club room? Where is Democratic club room?" "It is the Democratic club room you want, Senator," replied the employe. "Well, where is the clerk's room?" Then asked the Senator. Senator Sharon has been at the capital so rarely during his six years of Senatorial service that he has never got the hang of the place.

If it be contemplated to recall the Marquis de Lorne, as the London press hints, the Canadians will suffer an additional loosening of the bonds that attach them to the mother country; at all events, this must be inferred from the reasoning of the Tories at the time of Lord Lorne's appointment. It was held that the presence of a real princess in Ottawa would stiffen the sinews of backwoods loyalty. The princess, however, detests Canada, and betook herself without waiting the usual formalities requesting permission of her sovereign. For this she was severely snubbed by her punctilious mama, who refused to invite her up to Balmoral.

GENERAL GRANT is said to smoke a hundred cigars in two weeks. He gives away as many as he smokes. He has used the same brand of imported cigars for ten years. They cost \$22.50 a hundred. Colonel Bob Ingersoll pays \$50 for a box, and uses from five to ten cigars a day. General Butler pays \$10 and sometimes \$20 for a box. Senator Matt Carpenter, who nearly killed himself smoking, has been reduced to three cigars a day.

BETHESDA COLUMBIA has a voting population of 4,725, or 267 more than a year ago. Of the whole number, 1,134 are registered in Victoria, 250 in Victoria District and 174 in Esquimalt, or about one-third the whole number in or near the capital of the Province. New Westminster city and district are credited with 970, and Nanaimo 539. Of the year's gain, 30 votes are in and near Victoria, giving evidence of growth notwithstanding the dull times. Cowichan gained 43, Yale 20, Cariboo 15. New Westminster, Lilloet and Comox sustained a slight loss during the year.

Lumber Yield.

THE CAPACITY OF PUGET SOUND MILLS IN EXCESS OF PRESENT DEMAND.

From the able and exhaustive annual review of the Commercial Herald it is seen that during the year 1880 the capacity of the Puget Sound mills was about 200,000,000 a year; that of Columbia river (near Astoria), Coos Bay, Umpqua and Shoalwater Bay, about 35,000,000 a year, based on a daily run of twelve hours. If run day and night the quantity would be nearly doubled. There are other mills on Puget Sound and Columbia river which cut only for a local market. The average yearly amount of lumber shipped to San Francisco is about 140,000,000 feet; to Sandwhich Islands, about 12,000,000 feet; to California ports south of San Francisco, about 15,000,000 feet; to foreign ports, about 25,000,000 feet; making a total shipment of production of about 192,000,000 a year, leaving a surplus yearly capacity of over 60,000,000 feet on a daily run of twelve hours. During the past year three mills have not run, or three-fourths daily time (or eight hours) for four months, or three-fourths daily time (or nine hours) for two months, and full daily time (or twelve hours) for six months. During the year 1880 nearly all the mills were shut down more or less for repairs, so that it is doubtful that the average run being more than three-fourths time, exclusive of the mills that were closed for the entire year. The mill capacity has increased much more than the consumption of lumber, so that the business has become unprofitable, and likely to remain so until other outlets present themselves, so that the consumption will equal the supply. California trade has been very good for the past year, but the quantity used has not equalled the estimates at the commencement of the year, largely owing to the country being so much in debt and the low prices of grain. The Sandwhich Islands and Mexican demand has been greater than was expected a year ago. Australian shipments have met with fair returns. South American shipments disastrous. Prospects for the year 1881 are very good, so that the mills should be able to run a larger average daily time, but it is hardly possible for them to exceed an average daily run of 10 or 10 1/2 hours. San Francisco receipts of lumber during 1880 from Pacific Coast ports aggregated 214,000,000 feet, and exports 14,000,000 the latter valued at \$307,000. When the railroads now projected shall have opened up to the commerce of Western Washington the treeless regions that comprise its eastern domain, the sudden widening of the market will set the mills to work with a noisy gusto that will give token of an active industry, paid to its utmost limit to supply the demands made upon it by an energetic inland empire.

