## Bringing it Home

Elisia Track fived in the country town of Birchdale. It was one of the oldest towns in the State, and had been deemed by its inhabitants, as one of the pleasantest. Under the pres-sure of the " Maine Law," so called the sale of intexienting beverages had been for a time almost entirely sup-pressed in that section. At length, however, society relaxed from its vigilance, as thengh for a rest, and bottle and jugs were once more re-plenished, though as yet with great caution and circum-pection. In three, however, the enemy became more bold, and our tavera keeper of Birch-dale opened his bar. So long as he had kept his decanter hidden from the weak ones of the town, and had sold only to travelers, the people had not openly remonstrated; but when he came to throw the evil open, and which the tippling beverage over the har to all callers, the latter class of the villagers were alarmed; and measures were taken for calling a meeting of the citizens for the purpo-e of restraining this violation of the public weak. The committee who had the matter in hand called upon Elisha Trask.

Mr. Grask was an enterprising, frigal and industrious man, with a young and interesting family growing up about him; and it was the influence of such men that the committee desired to pecurei "I don't know," said Trask, shak

ing his bend, when the matter had been presented to him. "Mr. Whooper dosen't interfere

with me." Whooper was the tavern keeper. "But," said the committee man.

"he is interfering with the good of

our community." " "Then let the law take him h

hand," was Track's rejolider. "I think," replied the committee's spokesman, " that our town should be a law mato it self in such matters. This is a question involving our deep-est moral and social interests and if we are true to ourselves we can settle it without trouble. All we require is the emphatic expression of our people

against it." "But," suggested Trask, "suppose you present the expression of the peo-ple to Mr. Whopper, and he still con-

Then," said the visitor, "If we have the majority of the citizens to back us, we will stop him by force." Elisha Track shook his head again. He couldn't see the use of pushing such a thing. The believed temperance was a good thing, and he went in for it; but he didn't believe in using any has he measures. Mr. Whopper was an old resident—he had kept the tav-ern a good many years—and he, for one, did not care to meddle with him. "We know," replied the commit-

tee, "that it is not pleasant to inter-fere in the affairs of our neighbors; but we must remember that the common weal has claims upon us. There is danger to our young men in Whopper's bar. For their sake let us shut

" Let those who are in danger look to the business," replied Trask, "For my part, 1 tell you famikly, 1 am not inclined to meddle with that which does not concern me. If you have such a strong desire to protect the public, why don't you pitch in? As for me. I believe if every man would look out for himself, and take care of his own affilies, the public at large would be pretty well cared for. The fact is, 1 would do to others just as 1 would have others do to me. I don't want other people to interfere with my business, unless I interfere with theirs, Mr. Whopper has never troubled me.

"That is hardly a safe philosophy for application to the affairs of society," said the committee-man, seriously, Mr. Track, being weary of argument,

took refuge in offence, and hade the

ter his heart, and he was aroused to a STOVES-INSURANCE, ETC. of strong impulses, and who are no a sense of the danger. He was a man of strong impulses, and when once his passions took sway he knew no fear. Philosophy was blown to the winds, and only hatred of the harmful three are dealed on the harmful thing was the incentive to action. He bearded the fion in his den; and he did not rest until Mr. Whopper had been "hauled over the coals," as he expressed it, and his bar effectually closed. Mr. Trask has been led into new and

and the reason of the second particular and the second particular and the common-weak. As his children grow up around him, and step out into the highways and by-ways of life, he realizes that though he as an individual may be in no charger it may set he higher to use danger, it may yet be his duty to pro-vide safeguards for those not so for-tunate as himself—and not only his duty, but his privilege; for while he may stand safe in his strength, he knows not how soon the enemy, if left at liberty, may strike down some loved one who is weaker.

Mark Twain on His Travels.

I got into the cars and took a seat in juxtaposition to a female. That fe-male's face was a perfect insurance company for her-it insured her against ever getting married to any-body except a bilad man. Her mouth looked like a crack in a dried lemon, and there was no more expression to ber face than there is in a spinal col-mm of cold custard,...She appeared as if she had been through one famine and had got about two-thirds through another. She was old enough to be a grandmother to Mary that had the lit-tle lamb. She was chewing a box of prize pop cora, and carried in her hand a yellow ro-e, while a band-box and a cotton numbrella nestled sweetly by her side, I couldn't guess whether she was on a mission of charity, or going west to start a saw mill, so l said

"The exigencies of time require great circumspection in a person who

is traveling." Said she "What?" Said 1, "The orb of day shines re-splendent in the blue vanit above."

