

## Getting At The Root Of The Evil.

In a letter just printed, Hon. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, takes strong grounds in favor of prohibitory liquor laws. He says:

"It is all very well that the reason be appealed to, the sympathy, the love, the interest of the individual, the family, the country, to induce such abstinence and invite such pledges; but when all this is gained, what avails it if it cannot be made permanent? The way, however, to make sure of all the ground which is gained in any great moral revolution, is to destroy the agencies of immorality, reaction and seduction as you go along. Leave no armed foe behind. In this matter of temperance reform it is essential. Close up the saloons that invite to the social glass. Make it unlawful to publicly vend intoxicating liquor, under any pretense. Send the dram-shop keepers at once to making a living in other callings that are not harmful to the public. Correct public sentiment as you go along by striking examples of the reprobation it is intended hereafter to visit upon such callings. Do these things, and do them thoroughly, and of the 1,000 men who have donned the red ribbon, or the blue, you will find at the end of the year 999 will join again in your procession, and hold the fort. But to do this requires the amending of the laws, the revision of the statutes, the correcting of local charters, the invocation, in short, of the power of the State, and that is politics. It is idle to think about it in any other light. And it is not only politics, but the most dominant politics of this age or country. There are more men to-day, throughout the whole West, who are deeply, aye, earnestly, enlisted in having the law made clear and emphatic in prohibition of this great crime—the liquor traffic—than in any and all the other questions dignified with the name of politics which now thin out the newspapers or dwindle into talk on the street corners. That the temperance cause can never be successfully engineered until it becomes a political cause in the sense suggested must be apparent to all who consider what is wanted for its final triumph, and how alone that want can be supplied. Experience proves that liquor selling don't stop itself. The history of each day in the year blazes its criminal character in the police courts. The depressing reaction which follows reform movements where the traffic remains unchecked tell the necessity of suppression. But the legislation needed to effect its prohibition can only come of men sent to the halls of legislation commissioned to do that work first and before all else. To select such men and elect them is politics. How such politics shall be best conducted, through what instrumentality of association of parties, whether by independent movement or by dominating old organizations are other and very different questions which will require grave considerations."

## Romantic Elopement of a Nun.

Mlle R., a French nun attached to the hospital of the Santo Spirito in Rome, has eloped under romantic circumstances. She entered the order at the age of 15, and in August was sent to wait on the sick in the hospital. Her youth and beauty soon attracted the attention of the doctors; the Lady Superior became disquieted on remarking that she lent a willing ear to the compliments addressed to her, and had on more than one occasion to reprimand her. This only irritated the young nun, and caused her to become disgusted with her life. "I cannot remain here," she said; "I am resolved to recover my liberty." About ten in the evening two weeks ago the gatekeeper at the hospital was awakened by a woman dressed in black, who wished to go out, showing a pass signed by the house doctor. He at first refused, as this was not sufficient; but he allowed himself to be persuaded. A carriage had been waiting near for an hour and a half. The woman, who was no other than Sister R., entered the vehicle, in which a man was already seated, and they were driven off rapidly.

## Remarkable Information.

"A Scotchman" sends some remarkable information to the London Globe. He says, upon the strength of a private letter which has been placed in his possession, that the Russian authorities have a plan of destroying the English ships by the use of 100 tons of crude petroleum. This is to be allowed to float on the surface of the water, so as to be carried down with the current, at the time when the English iron-clads are midway in the Straits. The oil being then ignited the whole length and breadth of the Bosphorus Narrows would be converted into a sea of fire, destroying the crews and leaving the iron-clads to be captured at leisure. The Russians can always rely upon abundant and rapid supplies of crude petroleum, the wells in Romania and the Caucasus being inexhaustible. The whole expenditure would amount to about \$30,000. Such is the plan which the "Scotchman" professes to have discovered.

