

Correspondents writing over assumed signatures or anonymously, must make known the true names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

All letters and communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to Abbott & Brown.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. B. RICE, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, ALBANY, OREGON.

THANKFUL FOR THE LIBERAL PATRONAGE received in connection with the services of the citizens of Albany and surrounding country.

J. QUINN THORNTON, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Will practice in the superior and inferior Courts of Oregon.

JOHN J. WHITNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ALBANY, OREGON.

F. M. WADSWORTH, SIGN, CARRIAGE AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTER.

N. H. CRANOR, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Albany, Oregon.

MILITABIDE & CO., DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

BENJ. HAYDEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Will attend to all business entrusted to him.

N. B. HUMPHREY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, ALBANY, OREGON.

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G. W. GRAY, D. D. S., GRADUATE OF THE CINCINNATI DENTAL COLLEGE.

LOOK HERE! Patronize Home Industry, and Save Money!

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT (On First street, north side, next door east from Washington.)

MAKE, CUT, AND REPAIR CLOTHING! OF ALL KINDS.

J. F. MCCOY, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, PORTLAND, OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SEVERAL Courts of this City and State, and of Washington Territory.

AGENTS for the principal daily and weekly newspapers of the Pacific coast.

NOTICE! LOOK OUT FOR THE CARS! JUST RECEIVED: a very large stock of DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES!

B. CHEADLE'S Cash Store, Albany.

STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. A. B. PAXTON, MISS L. V. A. MILLER.

MRS. PAXTON & CO., FASHIONABLE MILLINERS.

MANTUA-MAKERS! WOULD BEG LEAVE TO RESPECTFULLY tender their services to the Ladies of Albany and vicinity.

BONNETS AND HATS, in the very latest styles; also, DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING!

For reference we will only state that our Dresses, Bonnets and Hats were awarded the FIRST PREMIUMS AT THE LATE LINN COUNTY FAIR!

We also receive constant supplies of the Latest and Most Fashionable Goods!

LADIES' FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT! Cutting and Fitting Warranted Satisfactory!

MRS. DUNNIWAY, TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HER patrons that she has received her invoice of MILLINERY

FURNISHING GOODS, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK!

BEST AND LATEST STYLES, At the Most Reasonable Prices!

MIRROR OF FASHIONS, I am enabled to furnish gratis a copy of the Magazine for one year.

Very Choice Millinery Goods! OTHER NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON!

Madame Demorest's World-Renowned Patterns, and all of the many useful and ornamental articles advertised in her justly popular Magazine.

CHEAPEST AND CHOICEST MILLINERY GOODS! DRESS AND CLOAK-MAKING!

BLEACHING AND PRESSING! In the latest styles!

NEW STAMPING PATTERNS! BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS!

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POETRY.

KISS ME GOOD-NIGHT.

Dear mother, when my prayer is said, Before you take the light, Oh, lean your head so closely down, And always kiss good-night!

THE REJECTED.

The sun is in the sky, mother, the flowers are springing fair, And the melody of woodland birds is stirring in the air!

They are going to the church, mother—I hear the marriage bell; It rings the upward, it haunts me like a knell.

They are crossing by the stile, mother, where so oft he has stood— The stile beside the thorn at the corner of the wood.

He will pass beside the stream, mother, where first my hand he pressed; By the meadow where, with quivering lip, his passion he confessed!

He said that I was proud, mother—he said I looked for gold; He said I did not love him—that my words were few and cold.

I did not know my heart, mother—I know it now too late; I thought that I, without a pang, could wed some noble mate!

But so noble a suitor sought me, and he is gone elsewhere, And my heart is gone, and I am left to wither in despair.

You may lay me in my bed, mother, my head is throbbing sore; And mother, prythee, let the sheets be duly aired before!

And if you would be pleased to your poor dejected child, Draw me a pot of beer, mother, and mother—draw it mild!

CHIPS.

The Black Hills are said to be turning red with swarms of Indians.

A lady who wears a pretty little slipper is often loved by the foot.

The widow Gaines is now estimated to be worth forty millions of dollars—and she still lives in the city.

The Rocky Mountain Herald says: "Spring is getting more springly down here since winter lost his grip."

The Rocky Mountain Herald says: "Central City has a lady who is head and ears above others." Are they lady giraffes?

"Pony brandy" sells for fifty cents a "go" in Eastern cities. Wonder what "rooly hoozers" or "elephant cock-tails" go for?