THE WHEAT MARKET.—The San Francisco Produce Exchange recently issued a circular in which the statement was made that the surplus wheat crop of this State for 1880 amounted to 1,200,000 tons, of which 400,000 tons have already been shipped leaving 800,000 tons to be left for export. It was further stated that the surplus of last year was four times greater than of any previous harvest. The effect of these statements has very naturally been to bear the market. Farmers have concluded that if there was so large a surplus on hand, together with a deficiency of tonnage, and the prospect of another exceptionally prolific harvest to look forward to, prices must fall. This belief has in fact produced a panicky feeling among the wheat-growers, and not a few of them have disposed of their grain at prices which a month ago they would not have looked at. The Produce Exchange does not inform its customers upon what date it bases the assertion that the surplus crop of 1880 amounted to 1,200,000 tons, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that no reliable data of the kind are extant. There is in fact no reason to believe that last year's surplus crop came within 400,000 tons of the figures named. The President of the State Agricultural Society in his annual address stated it as his belief that the entire crop would reach 1,000,000 tons. If his estimate was approximately correct it would be necessary to deduct 200,000 tons from that amount for home consumption and seed, which would leave a surplus for export of 800,000 tons. We do not believe that the actual crop was in excess of these figures, and as 400,000 tons have already been shipped, the most reasonable calculation will put the remainder crop at 400,000 tons. No doubt even this is a large quantity, but it is fifty per cent. less than the estimate of the San Francisco Produce Exchange and we venture to think that it is a hundred per cent. more trustworthy than the figures of the circular. The Produce Exchange represents the wheat buyers, and their interest is to create the impression that the farmers are in danger of a glut of wheat. For this reason the calculations put forward by such an institution ought to be regarded with distrust and sharply analyzed at a time like the present.—Sac. Record-Union.

FOUR RICH MEN.—The Liverpool Courier gives some interesting particulars as to the four men who are supposed to be the most wealthy living. Of these the poorest is His Grace the Duke of Westminster, whose income is set down at £800,000 a year. Taking it at that sum, the amount which the Duke can spend without trenching on his capital is £2,000 a day, and £100 per hour, and £1 10s a minute. The next man in the ascending scale is Senator Jones of Nevada, whose income is valued exactly at one million sterling, giving him the right to spend, if he likes, £2 a minute out of the revenue. The head of the Rothschild family comes next, with a yearly income of two millions, and the expenses which he can defray thereout are of course double as great as those of the Senator. At the top of the list comes Mr. J. W. Mackey, with a revenue of two and three-quarter millions, which enables him to disburse 7,000 a day, 3,000 an hour, and 5 a minute. The fortunes of the other three are insignificant if compared with this gentleman's wealth; for they were the growth of many years either of successful toil or lucky speculation or both combined. But Mr. Mackey, as the Courier remarks, was thirty years ago a penniless boy in Ireland. Sixteen years ago he was bankrupt, and now he is the owner of the richest silver mine that has ever been discovered.

THE RAILWAY.—When Jim Fisk introduced the word "railway" to current American speech few in this country used the term. At present out of 1,147 names of companies in Poor's Manual, 185 are "railways" and 962 "railroads." The former term is largely used as a convenient synonym in reorganizing old roads. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Rail Road Co., for instance, just became the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. Aside from the convenience which it affords by changing a name in law and leaving it unaltered in sound, a change in this case doubtless hinges on the fact that the stock and bonds of the road are largely held in England, where railway is the constant term, English railway terminology is constantly coming into use in this country, and not always advantageously.

The damage wrought in the Oregon river valleys during the January freshet appears almost incalculable. Aside from the destruction of property to the value of tens of thousands of dollars along the Willamette and Columbia a Coos Bay paper says of that section: "It is probable that nearly every farm house built on bottom land, either of the Coos or Coquille rivers, was filled in more or less by mud and water during the January freshet, while fences, orchards, out-houses and stock have been carried off to an extent impossible to estimate."

At a camp meeting, lately, a venerable sister began the hymn: "My soul be on thy guard; ten thousand foes arise." She began too high. "Ten thousand," she screeched and stopped. "Start her at five thousand!" cried a converted stock broker present.

In Eastern Oregon, says the Portland Telegram, the storm has been prolonged and severe, consisting of snow, sleet and frozen weather. The result is that thousands of cattle and sheep have died from starvation and exposure, and thousands more will be lost.

A PERSON who is fond of figures states that our national debt, in silver dollars, could be removed by rail only with the aid of 5,550 cars, carrying ten tons each.

J. R. CAIRNS, sheriff of Lenawee county, Mich., says: I have worn an "Only Lung Pad" for Bronchial difficulties, and have not been troubled with a cough nights since wearing it. See advertisement.