## Officers Elect of Dashaway Lodge, No. 304, I. O. G. T.

At the regular meeting of Dashaway Lodge No. 304, I. O. G. T., held at Good Templars hall, in this city last night, the following officers were elected to serve the term ending Jan. 31st, 1879: G. P. Litchfield, W. C. T.; Katie Bunn, W. V. T.; Frank Cooper, W. S.; H. Diamond, W. F. S.; Ella Powell, W. T.; Ella Wright, W. M.; S. W. Carter, W. Chap.; Mrs. L. V. Fisher, W. I. G.; S. Farrar, W. O. G. This lodge has now run almost one year, and has held its own well, the reports make a good showing, and the members feel very much encouraged at the work done during the short time the lodge has been in existence. The officers will be installed next Monday evening.

## Mrs. Scott Siddons Coming to Salem.

Mrs. C. A. Reed, this morning, received from Mrs. Scott Siddons a telegram, stating that she would come to Salem, and engaging the Opera House for next Friday evening, Oct. 3rd. This news will be gladly received by

## Sol Levy and Chicago Kid.

The following dispatch was received by Walter Moss of this city:

PORTLAND, Oct. 28, 1878.  
To Walter Moss—Hughes re-arrested. Have requisition signed and sent to us immediately, don't fail.  
C. BUCKLEY,  
D. KEATING,  
C. A. BALL.

The man Hughes, mentioned in the telegram, is supposed to be the noted thief and gambler, Chicago Kid, and Levy's friends propose to show that this man Hughes is the man who carried off \$240, from McCully & Gilbert's store, if this can be done beyond a question or doubt, all well and good, but to try to work up public sympathy, among the people at this time, will be of but little use. We are of the opinion that Judge Boise did a wise thing, when he granted the continuance in this case, so as to give the man a fair chance to establish his innocence if he can, and if it can be done, we shall be glad to know that the additional hardship of being sentenced to the State Penitentiary has not been imposed upon him, and shall join in congratulations to the friends who have labored so hard, to get at the bottom of the facts connected with robbery with which this man Levy is charged.

The earliest street railroad is thought to have been that of the New York and Harlem line. The first section, laid in the main thoroughfare to a gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches, was opened in 1825, but turning out unpopular, the system lay in disuse for about twenty years, then it was revived with some success by a French engineer. Boston and Philadelphia followed in 1855-57. The modern tramway was introduced into England by George Francis Train, who in 1857 made proposals for laying tramways or street railroads on the system originated in Philadelphia along some of the metropolitan thoroughfares and in a few provincial towns. He failed to obtain an Act of Parliament. In 1863 Liverpool obtained the first Act of Parliament ever granted to construct a tramway system for passenger traffic. Up to June 1876, the total length of streets in the kingdom traversed by tramways was 189 miles, divided thus: England and Wales, 132 miles; Scotland, 41 miles; Ireland, 25 miles.

## Fitting up a new Hall.

Capital Lodge of Good Templars have leased the old Legislative hall for a term of five years and now have workmen fitting it for lodge purposes. The gallery in the rear of the hall has been taken out, and in place of it two nice ante rooms have been made, the hallway from the main entrance, has also been remodelled by taking out the plank partition, and making a nice hard finish wall. The floor is to be nicely carpeted and everything fixed up snug, it will be ready for use, and will be dedicated in a couple of weeks. The entire cost of the work, and furnishing will cost something over three hundred dollars and will be as nice hall as there is in the city.

## One of Lincoln's Stories.

That reminds me, said he, of a story of a horse that was sold at the cross roads near where I once lived. The horse was supposed to be fast, and quite a number of people were present at the time appointed for the sale. A small boy was employed to ride the horse backwards and forwards to exhibit his points. One of the would-be buyers followed the boy down the road and asked him if the horse had a splint. "Well, mister," said the boy, "if it's good for him he has got it, but if it isn't good for him he hasn't."

## Steamer Race.

Last evening about five o'clock the steamers Occident and Church arrived on their way up the river, they started from Portland at the same time and ran a race the whole way up, the Church making the trip about 3 minutes ahead of the Occident. Both boats went above for freight, and passed down about 7 o'clock this morning.

Some men can see things only retrospectively. Instead of looking forward to what they might do, they only look back to what they might have. They learn from experience, after it has become a little late in the day. Such men are the non-advertisers. "Book-farmers" were once despised by the self-called "practical" farmers, but when the latter saw the former's crops, they changed their minds.