In New York good cigars are selling at 3 for a dollar. Whatever may be said of the high taxes, they are not inclined to make men smoke.

An ingenious mode of torture in British India is to fasten a bag of wasps on some portion of the victim's body, and then stir up the insects.

The Japanese Dickens, Kiyote Bakin by name, has written one story in one hundred and six volumes, which was thirty-eight years in going through the press.

A magistrate in St. Louis proposes to marry couples at one dollar apiece, if they will form clubs of twelve and get all "fixed" at the same time. "Gettin' up" of club married gratis.

People in Cheyenne are informed of the crime for which persons are lynched by observing the tree from which their bodies depend. There is a special tree for each crime in the Code Cheyenne.

Boarding houses in Springfield, Mass., are known as "hash mills," "white pie biscuit factories," and "sawed and pugged pie establishments." Hash itself has risen to the dignity of "sawmill pudding."

SOUFFLE PUDDING.—Put six ounces of corn flour into a stew pan, with eight ounces of pounded loaf sugar; add four ounces of fresh butter and a few drops of essence of vanilla; stir briskly over the fire and then work in vigorously six yolks of eggs and the six whites whisked into a firm froth. They are to be slightly incorporated with a batter which must then be poured into a butter dish.

As the ostrich uses both legs and wings when the Arabian coursor bounds in his rear; as the winged lightning leaps from heaven when the thunderbolts are loosened—so does a little nigger run when the Ku-Kluxes are after him.

Congressional Democratic Executive Committee, Washington, D. C.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator, Wisconsin.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew, U. Senator, Pennsylvania.

Hon. Samuel J. Kendall, M. C., Pennsylvania.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, M. C., Connecticut.

Hon. Jas. M. Humphrey, M. C., New York.

Hon. Lewis W. Ross, M. C., Illinois.

Hon. Lawrence S. Trimble, M. C., Kentucky.

Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., Washington City.

Chas. Mason, Esq., Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr. OFFICERS.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman.

Hon. Samuel J. Kendall, Secretary.

Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, Treasurer. CIRCULAR.

At a meeting of the Democratic and Conservative Senators and Representatives in Congress, held at the city of Washington, the following gentlemen were selected to constitute a Congressional Executive Committee:

J. R. Doolittle and C. R. Buckalew, of the Senate, and S. J. Kendall, L. W. Ross, James H. Murphy, William H. Barnum, and L. S. Trimble, of the House of Representatives, with authority to add to their number three members from the District of Columbia.

The Committee subsequently met and organized by the selection of J. R. Doolittle as Chairman, Samuel J. Kendall as Secretary, and Wm. H. Barnum as Treasurer.

The following gentlemen of the District of Columbia were also chosen to be additional members of the Committee, to wit: Jonah D. Hoover, Charles Mason, and General Thomas Ewing, Jr.

DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS. The main purpose of the Committee is the distribution of Congressional speeches and documents for popular information upon the issues of the day.

Orders may be addressed to the Secretary or Treasurer, and can be transmitted free of postage.

RATES FOR DOCUMENTS. For a sixteen page pamphlet speech in wrappers and franked for post office delivery, \$12 per thousand, and \$1 25 per hundred.

For an eight page pamphlet speech in wrappers and franked for post office delivery, \$7 per thousand, and 80 cents per hundred.

They can be sent in bundles to post office address by the person ordering by mail. Where lists of names are furnished they will be directed and mailed to the persons who are to receive them.

The following speeches can now be furnished upon order: (others will be added hereafter to the list.)

Speech of Senator Doolittle on Reconstruction, delivered January 23, 1868—16 pages.

Speech of Senator Buckalew on the same subject, in the Senate, Feb. 23, 1868—16 pages.

Speech of Senator Hendricks on the same subject, in the Senate, January 30, 1868—16 pages.

Speech of Senator Dixon on the same subject, in the Senate, March 11, 1868—16 pages.

Speech of Senator Buckalew on Veto of bill to abolish the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the McClellan case, in the Senate, March 26, 1868—8 pages.

Speech of Hon. James Brooks, of New York, in the House of Representatives, on Impeachment, Feb. 22, 1868, with protest of Democratic Representatives—8 pages.

Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, in the House of Representatives, on Ratification of the Alabama Constitution, March 11, 1868—16 pages.

Speech of Hon. G. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, in the House of Representatives, on the public Debt and Currency, January 18, 1868—16 pages.