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CARRYING THE U. S. MAILS. Leaves Seattle on Fridays for La Conner, and way ports, returning on Saturdays.

Leaves Seattle Mondays for La Conner, Sehome and way ports, and return.

Sale of Personal Property.

There will be a public sale at the residence of J. C. Chilberg, (at Pleasant Ridge about two miles east of La Conner) on the 5th day of March, 1881, at 10 o'clock A. M. of the following property: One horse, 9 years old; two 3 year old colts; seven cows; 20 head of young cattle from one to four years old; 30 stands of bees; house furniture; 1 cook stove; some carpenter tools; 600 pounds of timothy seed, free from foul seed; and other things too numerous to mention.

All sums over five dollars will get time till the 1st of November, 1881, by giving note with good security, and if not paid when due, interest will be added from date of note. If cash is paid down, 8 per cent. will be deducted from price. All sums of five dollars or under must be paid at time of sale.

We must sell out as we are about to move away. C. J. CHILBERG, Pleasant Ridge, (La Conner,) W. T. Jan. 29, 1881.

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160 Acre-farm, six miles from Whatcom and about one mile from the mouth of the Nooksack River, will be sold very cheap for cash. This farm comprises an orchard of some 300 fruit trees, with nursery garden, also 70 acres marsh meadow and five acres of garden. The public road from Whatcom to Ferndale and Somiahnoo runs by the farm; also a navigable slough to the premises.

Apply to Mr. A. W. Engle, of La Conner, or on the premises to F. P. LANE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF WHATCOM COUNTY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY. Order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made.

In the matter of the estate of Eva Leona Imbler and George W. Imbler, minors. Harrison Cluthier, the guardian of the estate of Eva Leona Imbler and George W. Imbler, minors, having filed his petition hereto, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of the whole interest of said minors in certain real estate for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the court, that all persons interested in the estate of said minors, appear before the said Probate Court on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the court room of said Probate Court in Whatcom, Whatcom county, Washington Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said guardian to sell the real estate of said minors at public auction. And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the PUGET SOUND MAIL, a news paper printed and published at La Conner in said Whatcom county. Dated Jan. 3th, 1881. JOHN A. TENNANT, Judge of the Probate Court.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, County of Whatcom, I, John A. Tennant, Judge and ex-officio Clerk of the Probate Court of Whatcom County, W. T., certify that the above is a true copy of an order made and entered of record on January 5th, 1881. Witness my hand and seal of said court the day and year above written. [SEAL.] JOHN A. TENNANT, Judge and ex-officio clerk Probate Court. First publication Jan. 15.

Notice for Publication.

U. S. LAND OFFICE AT OLYMPIA, W. T., January 14, 1881. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and secure final entry thereof and that said proof will be made before the Judge, or in his absence the Clerk of the District Court, at his office in La Conner, W. T., on Wednesday the 23d day of February, A. D. 1881.

WILLIAM D. VAN BUREN, Homestead application No. 2724 for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 17, Tp. 40 N., R. 4 E., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Oliver Tilton, Albert Cuming, Reuben Fountain and John Kelley, all of Nooksack, Whatcom county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication Jan. 22.

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OLIVER TILTON, Homestead application No. 2724 for the NW 1/4 of Sec. 4, Tp. 40 N., R. 4 E., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Oliver Tilton, John Kelley, Reuben Fountain and William D. Van Buren, all of Nooksack, Whatcom county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication Jan. 22.

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ALBERT CUMING, Homestead application No. 2724 for the SW 1/4 of Sec. 5, Tp. 40 N., R. 4 E., and names the following as his witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said tract, viz: Oliver Tilton, John Kelley, Reuben Fountain and William D. Van Buren, all of Nooksack, Whatcom county, W. T. J. T. BROWN, Register. First publication Jan. 22.

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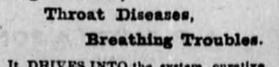
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NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 89, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 89 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 89. Free to any address. MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 237 & 239 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.