A contemporary says: A newspaper and a newspaper editor that people don't talk about and sometimes abuse are rather poor concerns. The men and business that an editor sometimes feels it a duty to defend at a risk of making enemies of another class, are often the very first to show ingratitude. The editor who expects to receive much charity or gratitude will soon find out his mistake; but he should go ahead and say and do what conscientiously thinks right without regard to frowns or smiles.

A wealthy Pittsburg merchant is reported to have said: "I always feel happy when I am advertising, for then I know, that walking or sleeping, I have a strong, though silent orator working for me; one who never tires, never sleeps, never makes mistakes and who is certain to enter the households from which, if at all, my trade must come."

The receipts from the first class passengers, which have been declining on English railways during the past five years, have also fallen off in Germany. In Prussia the Minister of trade has directed that, in order to increase the employment of first class railway carriages, return tickets shall in future be issued by the railways, not only for second and third class journeys, but also which is a new regulation for first class.

Ministerial order was published last month, in the French Official Journal, regulating the issue of three per cent redeemable rente required to complete the sum of 414,000,000 francs provided for by the law of the 15th of June last for the repurchase of the railways by the State.

A bachelor upon reading that "two lovers will sit up all night with one chair in the room," said it could not be done.

**SOUND SLEEP.**—It is wonderful how much may be done to protract existence by the habitual restoration of sound sleep. Late hours under mental strain, are, of course, incompatible with this enjoyment. On this topic Dr. Richardson says it has been painful to trace the beginnings of pulmonary consumption to late hours and unearthly balls and evening parties, by which rest is broken, and encroachments made on the constitution. "But," he adds, "if in middle age the habit of taking deficient and irregular sleep be maintained, every source of depression, every latent form of disease, is quickened and intensified. The sleepless exhaustion allies itself with all other processes of exhaustion, or it kills imperceptibly, by a rapid introduction of premature old age, which leads directly to premature dissolution." There at once, is an explanation why many people die earlier than they ought to. They dream all sorts of nonsense. That is to say, they do not sleep soundly or for any useful purpose; for dreaming is nothing more than wild imaginative notions passing through the brain while half sleeping or dozing. In dreaming there is no proper or restorative rest.

**MARKS OF MATCHES.**—To clean off the ugly scratches left on paint by lighting matches upon it cut a sour orange or lemon in half; apply the cut half to the marks, rubbing for a moment quite hard, then wash off with a clean rag, dipped first in water to moisten it, and then in whiting. Rub well with this rag, dry thoroughly, and nine times out of ten the ugly marks will vanish. Of course, some times they are burned in so deeply that they cannot be quite eradicated.

**Mr. Joaquin Miller is going to publish in London, next September, a new volume of poems, to be called "Songs of Far Away Lands." The volume will be of some magnitude, and is dedicated to Lord Houghton.**

**CORNS.**—"How to cure corns." Take a large cranberry and cut it in two and bind on the corn. If no cranberries are at hand, cut a piece out of a lemon and bind on the corn. Either will kill the corn in a few days.

The county seat of Washington county has a population of about 750. Among other public buildings it contains a finely finished brick court house, which cost about \$18,000. There is also a good public school house in which a graded school is taught by Prof. Gault and his able assistants. The Professor has been Principal of this school for six consecutive years, and he is quite popular as a teacher.

**CURE OF DIPHTHERIA.**—The celebrated Dr. Field, during the ravages of diphtheria in England, a few years since, used the following remedy: A teaspoonful of flour of brimstone, in a wineglass of water, stirred with the finger rather than a spoon, as sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water. When well mixed use as a gargle and swallow. In extreme cases, where the fungus was too nearly closed to allow gargling, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, after the fungus had shrunk, and gargle. If the patient cannot gargle, sprinkle the flour of brimstone on a live coal and let him smell the fumes. Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or bird. Dr. Field never lost a patient by diphtheria during all his immense practice.