She hitched around uneasy like, then she raised her umbrella and said, "I don't want any of yourgaas-git ont,"

and I got out. Then I took a seat alongside a male follow who looked like the ghost of Hamlet lengthened out. He was a stately cuss, and he was reading. Said I. "Minister did you ever see a camel leopard?" I said camel leopard because it is a plotts animal, and never cats any grass without getting down on its knees. Then said 1, "Do you chew?

You chew? " He said "Nosir." Then said I, "Howsweet is nature?" He took this for a comundrian, and said he didn't know." Then he said he was deeply interested in the history of a great man. "Alas!" he ex-claimed, "we are but few." I told him I knew but one; "the

man that made my cooking stove was a grate man."

Then he asked me would I read? Says I, "what have you got?" He replied, Watts Hymns," "Reve-ries by Mooniight," "How to spend the Sablath."

I said, "none of that for Hannah," but if he had got an unabridged Rus-ines, Directory of New York city I would take a little real.

Totor has a sold as he was he ought to dye. Said I, "You needen't think these hairs are any sign of wisdom; its only a sign that your system lacks iron; and I advise you to go home and swallow a crowtar."

THE **OLD STOVE DEPOT** JOHN BRIGGS. Dealer in RANGES COOK, PARLOR AND BOX. STOVES: Of the best patterns, ALNO : TIN, SHEET HRON AND COP. PER WARE, L. Blain. S. E. Young, J. Barrow And the usual assortment of fornishing goods to be obtained in a tin store. Renairs neatly and promptly executed, a reasonable terms. BLAIN, Short reckonings make long friends, YOUNG FRONT STREET, ALBANY, Dec. 5, 1885-1 & CO.. LOOK HERE. THE SAN FRANCISCO STORE, Corner First and Ferry Sts., Albany, Keeps constantly on hand Wholesale and Retail A Full Assortment of Stoves, Pamps, and Tinware. And will have for sale the celebrated DIAMOND ROCK COOK STOVE. DEALERS IN Also manufacture all kinds of TIN, COPPER & SHEETIRON WARE, In the best style, at lowest rates, for cash or country produce. Always on hand, DRY GOODS, Full Supply of Pure Wines & Liquors, For medicinal purposes only, A well selected stock of GROCERIES AND CROCKERY GROCERIES. Will always be found at my establishment. I will sell all goods in my house, for cash or produce on delivery, cheaper than ever sefore officiel in this market. All kinks of reputing done, on short notice, and entire satisfaction warminted, HARDWARE, t my stove and tin store. Nov. 19-11 JULIUS GRADWOHL,

DRY GOODS.

BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.

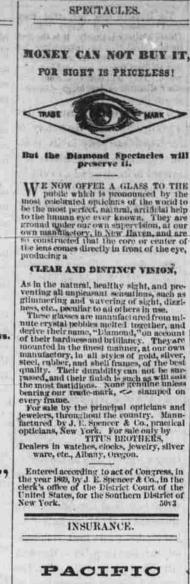
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UNION Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

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The leading fire and marine insurance company on this coast. **359,000** deposited in Oregon.-Losses promptly and equilably adjusted and paid in gold coin.

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JOHN CONNER, Agent, ALBANY, OREGON. 25v3y

A CARD.

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE Insurance Company, of Boston, is the only company on doing business on this coast governed by the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Law. This company was incorporated A. D. 1835, and has accumulated assets of over \$000,000 00. The following lapsed policies have been paid on this coast, under this law : Over due at time of death. No, of

Amount insured. \$ 5,000 10,000 1,000 2,500 5,000

RELIGIOUS.

An American lady is selling testaments in the streets of Rome without interruption. She was sent out by the Bible Society.

The Catholic priest at Westerly, Rhode Island, has prohibited the members of his church from engaging in the liquor business.

The Lutheran denomination in this country numbers now 'about five hundred thousand communicants, under the care of some two thousand two hundred ministers.

The Catholic population of America, is estimated at 5,500,000, with 4,800 priests, worshiping in 4,350 churches and 1,700 chapels and stations.

The statistical returns of the M. E. Church for 1871, show that the present total number of effective traveling preachers is 8,180; of supernumerary preachers, 548; of superanuated, 971, making a grand total of 9,699.

The latest denominational statistics give the Baptists in the State of New York 101, 744 members, composing 841 churches, with 754 ordained and 80 unordained preach-

The American Congregational Union reports that while new Congregational churches are being formed at the rate of a hundred a year, the number of houseless churches has increased at the rate of thirtyfive a year. Most of these are in the west.

The revised edition of the Bible in Chinese, which has for some time been preparing at Pekin, is now nearly ready, and will soon be issued from the American Mission press, within the walls of the capital.