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SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

The woman was old, and ragged, and gray, And bent with the chill of the winter's day. The street was wet with a recent snow, And the woman's feet were aged and slow. She stood at the crossing, and waited long Alone, unheeded, for amid the throng Of human beings who passed her by, Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye. Down the street, with laughter and shout, Glad in the freedom of school let out, Came the boys like a flock of sheep, Hailing the new poet high and deep. Past the woman so old and gray, Hastened the children on their way, Nor offered a helping hand to her, No meek, so timid, afraid to stir, Lost the carriage wheels or the horses feet, Shouted crowd her down in the slippery street. At last one of the merry troop— The gayest lad of all the group— He paused beside her and whispered low, "I'll help you across if you wish to go." Her aged hand on his strong young arm She placed, and so, without hurt or harm, He guided the trembling feet along, Proud that his own hands were firm and strong. Then back again to his friends he went, His young heart happy and content. "She's somebody's mother, boy, you know, For she's old, and poor, and slow; And I hope some fellow will lend a hand, To help my mother, you understand, If ever she's poor, and old, and gray, When her own dear boy is far away." And "Somebody's mother" bowed low her head, In her home that night, and the prayer she said: Was "God be kind to the noble boy Who is somebody's son, and pride and joy!"

Germany and the Jews.

Among the extraordinary events of the past twelve months, to demonstrate that the spirit of cruel intolerance still prevails in the Old World as against race and faith, the anti-Jewish crusade in Germany is the most conspicuous. Indeed, considered in all its bearings, it will appear the foulest blot of the century upon any of the great enlightened nations of Europe, in respect to religious and race persecution, and, for reasons that will suggest themselves to informed readers, of all the countries of that great division of the globe, Germany is the last which should present the bad eminence of either reviving or encouraging Jewish proscriptions in the age of intellectual progress, with its broader ideas of the rightfulness and advantage of the liberty of conscience and utterance, and with better feelings in regard to race and class distinctions, to the great end that peoples and individuals should be judged by their works and worth, instead of being condemned in advance on account of nationality or religion, and be accorded merit or subjected to censure in strict conformity with their qualities for good or the reverse.

Why an anti-Jewish crusade should arise or be prosecuted in Germany is beyond all reasonable conjecture. It certainly cannot be on account of religious belief, for there is no proselytism in Judaism, nor is there any possibility of grave conflict in the assertion of authority, either in Church or State matters, between Protestants and Catholics. And it is not too much to say that, in every walk of finance, commerce, literature and science, while the Jewish people owe Germany nothing, Germany owes so much in each of these walks to the Jews. An examination of some facts will cause the intolerance incident to the crusade to appear in an odious light, and strip it of any pretense to reasonableness. The total population of the German Empire is less than 43,000,000 of people, and of this number there are not quite 600,000 Jews. The Protestant population is about 29,000,000; there are 15,000,000 of Catholics. Hence, it surely cannot be on account of their faith or their formidable numbers that the Jews are feared or proscribed. The Jews are rarely soldiers, yet out of their comparatively very insignificant population in the empire, there are about 2000 Jews in the army of Germany; so that they are not charged against them that they do not contribute their full proportion of service due the Government in that respect; while no one will question that in substantial support, in taxes, etc., the Jews of Germany, the same as the Jews of every other country, bear rank among the foremost.

It has been suggested that the crusade was a scheme of the great Prince Chancellor to win to his support in the Reichstag the Ultramontanes, who have as little regard for the Jews as he has for the socialist; and the fact that the leader of the anti-Jewish movement was Dr. Henrich, gave color or warrant to the surmise. Dr. Henrich occupied the highest position in educational matters of any in the Empire, with the single exception of the Minister Von Puttkamer, and was alike the favorite of the Emperor and the chosen instrument of Bismarck. But just after the great anti-Jewish demonstration in Berlin, December 19th, in which Dr. Henrich took a very prominent part, the pressure of public indignation against that officer of the Government was so strong, that on the 4th of January his dismissal from office was announced; a conspicuous instance to show how formidable the Government itself felt the popular sentiment to be against the outrageous crusade, proscribed as it was by the two or three thousand fanatical students of Berlin and Leipzig, whose violence has on former occasions been directed against the Government itself. The truth is, the crusade seems to be mainly the work of students, and not of the people, for it was the energy of their class which brought deputations from the universities of Göttingen, Leipzig, Kiel, Rostock and Halle, and impelled the Berlin meeting to cry out the proscription of the Jews from the Government, from commerce, from traffic of every kind, and from all society and association. The substantial classes do not seem to have given the senseless and indefensible persecution any countenance.

ence. But this makes the action of the Government more remarkable, unless it be upon the theory that Bismarck, aware as he is of the volatile and revolutionary nature or disposition of the students, prefers to see them direct their fanaticism against the Jews as they did against the Catholics, to provoke the May laws, as it will thereby divert them from going off in the direction of the socialism which he so very greatly dreads.