## Weeds.

There cannot be any good farming where weeds are allowed to run riot among the growing crops, and any farmer who permits quantities of foul herbage to grow around the outside of his fields, in the corners or on any part of his farm, is no patriot, no man worthy of admiration or to be influenced in any way. Yet in many neighborhoods there are men wishing to take the lead, whose farms are covered with weeds, for the most part, they could not cross any of their fields without treading on weeds at every step. Let any rational man think for a moment of the vast extent of injury such a farmer causes to his neighbors for many miles on every side. For, to say nothing of the action of the wind in scattering the seeds of many weeds, great quantities of them are eaten by birds which afterward visit farms whose careful, tidy owners take much trouble to keep them free from weeds. But it is well known that seeds grow after passing through the bodies of birds, so that these clean fields are sown with weed seeds from the droppings of these birds, and soon either become as foul as those of the negligent, pestiferous neighbor or cause their owner a world of trouble to prevent such a calamity. Indignant public opinion should be brought to bear sharply on any land owner whose weeds lands are a disgrace to himself and an injury and nuisance to the neighborhood.

## NEPHROTISM.

The following from the Yamhill Reporter sets Yamhill County one notch ahead: It has never been recorded, we believe, but it ought to have been, for it is stated and corroborated by some of our most worthy neighbors, who have been in "Yamhill" always, and we think, something to brag on. Here is the statement: At one time not many years ago, three families in West Chabalon furnished the district school there, thirty children. These children were all brothers, sisters and cousins. Three sisters were the mothers of them all. The fathers were named Jacob Haynes, David Ramsey and Levi Hagen, and our Uncle Andy Shuck here in town was grandfather to the whole crowd of youngsters, blood relative to nearly a whole school.

## The storm.

New York, Oct. 28. Dispatches from all points show that the storm of yesterday was one of the most violent experienced for years. The storm came from the tropics, and from midnight to noon rapidly increased in energy, and was central near Bangor. It was attended with unusually heavy rainfall. At Washington the fall was 3.54 inches, at Baltimore 2.74, at Norfolk 2.86, at Lynchburg 2.01, and Smithville, N. C., 4.32. At Cape May the wind velocity was 84 miles an hour. It drove the tide up on meadows between the city and the mainland, covering the railroad track three feet and preventing trains from leaving. The hotels and cottages were badly damaged; also the beach drive and yachts, sloops and schooners were blown ashore. At Baltimore property along the wharves suffered much, and disasters on the bay are feared. Along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad the loss is serious. The storm was severe on the sound and along the New England coast, and lighter crafts were heavily damaged. At Mount Washington at 8 P. M. the wind was blowing 120 miles an hour, with heavy rain. The ship A. S. Davis, from Callan, went ashore south of Cape

## Tilden's Income Tax.

Mr. Tilden finds no rest for the sole of his foot, but in this circumstance alone does he resemble Noah's dove. While the great guns of the New York Tribune are knocking what was left of his reputation about his miserable ears, the old income tax comes up with further damaging revelations. It seems now that positive proof has been adduced of the payment to him of a fee of \$20,000, which fee he previously swore he had never received; and at the same time it is intimated that he is believed to have co-operated with some one else to appropriate "convey" the value of \$100,000 in bonds and stocks, which property was temporarily entrusted to Tilden and Company. We are inclined to hope that this latter charge will prove to be unwarranted, for we cannot but think that Mr. Tilden has had quite as much credit as his enfeebled constitution will carry. At all events it would be merciful to give him breathing time, though that is not the usual way with the power that shapes our ends rough, how then as we will. As the poet Longfellow has appropriately observed, "Disasters come not singly, But as they watched and waited, Trailing one another's footsteps, Till a shroud, then a sword, Till their work is with a single blow."

In the fraud case Mr. Tilden has been getting it exceptionally hard, as they say in the P. R. and as there is no longer any possibility of his being thrust upon the country as a candidate for anything but oblivion, we are disposed to appeal to his friends to throw up the sponge in his behalf and remove him from the field. But there may be a trifle of Balm left in Gilead even for him. It is true that the fraudster has rebounded with disastrous effect, but the bottom of the celebrated "bar of money" has not yet been reached, and a cozy retirement is possible to the hero of Bolivia Brazil. Besides, it is time he withdrew, if only that he may consult with Manton Marble about the next new cipher.