A clergyman at Council Bluffs, Iowa, has made a new departure in the matter of "hitching up" folks. He has swept away the old established rules of marrying for a fee, and announces that he shall hereafter marry by weight, charging four cents per pound for the happy man, and two cents for the bride. The idea is a novel one.

It is said that a large majority of the preachers connected with the "Disciples of Christ" Church appear dependent upon secular meaus for their support. Probably the ratio of preachers devoting themselves wholly to the ministry is only about one to fourteen churches.

CHURCH DRESSING .- Here is some plain talk and advice which ought to be heeded : There was a ime when good taste demanded

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Nos. 416 and 418 California St.,

Losses promptly and equitably ad-justed, and

He took this for irony, and what litthe entents cardiale there was between us was spiled. It turned out that he

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine,"

Then be said, "Young man, look at these gray hairs." I told him I saw them, and when a

Mr. Trisk, being weary of argument, ok refuge in offence, and lade the familitee to go about their business. It was chaplin of a base ball club. When we got to Rochester I called for a bowl of lean soup. I send you the receipt for making it: "Take a lot of water, wash it well, boll it until He wanted nothing to do with the matter any way. He would look out for himself, and would advise others to do the same. There were other men in Birchdale

like Mr. Trask. They acknowledged that a rippling shop was an evil, but they did not care to meddle with it while it did not interfere with them personally. They were content to imagine that what did not come home to their own doors did not concern them.

And so the people were not aroused and Mr. Whopper's bar remained open. I do not mean that he kept a public har, just as he might have done had he been licensed so to do; but he kept liquor for sale by the glass; and though the little back room where his decanters stood were generally kept locked, yet the tender of a tencent bit by any respectably behaved individual was a sufficient Open, sesume.

Time passed on. In the midst of stirring events five years rolled quick-ly away; and the boy of twelve had grown to be a youth of seventcen. Such a son had Eligha Trask-a son by whom he set great store. The boy was wayward and hupulsive, but he was way ward and hupulsive, but he was frank and truthful and generous; and he was intflermore above the average in intellectual capacity. Elisha was aware of his son's weak-ness, and he strove hard to give him moral strength. More than once the youth had returned from public entertainments with an ununtural and entertainments of a nich his hord. mbealthful flow of spirit in his blood. Mr. Trask was filled with alarm. He would rather die than see his son dis-

graced. "Gilbert," he said to his boy, on one of these occasions, "I think I would rather see you brought home dead, than to see you brought home drunk !!

And yet the terrible ordeal came. One cold winter night Gilbert was brought to his anxious parents in a

state of helpless intoxication. "Where has he been?" asked the

father. "We found him at the tavern," said those who had brought him home. "And he has been drinking there?"

"Yes. He has been a pretty good customer of Mr. Whopper of late." Elisha Trask asked no more ; but on the following morning he sallied upon the war path. The evil had been brought home to his own door, and he was now ready to battle against it. He had himself felt the sharp steel en-

it is brown on both sides; then very carefully poin one bean into it and let it simmer. When the bean begins to get restless sweeten with sait, then put in air-tight cans, hitch each can to a brick, and chuck them overboard, and the soup is done.'

The above receipt orignated with a man in Iowa, who gets up suppers on odd occasions for Odd Fellows. He has a receipt for oyster soup of the same kind, only using twice as much water to the oyster and leaving out the salt

the salt. Speaking of Iowa reminds me of the way I got the money for my ticket to that Odd Fellow's supper. I bet a fellow a dollar that I could tell him how much water to a quart weat un-low the utilized heider occur the Mishow initial water to a quart went un-dor the railroad bridge over the Mis-sissippi at Dubupte in a year. He bet, and Tstid two pints to a quart. I won the bet, but after all, that sup-per was an awful swindle. If the city dida't'settle any faster than its coffee did, its old settlers' clubs would be a fullnes and the dit too. failure, and the city too. Dubuque is celebrated for its fine

turnouts. There was a very fine turn-out on the streets while I was there, a wagon upset and spilled a lot of wo-men, I didn't see it; I looked the other way. No cards.

Duke Alexis of Russia, who is now "doing" America, is the third son of the r-igning Czar Alexander. The first was Alexander, born March 10th, first was Alexander, born March 10th, 1845; the second was Vladimir, born April 3d, 1847; the third Alexis, born January 14th, 1850; fourth the Grand Duchess Mark, born October 17th, 1850; fifth Sergius, born May 11th, 1857; sixth, Paul, born October 3d, 1870. Our visitor is therefore in his hereaft account was and he represent twenty-second year, and is represent-ed as being a young nan of good tal-ents and correct habits. Alexander, the heir appaent, died some years ago-which makes the second son Vladimir the Prince Imperial.