TALENT WORDS.—I arraign the republican party as the party of disunion. I arraign that party for breaking up the union by denying representation to ten States. I arraign it for being the only party which recognizes disunion. I arraign it for needlessly keeping a standing army in the South, at your expense, but for the purpose of making the white man subordinate to the negro. I arraign that party for having turned the South into a howling wilderness. She pays not a dollar toward supporting the government; but the North is taxed to keep there a standing army as a guard over the ghastly ruins and desolation of the South. In the name of the over-burdened laborer of the North—of the dead soldier who gave up his life for the preservation of the Union—in the name of the services and sacrifices of the Union soldier, I arraign the Radicals for keeping the Union asunder, and of surrendering the Southern States—those vast regions of wonderful fertility and productiveness—to the control of a race which cover them with a blighting, withering desolation.—Voorhies' Speech at Hartford.

"Pa, will you answer me one question?" "Yes, my boy." "Well, pa, is the world round?" "Yes, of course." "Well then, pa, if the world is round, how can it come to an end?" "Go to bed, sir, and don't disturb me again."

"According to Milton, Eve kept silence in Eden to hear her husband talk," said a gentleman to a lady friend, and then added, in a melancholy tone, "alas! I then had been an Eves since."

"Because there have been no husbands worth listening to," was the quick retort.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

Horrible Tragedy in Canada—A Fiendish Couple.

Le Nouveau Monde says: "It is said that a very mysterious murder has been committed in a place not stated, by persons whose names are concealed as much as possible. If the matter is unveiled we will speak of it." The following is the supposed solution of the mystery. It seems to possess all the characteristics of a sensational hoax: "On an evening of March last, at about eleven o'clock, a traveler was crossing the small bush on the left shore of Mille Isle river, between St. Eustach and St. Rosa. That location has always, rightly or not, possessed the reputation of being fatal to belated travelers. The man, then, was quietly crossing the silent wood, when suddenly an individual in rags, and with sinister looks, jumped at the horse's bridle, and brandishing an axe over the affrighted person's head, cried, 'Your money or your life!'

The traveler answered, 'I have only \$20; there they are, and let me go.' Having received the money, the robber allowed his victim to leave, which he did at the fullest gallop of his horse. At a short distance from the wood, the traveler knocked at the door of a small house and begged for hospitality. In that house there was only a woman, who first refused admittance, giving, for excuse, that her husband was away. However, upon more pressing entreaties, she allowed the stranger to enter her lodging, and directed him to the garret to spend the rest of the night. He went up, and as he was preparing a place for sleeping, he heard a voice which he recognized as that of the assailant in the bush. Here, wife said the voice, 'I have done a good business to-night. I have met a man in the wood from whom I demanded his money for his life, and he gave me \$20.' 'Good,' said the woman, 'I bet that is the man up stairs.' 'Yes,' said husband, 'and he must have more money.' 'Well,' said the old woman, 'he will soon be asleep, and we will kill him.' 'I will go up to the garret,' said the man, 'and will knock him down with my axe; then you will cut his throat with my razor.' 'Agreed,' said the woman. During that conversation it may well be supposed that our traveler did not go to sleep, but kept watching for the conclusion of the horrible drama he had just heard the couple planning. One hour afterwards the traveler heard the approaching footsteps of the enemies; the man in front with his axe, and the woman holding a lamp in one hand and a razor in the other. As the robber entered the room, the traveler suddenly drew the axe from his hands, and knocked him down senseless at one blow. Then the woman flew at the falling body, whose head she severed with the razor, little thinking she was killing her own husband. The traveler flew from the house and made a deposition before a magistrate, and it is said the woman is now in jail."

Still Another Little Story.

We have published quite a number of little stories pertaining to the public in general, and the craft in particular, yet still have another left, which is as follows:

THE TWO MERCHANTS.

When trade grew lack and notes fell due, the merchant's face grew long and blue; his dreams were troubled through the night, with sheriff's bailiffs all in sight. At last his wife unto him said, Rise up at once, get out of bed, and get your paper, ink and pen, and say these words unto all men:

"My goods I wish to sell to you, and to your wives and daughters too; my prices they shall be so low, that each will buy before they go. He did as his good wife advised, and in the papers advertised. Crowds came and bought of all he had; his notes were paid, his dreams made glad; and he will tell to you this day, how well did printer's ink repay. He told us this with knowing wink, how he was saved by printer's ink."