## Habits of Disrespect in the Family.

One of the dangers of home life is this habit of disrespect—that which is bred by familiarity. People who are all beauty and sunshine for a crowd of strangers, for whom they have not the slightest affection and all ugliness and gloom for their own, by whose love they live. The pleasant little pretenses of dress and personal adornment which mark the desire to please are put on purely for the admiration of those whose admiration goes for nothing, while the house companions are treated only to the ragged gowns and threadbare coats, the tousled hair and stubby beard, which, if marking the ease and comfort, or the sans facon of home, mark also the indifference and disrespect that do so much damage to the sweetness and delicacy of daily life. And what is true of the dress is still truer of the manners and tempers of home, in both of which we often find too, that want of respect which seems to run side by side with affection in the custom of familiarity. It is a regrettable habit under any of its conditions, but never more so than when it invades the home and endangers still more that which is already too much endangered by other things. Parents and bringers-up do not pay enough attention to this in the young. They allow habits of disrespect to be formed—rude, rough, insolent and impatient, and save over the sore with the stereotyped excuse, "They mean nothing by it," which, if they look at it aright, is worse than no excuse at all, for if they really do mean nothing by it, and their disrespect is not what it seems to be, the result of strong anger or uncontrollable temper, but is merely a habit, then it ought to be conquered without the loss of time, being merely a manner that hurts all parties alike.

## Walking Cases of Yellow Fever.

The term is a technical one, understood in yellow fever districts. A "walking case" is a patient who refuses to go to bed, and keeps his feet until he drops dead. Sometimes he refuses to admit that he has yellow fever; sometimes he realizes that he has the dread disease, and despairs of recovering from the start. Sometimes the "walking case" manifests the most abject fear, and again he displays the courage and indifference of a spy led out to execution. Sometimes the "walking case" is confined to the patient's chamber, and then again he roams the streets with the seal of death upon his brow, the dreadful black vomit oozing from his lips—an object of horror to all whom he encounters. This stalling death is not an uncommon feature of life in New Orleans during the prevalence of an epidemic. Many who passed through the fearful ordeal of 1853, in which nearly eight thousand victims perished, will remember the case of John C., a Memphis printer. He was a man of splendid physique, and handsome presence, but an unfortunate love affair had made him reckless. He developed a "walking case" of yellow fever, and for two days and nights roamed the streets and frequented the drinking houses of the city, in spite of all his friends could do, finally falling on the street and dying before he could be conveyed to his lodgings. He would wipe the black vomit from his lips, hold up the handkerchief, critically examine the horrible exudation, and remark with grim humor to his "sufferer" didn't agree with him that morning. Death is dreadful at best but no disease presents so great a horror as a "walking case" of yellow fever.

## Perils of Mining.

Another illustration of the perils incident to underground work in the mines was given at the Phoenix mine on Sunday. Evan Evans was the unfortunate victim. It seems that he was ascending the south shaft, riding on the top of the bucket, with his left hand in the links of the chain that connects the cable with the bucket. In proceeding upward the bucket caught somehow in the track, and Evans' hand became entangled in the links and held fast as by a vise. The engineer, seeing the rope tight, took the precaution to stop the engine, and is certainly entitled to much praise for his carefulness. There was another miner in the bucket with Evans, who, seeing the painful and helpless condition of his companion, essayed the hazardous task of climbing up the wet, slippery ladder in the darkness (for the lamps were all out) at a distance of 300 feet. The feat was accomplished safely, and on reaching the surface he explained the distressing situation in which he had left his partner in the bucket. As is always the case when an accident occurs, a large crowd speedily gathered at the mouth of the shaft. The engineer lowered carefully, so as to release the sufferer's hand from the terrible grip of the links, and he was hoisted to the top. I need scarcely say that Evans looked as pale as death from the agony he had undergone. His hand and fingers were mashed to a jelly. He was removed with all haste to San Francisco, in the hope that the surgeons of that city would be able to save his hand, but not so. The doctor immediately amputated one finger. It is feared that his hand will not suffice. All the muscles and nerves of the hand are crushed beyond recovery, and it is feared amputation of the whole hand will be necessary.—Amador