The maddest freak peculiar to the Berlin demonstration was the condemnation and destruction of the portion of the works of Heinrich Heine, in which the great German-Jewish poet treated of the house of Hohenzollern. It is not to the honor of the Emperor, and it is to the discredit of Bismarck, that the wanton and inhuman insult should have been committed in the capital of the Empire, whose people owe so much to Heine, the most brilliant of their poets, and whose prose extorted from the English admirers of Goethe the admission of superiority. Yet it proves the mysterious power of the Jewish people, when a half-million of the race, in the most powerful, and, with the exception of Russia, the most populous empire of Europe, rouse against them the revival of the barbarous persecution to which their ancestors were subjected in the past centuries, and their tolerance and merciful proscription. They were similarly persecuted and proscribed in England within the memory of men yet living. But as far back as 1811 so great and renowned a statesman as Thomas Babington Macaulay was impelled by the spirit of toleration, which impelled him to make in the British Parliament the masterly speech to remove the disabilities imposed upon the Jews, which survives to this day, and will survive in all time among the grandest efforts of his great life, and which won for him so much of his enduring fame.

It was in our own land, however, that the accused spirit of intolerance against a people on account of race and religion was first discarded and made to give place to toleration and equality for all, Christians and Jews alike. As early as 1800 John Adams, ex-President and patriot-sage, from his home at Quincy, wrote to his friend Vanderkemp: "There are two nations (England and France) to whom mankind are under more obligations for the progress of science and civilization than to any other, except the Hebrews. I except the Hebrews, for in spite of Boiling-broke and Voltaire, I will insist that the Hebrews have done more to civilize men than any other nation. If I were an atheist, and believed in blind, eternal fate, I should still believe that fate had ordained the Jews to be the most essential instrument for civilizing the nations. If I were an atheist of the other sect who believes that all is ordered by chance, I should believe that chance had ordered the Jews to persevere and propagate to all mankind the doctrine of a supreme, intelligent, wise, almighty Sovereign of the universe, which I believe to be the greatest essential principle of all morality, and consequently of all civilization."

More recently the same noble order of the testimonies of Draper in his "Intellectual Development of Europe." He says, in treating of the Age of Faith in the West, embracing the centuries from the tenth to the eighteenth: "The Jews have made a match of the nations of the world; they were in perpetual movement and intercommunication. Locomotion tended to make them intellectual. The Spanish Jews knew very well what was going on among their co-religionists beyond the Pyrenees. As Cabanis says: "They were our fathers and our mothers before we knew how to read; they were also our first physicians. To this it may be added that they were for centuries together, the only men in Europe who saw the course of human affairs from the most general point of view. Draper then cites the prodigies of learning and the greatness of character presented in the lives of famous Jews in the walks of science, statesmanship, finance and commerce—of Isaac Ben Solomon, greatest of his age in physics and learning; of Shabbtai Donolo, renowned among astronomers; Rabbi Abou of France, eminent in scholarship; Rabbi Solomon Ben Isaac, prince of commentators; Ebu Zohr, physician to the court of Spain; Moses Ben Maimon, "the Doctor of the Great Sage, the Glory of the West, the Light of the Great East, second only to Moses," known to Christians as Maimonides. Catholic monarchs and even the Pope had Jewish physicians, on account of their profound and proficiency, and during the bitterest of persecutions, and which the race were subjected, there were notable instances in which eminent Jews were protected by the kings and great personages of state, because of their superior excellence in the learned professions, in the realms of finance and commerce, and in statecraft.

In modern times all enlightened nations have better come to understand the Jewish people, and hence to welcome and encourage them as citizens and equals in government. A Jew has been the Prime Minister of England. Jews have sat in the Senate of the United States. The most famous lawyer in England is an American Jew. The great Jewish house of Rothschilds has time and again maintained the credit of Christian nations. Sir Moses Montefiore rivals in fame as philanthropist the noble Howard. And Germany herself has to boast of her celebrated Jews to such extent and note that she cannot afford to dim the luster of her own great name in befouling their names by the causeless and wanton crusade a portion of her people are waging against the Jews. (—S. F. Chronicle.)