ANIMALS.—The maintenance of animals in the stable or in the yards at any time of the year is unnatural, but if they have a great abundance of food and considerable range, the conditions surrounding them approach those they are subject to in the wild state. The amount of food animals exposed to the weather will eat is enormous, and then they never come out in more than fair condition. We think every spring that it is almost absurd to reiterate our condemnation of farmers who expect, as a matter of course, to have their cattle "spring poor." This condition of a man's stock tells of exposure, lack of food, and of very serious losses to the farmer himself—loses both in their productiveness for the rest of the year, or the rest of their lives.

NEW PENS.—If a steel pen is hard and obstinate, refuses to yield when pressed, and annoys by its rigidity, hold it half a minute or less in the flame of a gaslight or candle, and stick it into water, oil, or tallow. In most instances it will cure the rigidity. In fact, it is a good practice to pass a steel pen through the flames before using it. This burns off the oil used in tempering, and prevents that slipping of the ink, or the refusal to flow, generally noticeable in all new steel pens.

Sketch of King Theodore.

The Emperor Theodore, Mr. Dufton tells us, was born about 1820, in the Province of Kwara, which is situated to the west of Lake Tzana, and of which his uncle was Governor. His mother was, according to some, of low extraction; but, according to others she was of good birth, and could even trace her descent to the Queen of Sheba, the orthodox ancestress of Abyssinian royalty. Kassa, for such is the Emperor's real name, soon distinguished himself for his bravery and talent for war, and on the death of his uncle he acquired the Government of Kwara. He soon enlarged his dominions by the conquest of adjacent Provinces, and at length after having experienced varying fortunes, he defeated Ali Isa, of Amhara, whose daughter he had previously married, and effected the conquest of that Province. The element of religion, which is so singularly blended in Theodore's character, is shown by the prayer which he publicly offered up after his victory, and which is as follows: "I praise Thee, O God, that Thou hast manifested Thy goodness to a poor sinner like me. Whom Thou humblest is humbled, and whom Thou exaltest is exalted.—Thine is the power and glory, for ever and ever."

Being now installed at Gondar as Ras of Amhara, a rank which carried with it the nominal allegiance of the whole of Abyssinia, Kassa sent to claim tribute from Oubie, Prince of Tigre. This being refused, he marched with an army against him, and having defeated him in the battle of Deraskio, he had himself crowned as Negus Theodore, or King of Kings of Ethiopia. His assumption of the name of Theodore appears to have been made in consequence of an ancient prophecy that an Emperor of that name would raise the Kingdom of Abyssinia to an unprecedented pitch of greatness. He then attacked the Walla Galas, a Mohammedan tribe between Amhara and Shoa, and defeated them in a battle, in which their King, Adara Bille, was slain.

Theodore had thus made himself master of the whole of Abyssinia, with the exception of Shoa, which had long been virtually an independent state. Against this Kingdom he now directed his arms, and soon succeeded in completely subjugating it, thus uniting under his sway the whole of the so long disunited provinces of Abyssinia. His next project was to drive the Turks from their possessions on the coast, and thus to acquire for Abyssinia an outlet on the Red Sea—an advantage which that country had not possessed since Massowah was taken by the Turks, in the sixteenth century. This, however, he was never in a position to attempt. His conquered provinces revolted, and the cruel element in his character, which soon developed itself, so alienated his subjects that they gradually fell away from him, until now he seems to hold little territory beyond that in the immediate neighborhood of Debra Tabor, which he has made his capital.

Theodore appears to be a man of great talent, courage and energy, with a singular power over others. Mr. Dufton, who saw him in 1863, thus describes him: "His appearance was that of a man about forty-five, and possessed of a well-knit but not overpowered frame, conveying the idea of being tough and wiry rather than of a strong physical development. His features are dark, approaching to black, but he has nothing of the negro about him. His beard project was to drive the Turks from their possessions on the coast, and thus to acquire for Abyssinia an outlet on the Red Sea—an advantage which that country had not possessed since Massowah was taken by the Turks, in the sixteenth century. This, however, he was never in a position to attempt. His conquered provinces revolted, and the cruel element in his character, which soon developed itself, so alienated his subjects that they gradually fell away from him, until now he seems to hold little territory beyond that in the immediate neighborhood of Debra Tabor, which he has made his capital."

"Our State bonds are held in this country, notwithstanding they are taxable under State laws, and our national bonds would be held here as they now are should they be subject to such taxation."

"Our State bonds are above par in the market, and the price of our national bonds would also remain above par at our stock boards if they were declared to be taxable for State and municipal purposes, for the reason that they are the most desirable securities that capitalists can purchase or hold in this or any other country."