## FASHION NOTES.

New street suits are masculine in style. India cashmere makes charming wrappers for brides. The puffs and paniers on imported costumes are scarcely discernible. Plain and flat trimmings are to be worn most on Fall and Winter dresses. The taste for black silk toilets and black millinery prevails as much as ever. The latest fancy is to trim black silk dresses with bands of colored velvet. Short costumes take only eighteen yards of medium width stuff for a full dress. White vests continue in vogue, and are a stylish addition to dark house dresses. Endive green is a favorite shade for evening toilet. It looks like a greenish silver by gaslight. Twisted silk cord is considered more stylish than the chenille varieties for edging hats and bonnets. Capote-shaped bonnets, very small and compact, and without face trimming are the leading style this Fall. The Spanish mantilla of black and white lace is to be worn as a part of the carriage costume proper this winter. In ear-rings, one of the latest monstrosities is a silver arrow, which, when worn, looks as though it were thrust through the ear. Fancy buttons and flat gilt buttons are used profusely on the clan tartan and fancy plaid suits so fashionable at the moment. The embroidered handkerchief caps worn over a round mob cap of Brussels net, edged with a fringe, are called "Crescent caps."

Wide belts, embroidered in gay colors, like those worn a century ago, are now fashionably used with black silk or grenadine dresses. Large circular cloaks are fur-lined and fur-trimmed, and some are given the monastic sleeve of the Edward IV period, lined and bordered with fur. Many red velvet bonnets edged with garnet beads and gold cords, and trimmed with shaded red plumes and red roses, are seen among the novelties in millinery.

A new head-dress is called the creole—a gauze material of bright colors, arranged in such a way as to give the effect of the bandanna turbans worn in the south. At the back hang streamers of gay-colored ribbons. Bows of ribbon are much in use upon dresses of all kinds. One novelty is putting several colors together, sometimes as many as five or six. Another is putting upon batiste, or lawn dresses of any color, long loops and ends of white-watered ribbon, tied in with black velvet. Sometimes bunches of roses or daisies are added to these bows. Ribbons are as much used in decorating the linens, gingham and prints that are so popular as they are upon richer materials.

## An Oregon Invention.

A correspondent writing from Oregon City says: It is seldom that the pioneer city of the state is brought before the public, as a contributor to the ever increasing demand of manufacturing, in the simplification of its various occult arts, that I cannot refrain from a feeling of pride and a sense of justice to our city from introducing to your numerous readers a brief account of Clark's attachment for measuring cloth in the fuller, a patent for which he has recently been accorded by the patent office at Washington. As its title signifies, the patent is connected with the manufacturing of woolen cloths. What has been a question of great moment to the manufacturers of woolen goods for many years, has been the discovery of some method that would indicate what progress a piece of cloth was making during the operation of fulling. Under the old system now in general use, all the fulling processes are conducted upon guess work, which is, and has been attended with much loss. At present there is but one of those attachments in use at the factory which I have inspected. The patent is attached to one of "Hunt's patent fullers." The invention though ingenious is very simple. Connected with the spring of the upper roller is an iron rod which is in turn connected with a light wooden lever that lifts and drops a gear-dial on to a worm that is attached to the main guiding roller of the fuller. The extra vibration created by the seam caused by sewing both ends of the cloth together, both puts the indicator in and out of motion. The arrangements are so complete and simple that by merely moving a lever it will on the revolution of the seam in the cloth put the dial in motion, thus showing the operator what the cloth is doing, enabling him to adjust the fuller accordingly. Messrs. Jacobs, who have the managing interests of the mills, have been so pleased that the evils the invention has remedied, and the good it has accomplished, have ordered a dozen attachments from an eastern firm with the intention of placing them on all their fullers. The invention when introduced and in general use, will and must create a revolution in the finishing department of the manufacturing of woolen cloths. The inventor, Mr. Clarke, has already received a number of invitations from woolen factories on this coast to introduce his patent.

Capt. Cresswell, of the little steamer Carrie Norton, gives us the following particulars concerning two escaped prisoners: He says that the man who runs the ferry on the Sandy crossed two persons about 9 o'clock Thursday evening. These men were making toward Washington Territory. One of them had on a pair of handcuffs, but the chain connecting them was broken. The ferryman was alone and unarmed, and did not like to tackle the fellows. One of them—he with the bracelets—asked of the ferryman if he knew where a file could be obtained. As soon as the men reached the shore they broke and ran. There can be no doubt but that these men are, escaped prisoners, but who they are remains a matter of conjecture.