WHAT WOMEN INVENT.—Some one who has taken the trouble to count the patents taken to women finds that the number for the year ending July, 1880, was seventy, or ten more than the average. Most of the inventions of women have had to do with household appliances. Among the past year's are a jar-lifter, a bag holder, a pillow-sham holder, a dress protector, two dust pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, and from a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bag, a weather strip, a chair, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk cooler, a sofa bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plating device.

A CELEBRATED CASE.

A Suit for Damages Brought by Leading Business Men of Portland

Against one of the Wealthy Houses of San Francisco.

A Gross Injustice Perpetrated, Damaging Portland Firms \$618,102.43.

Levi and Isaac White and Max Goldsmith vs. Sachs & Heller.

A suit for damages in the amount of \$618,102.42 recently brought against Messrs. Sachs & Heller, in the U. S. District Court, of San Francisco by Levi and Isaac White and Max Goldsmith of this city is attracting the attention of the leading business men and establishments of this coast and has created no little excitement in business circles. In order to show the gross injustice perpetrated we will give the following detail of facts as they really occurred and existed: In November last the business men of this city mentioned above than whom by the way

NONE MORE HONORABLE. Or respected can be found on the Pacific Coast, entered into a partnership with Messrs. Sachs & Heller of San Francisco for the purpose of carrying on merchandising on a mammoth scale in the avenue of wholesale drygoods. The business, having no contract, was so carried on in Portland, San Francisco and New York, the co-partnership commencing with the first day of the present year. The New York house was to be called Heller, Sachs & Co.; San Francisco, Sachs, White, Heller & Co., and in Portland, Goldsmith, White, Sachs & Co. According to the terms of the contract, each member of the firm was to pay into the partnership fund the sum of \$80,000 before the 31 day of January, 1881. Further assessments were to be levied upon a majority of the partners agreed upon it.

THE CONTRACT. Also stated the time and place of paying such assessments, also who were to constitute the resident members, the terms of purchase of merchandise from L. & M. Sachs & Co. and L. Goldsmith & Co. More recently the same noble order of the testimonies of Draper in his "Intellectual Development of Europe." He says, in treating of the Age of Faith in the West, embracing the centuries from the tenth to the eighteenth: "The Jews have made a match of the nations of the world; they were in perpetual movement and intercommunication. Locomotion tended to make them intellectual. The Spanish Jews knew very well what was going on among their co-religionists beyond the Pyrenees. As Cabanis says: "They were our fathers and our mothers before we knew how to read; they were also our first physicians. To this it may be added that they were for centuries together, the only men in Europe who saw the course of human affairs from the most general point of view. Draper then cites the prodigies of learning and the greatness of character presented in the lives of famous Jews in the walks of science, statesmanship, finance and commerce—of Isaac Ben Solomon, greatest of his age in physics and learning; of Shabbtai Donolo, renowned among astronomers; Rabbi Abou of France, eminent in scholarship; Rabbi Solomon Ben Isaac, prince of commentators; Ebu Zohr, physician to the court of Spain; Moses Ben Maimon, "the Doctor of the Great Sage, the Glory of the West, the Light of the Great East, second only to Moses," known to Christians as Maimonides. Catholic monarchs and even the Pope had Jewish physicians, on account of their profound and proficiency, and during the bitterest of persecutions, and which the race were subjected, there were notable instances in which eminent Jews were protected by the kings and great personages of state, because of their superior excellence in the learned professions, in the realms of finance and commerce, and in statecraft.

Called in their money, which was well invested, and it will be impossible for them to loan it again at such a high rate of interest, and so safely secured. It is strange that a firm occupying the position of Sachs & Heller of San Francisco, should thus ignore their agreements after the contracting parties had gone to such trouble and expense to make a contract of agreement, and if there is any justice or equity in law the Messrs. White and Goldsmith of this city will get judgment in full of the amount demanded. Such an action from a business firm demands emphatic rebuke, and the victimized parties will undoubtedly receive the amount asked for to make them whole in the OUTRAGEOUS TRANSACTION.

We have shown the action of Messrs. Sachs & Heller, of San Francisco, and we will contrast the standing of the Portland firm, for many years the Messrs. White and Max Goldsmith have occupied leading positions as merchants on the North Pacific Coast, and have made sales and conducted a business wherein millions of dollars have been involved and we venture to say that a merchant can be found who will come forward and say they ever dealt with him in any manner but straightforward and to the letter; men whose word was as good as a bond, and when their word was given the dealer was satisfied to the result. The merchants of this city and of the whole interior are indignant at the treatment they have received, and hope the law will be dealt honestly and the firm be given a judgment for the damages they justly claim.