"If it is wrong, and opposed to the general welfare, for one man to live at ease upon means invested in bonds exempt from taxation, while his neighbor is compelled to labor, and pay taxes that should be apportioned and levied upon the entire property of both according to the amount owned by each, then the resolution I have presented in the assembly is right, and you should favor it; but otherwise it should be rejected, and privileged classes be supported in this country by our laboring people."

"Now sir, I most earnestly implore you to favor the conversion of our entire national debt into bonds subject to taxation for State and municipal purposes, as soon as that can be accomplished under the Constitution of the United States, without doing any injustice to the holders of bonds already issued, and thus save the Republic partly from defeat next fall, and prevent repudiation of the national debt by the Democratic party."

A Williamsport paper says a young man was recently discovered in an interior town done up in female toggery, engaged in the ravishing business of fitting ladies' corsets. He says he passed through Easton, Allentown, Reading, Pottsville, and other towns, and fitted corsets to several thousand ladies! Whew!

Prontico says: "The more you read of the early life of Gen. Grant in the New York Ledger, the more our admiration is excited by the extraordinary attachment of the little Ulysses to horses. He must have had a mare for a wet nurse."

"If you want to sell or purchase, advertise. If you want help, advertise. If you lose anything, advertise. If you want employment, advertise. In short, if you desire to prosper, advertise liberally."

The gentle Anna Dickenson is down on Grant. Like most of the lecturers, Anna has an unwomanly amount of vinegar in her composition.

The workmen of Washington have begun a series of lectures in aid of the poor.

Lawrence, Kansas, wants a bridge over the Missouri.

The Germans of Louisville contemplate a new theater.

"What a fine head your boy has!" said an admiring friend. "Yes," said the fond father, "he's a chip of the old block—ain't you, my boy?" "Yes, father," replied the boy; "teacher said yesterday I was a young blockhead."

The remnant of the Seminole tribe, in Florida, still keep their negroes as slaves.

Transient Advertisements per Square of ten lines or less, first insertion, \$3; each subsequent insertion, \$1.

A square is one inch in space down the column, counting out, display lines, blank, &c., as solid matter. No advertisement to be considered less than a square, and all fractions counted as a full square. All advertisements inserted for a less period than three months to be regarded as transient.

Taxation of United States Bonds.

Mr. Lyman Balcom, a radical member of the house of assembly in New York, having introduced a resolution into that body looking to the taxation of the United States bonds and securities for state and local purposes, they being exempt now, was most boldly taken to task by the bondholders' organ, the New York Tribune. Mr. Balcom then sent a communication in reply to the Tribune, from which we take the following extracts. They are sensible and to the point. He says:

"I have been a republican from the organization of the party. I opposed slavery believed it was wrong for one portion of the human family to be compelled to labor for and support another favored portion of our race. I am now opposed to compelling our farmers, mechanics and other working classes to pay taxes for state purposes and for the support of local government in counties, towns, cities and villages, and for building court-houses, jails, poor-houses, school-houses, bridges, highways, and their maintenance which holders of United States bonds ought to pay. I favor equal and exact justice in taxation and equal civil rights for all men, and I am unable to see that such measures would conflict with our national constitution or violate the obligation of contracts."

"The people submitted to the acts of Congress that compelled them to take United States notes in payment of private debts which were payable in gold when contracted, because there was a necessity for such a law, and it operated alike upon all classes of society. And they can not see how any injustice would be done to holders of United States bonds not payable in gold, if the government should pay such bonds in legal-tender notes, in case the holders of such bonds will not exchange them for bonds subject to taxation under state laws."

"If you will mingle a little more than you do with the masses of the people, you will learn that they demand that justice shall be done respecting the taxation of national bonds, and that the people are fearfully in earnest upon this question. And what is right, legal and just they will maintain at the polls of elections."

"All holders of United States bonds should be willing to bear their just proportion of the burdens of all kinds of taxation, and thus surely prevent repudiation of the national debt."

"Your talk of our national bonds all going abroad if they should be subject to taxation under the state laws provokes a smile. It is the merest bomb. It seems to me that very few, if any, holders of such bonds would sell them for such a reason, because they could not invest the proceeds thereof in any non-taxable securities. But if they should sell their bonds in Europe the proceeds would come back to this country in money or property, and be subject to taxation under state laws. And there is no danger that bondholders will bite off their own noses."

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