**OFFICERS ELECTED.**—At a regular meeting of Salem No. 11, held last evening the following officers were elected: Mr. Hugh Harrison, W. C. T.; Miss Sarah Genser, W. V. T.; Mr. Seth R. Hammer, W. S.; Mr. J. W. Scriber, W. F. S.; Mr. James Coffey, W. T.; Mr. James Riggs, W. M.; Mrs. Oline Strang, W. I. G.; Mr. John Green, W. O. G.; Mrs. E. O. Donald, W. C.

## Executive Appointments.

Commissions were issued Saturday as follows by direction of his Excellency, Gov. Thayer: Supreme judges R. P. Boise, P. P. Prim and J. K. Kelly; circuit judges, 1st district, H. K. Hanna; 2d district, J. F. Watson; 3d district, B. F. Harding; 4th district, C. B. Bellinger; 5th district, L. L. McArthur. Notaries Public, J. W. Robb, Astoria; E. Hamilton and Joe. Simon, Portland; L. Dielschneider, St. Paul; Geo. B. Dorris, Eugene, and John T. Giltry, Creswell.

## DIED.

Near Shedd, Linn county, October 21st, 1878, at the residence of John Morgan, Ellen, wife of W. S. Fletcher, aged 25 years, 2 months and 20 days. She has gone in Life's morning away to her rest. While the bright sunshine of hope glowed warm in her breast. There is grief in the house she so recently left, Where the strong golden bands have been severed by Death. Why weep ye so, for one who passed the portals great? We all must homage pay, though Time may bid us wait. A few short years! How brief! and clothed with hopes and fears, But when our Savior comes, He'll change to smiles, our tears. Then pause! Be still! Our Father doth all things right; And joy without alloy, will come with early light. She is only sleeping, whom we have called dead. And will awaken at dawn when the cold night has fled. C. J.

"Well, I suppose you have been out to look at Texas; did you see anything of our friend Y. out there?" "Yes—gone deranged." "Gone deranged?" "Yes, indeed; he doesn't know his own hogs from his neighbors."

In passing sentence on Geo. Edwards, Saturday, Judge Boise intimated that it was his opinion that the old rule of punishing highway robbers by death, would again be resorted to. The sooner it is done the better it will be for the country.

A witness on being cross-questioned lately, swore that he was in the habit of associating in every grade of society, from lawyers up. The lawyer who "had him in hand" gasped out, "That's all," and set down.

A great many of our prominent citizens have died from the effects of Fever and Ague within the last few weeks, they surely never used Pfunders Willamette Fever and Ague Mixture.

Police matters have reached a crisis in Brooklyn. A roundsman shot his captain, the other day, and came near killing him.

If you could take to yourself a little of the good advice you are so willing to give to others it would do no harm.

A woman's heart is just like a lithographer's stone—what is once written upon it cannot be rubbed out.

A woman's head is always influenced by her heart; but a man's heart is always influenced by his head.

Some men are like pictures which need and will bear a strong light; others look best in a dark corner.

Talk may be cheap, but really what is the price of it?

Strong & Bain will deliver fresh bread at your doors. Leave your orders.

Ask your druggist for the Oregon Blood Purifier, Liver and Kidney Regulator.

## A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature, rain, wind, and sunshine often intermingled in a single day, it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For croup, Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size 75c.

## HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Imparts a thorough and practical education in all commercial and English branches, French, German, Spanish, Drawing and Telegraphy. This school having greater facilities, and enjoying a more extensive patronage than any similar institution on the Pacific Coast, continues to base its claims for recognition and patronage upon the good sense and enlightened judgment of the public.

## LIST OF FACULTY.

E. P. Heald,	F. C. Woodbury,
H. M. Stearns,	A. B. Capp,
W. H. H. Valentine,	T. R. Southern,
Mrs. C. Woodbury,	Mrs. W. J. Hamilton,
Mrs. A. M. Hatch,	F. Seren,
A. P. DuBief,	Geo. Jensen,
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In having the largest and best ventilated and arranged School-rooms, and the largest yearly attendance of any Business Training School in America.

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