E. H. Derby, of Boston, a well known statistician, in one of his official papers, gives it as his opinion that China and Japan will take from us 50,000 tons, or 111,000,000 pounds of butter and cheese per annum, when-ever we shall be able to deliver it.

Tweed has sold his interest in the Washington Patriot for \$7,000.

THIS COMPANY HAVING COMPLIED with the laws of Oregon, by making a deposit of fifty thousand dollars, is now propared to effect insurance against loss or damage by fire, and also against marine and inland navigation risks, on liberal terms. GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President. CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary.

PAID IN GOLD COIN.

J. C. MENDENHALL, Agent, Albany. Albany, 1871-18

NURSERY.

## SETTLEMIRE'S NURSERY,

Six Miles South of Albany, Linn Co., NEAR THE RAILROAD.

SODICIT THE ATTENTION OF ALL Solicit THE ATTENTION OF ALL persons desiring to purchase fruit trees to call and examine my stock, which is composed of the largest and best scheetion in the State, consisting of apples, pears, cherries, planas, pranes, grapes, blackber-ries, currants and roses. Also, black and white walnut, English walaut, hickberry, pearn, redbud, honey locast, hackberry, and a number of other varioties of trees and plants too numerous to mention, all of which are offered at low rates. HENRY W. SETTLEMIRE, Dec. 17, 1870-15

## NEW TO-DAY.

## Netice of Copartnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of Beach & Monteith, heretofore engaged in the milling business in the city of Albany, Linn Co., Oregon, did, on the 1st day of August, 1871, associate with themselves Henry Myers and A. S. Knox, in the milling business, under the firm name of Beach, Monteith & Co. Albany, Cr., Oct, 21, 1871-7v4w4



policy, 13,054 33,015 38,256 29,166 6 months. 4 months. 3 months. 10 days. 11 months. SEWING MACHINES, 34,539 Had the above policies been in any other company they would have been forfeited. The above facts speak for themselves, and to the wise and prodent further comment is unnecessary. EVERSON & MIDDLEMISS, Gen. Agents, San Francisco. And the L. FLINN, Local Agent, ALBANY, OREGON. Feb. 25, 1871-25v **Celebrated Bain Wagon** SASH FACTORY. BUILDERS, ATTENTION ! BLAIN, SASH, BLIND, AND DOOR FACTORY. YOUNG J. P. BACKERSTO. S. H. ALTHOUSE, N. WHIGHT. & CO.. ALTHOUSE & CO., FIRE-PROOF BRICK, Lyon Street, on the River Bank, ALBANY, OREGON. First Street, Keep on hand a full assortment, and are prepared to FURNISH TO ORDER, ALBANY, OREGON. Sash, Blinds, Doors, Moldings, Such as

CROWN, PANEL, BAND & SECTION MOLD, Of all sizes.

and

WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES,

Flooring, Siding,

-And-All other kinds of Building Material.

A LSO: PREPARED TO DO MILL work, furnish shaker fans, dizzag shakers, suetion skais, driving pulleys of any kind, at our factory on Lyon street (on the river bank), next below Markham's warehows. ALTHOUSE & CO. Afbany, Feb. 10, 1869-14

100

the use of the plainest clothes in the sanctuary, when the wealthiest were distinguished for their conspicuous absence of personal adornment, and sartorial display was a mark of vulgarity at such times and places. But now-a days, in the congregation, on the Sabbath, rich and poor alike seem to make a desperate strain, the one to make some faint approximation to the other, in point of extravagant display, and the other to de monstrate the utter hopelessness of the attempt. It would almost appear as if whatever might be thought of the propriety of a modest garb in other places, the proper costume for the house of God, where theoretically, we all go to be reminded of our common origin and destiny, were an agglomoration of all the jewelry, and all the chignons, and all the feathers and furbelows in one's wardrobe. The wearer is to carry all this piled agony to the sanctuary as to a fair-as if her errand were not so much to praise as to be appraised-and there employ the sacred time in envious comparison of her own mountain of millinery with the Himalayan triumphs of her neighbor. SLEEPING IN CHURCH .- Rev.

Mr. Spurgeon, the celebrated Bap. tist clergyman of London, is reported as recently having been very severe in his remarks upon those members of his congregation who have indulged in sleeping during his discourses. Mr. Spurgeon declared that "a sleepy scraph before the throne of Jehovah, or a cherub nodding during a sacred song, would be ridiculous to imagine," and maintained that sleeping during divine service was "an insult to the majesty of Heaven,"