New Partnership. Messrs. L. White, Max Goldsmith and Isaac White, have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of White, Goldsmith & Co., for the purpose of conducting a wholesale business in Portland and New York. Their stock will consist of dry goods, furnishing goods, fancy goods and notions. They propose to sell all goods at strictly San Francisco prices, thereby saving parties who have heretofore bought in that market the freight charge to Portland and the expense of a trip. Mr. Max Goldsmith is now at the coast, and the firm have also a purchasing agent in Europe. They will import in time for this season the largest stock and greatest variety that has ever been sent in to the Portland market, and our merchants will find it largely to their interest to call upon this firm for their spring supplies.

The New Orleans Picayune says it is best for a man who is thrown over a horse's head to acknowledge the power behind the throw, and there drop the matter.

If You Want Satisfaction take your old sewing machines to J. B. Garrison's Sewing Machine Store, 107 Third Street Portland Or. He has employed one of the best adjusters and sewing machine repairers on the coast. Charges reasonable, all work warranted for one year.

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

A Grand Reputation. Warren's safe kidney and liver cure has reached a reputation that is not limited by the confines of section or country. There are no infirmities, no stances nor false and temporary stimulants in the preparation. It is purely vegetable and compounded under a formula that has passed severe tests and was demonstrated from some of the highest medical talent in the country.—New York World.

Hot weather produces indigestion of the liver. Indigestion of the liver causes indigestion of the stomach, and indigestion of the stomach causes indigestion of the bowels. All these troubles can be avoided by using Mr. Warren's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The purest and best remedy ever discovered.

Abel the Portland photographer leads the way in art. His beautiful pictures are all the work of his own hands. 107 First Street. He always gives satisfaction.

Portland Business Directory!

ARCHITECTS. CLARK & UPTON—Real Estate and Insurance Agents and Architects. Offices in the Washington Hotel. ATTORNEYS AT LAW. STROBE & BEACH—Room 31, Union Block. Collections made and pensions procured. BENJAMIN I. COHEN—Office 151 First Street. Real Estate Reporter, Real Estate Journal and Real Estate Reporter. L. LANGRISH—Rooms 11 and 12, Union Block. Real Estate Agent, Collections, Commissioner and Notary Business. BOOK BINDERS. JOHN J. MESTON—102 Front Street, Oregonian Office. Books, magazines and pamphlets bound to order, paper covers.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY. J. K. GILL & CO.—Union Block. An immense assortment of Valentines just received. Send your orders at once. J. B. KNAPP, Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent. All Goods on Commission. WOOL, GRAIN, DAILY PRODUCE, AND FRUITS A SPECIALTY. Agent for Parrott's Patent Doubletree. 267 First Street, Portland, Oregon. DR. C. M. WOOD. Dr. C. M. Wood will visit the following towns and treat the Sick. Patients should apply for treatment on the forenoon of the first day of his appointment in each town. Rooms at the leading Hotel in each town. BILLYBROOK on Feb. 1st, 2d and 3d. MEMPHIS on Feb. 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. INDEPENDENCE on Feb. 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th. COY on Feb. 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th. ALBANY on Feb. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d. HARTLAND on Feb. 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. ARRIVE on Feb. 27th, 28th, and March 1st and 2d. ROSBURG on March 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th. SALT on March 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th.

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ARRIVE, the most prevalent but least understood of all diseases, is the cause of much needless suffering and thousands of premature deaths annually. DR. RECK'S KIDNEY PILLS is a life saving medicine, having been a great sufferer himself, cured by his own medicine, which he has for thirty years in his practice. He has treated several physicians. With this accumulative evidence we are warranted in saying that no other preparation for the cure of this disease in any of its forms will give so certain and permanent results. DR. RECK'S KIDNEY PILLS CURE FOR CATARRH, which you can get of your Druggist at home, or of DR. RECK'S KIDNEY PILLS, at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The Doctor makes a specialty of the treatment and cure of chronic diseases, especially Cancer, and Indigestion to Women. Young men, middle aged and old men, who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., should consult DR. RECK. Everything strictly confidential. All proper questions answered through the mails promptly. Send us a three cent stamp and address: DR. JAMES RECK, No. 138 First Street, Portland.

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