

Advertisements wrapping over assumed signatures or correspondents, must make known their proper names to the Editor, or no attention will be given to their communications.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. McANN & CO.,
WOOL, HIDES, LEATHER,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
No. 215 Battery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

CHEMEKETA HOUSE,
SALEM, OREGON.
R. P. EARNHART, PROPRIETOR.
THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL,
supplied with every modern accommodation,
is now open for the reception of guests.
max 1234567

E. N. TANDY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
HARRISBURG, LINN COUNTY, OREGON.
Will practice in the Courts of Linn and adjoining counties; and will buy good negotiable paper at a reasonable discount.

JOHN CONNER'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
ALBANY, OREGON.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED,
SUJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits in Cash.

C. B. BELLINGER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
No 99 First Street,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Special attention given to matters in Bankruptcy and all business in United States Courts.

J. C. MENDENHALL,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Realty Collected and Taxes Paid for Non-Residents and others. Making Real Estate papers, etc.

J. QUINN THORNTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office No. 111 First Street, between Morrison and Alder, opposite the Occidental Hotel.

GEORGE R. HELM,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Will practice in all the Courts of the State.
OFFICE: ALBANY, OREGON.
Nov. 11, 1870.

KELSBY & HANNON,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Partners for Linn County.
Office up stairs in Post Office Building.

LINN COUNTY,
AT HARRISBURG.
G. F. SETTLEMIR,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.
DEALER IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS,
Paints, Window Glass, Dyes, Lignors,
Essays, Spices, Brushes, Perfumery, &c.
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

N. S. DUBOIS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND RECEIVING
A large stock of Groceries and Provision
Wooden Ware, Hats, Trunks, Cigars,
Confectionery, Yankee Notions, &c.
Wholesale and Retail.
Opposite R. C. Hill & Son's Drug Store, Albany, Oregon.

D. B. RICE, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
ALBANY, OREGON.
Office: On South side of Main street.
Residence: On Second street, opposite Parson's Ferry.

M. H. CRANOR,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Office—In Norcross' Brick Building, up stairs Albany, Oregon.

JOHN J. WHITNEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
AND Notary Public.
Special attention given to collections.
Office—In the Court House,
Albany, Oregon.

FINE BLOOD SHEEP.
NEWBOLD HALF BREEDS
FOR SALE—Apply to S. B. ELLISON,
Mountain View, Santa Clara Co., Cal. or JOHN ANDERSON,
Clay St., San Francisco.

TAKE NOTICE, EVERYBODY.
WHAT WILL WE PAY FOR GOOD BUTTER?
TERMS: From 22 to 25 cents per pound, and 25 cents a dozen for 20 lbs. for trade.
A Large Assortment of Crockery Ware.
Those who wish goods at a BARGAIN had better give us a call at the GARD STORE and see for themselves. S. OSBORN & CO.,
victor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANIEL GABY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
SCIO, OREGON.
Special attention given to the collection of notes, accounts, &c.

JOHNS & GABY,
SCIO, OREGON.
Real Estate Dealers
LAND, IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED,
is cheaper in the Pacific of the continent than in any other part of the State.
Inquire of J. M. Jones, Marion Station, or of DANIEL GABY, Scio, Linn County.

ALBANY BATH HOUSE!
THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Albany and vicinity that he has taken charge of this establishment, by keeping clean rooms and paying strict attention to business, expects to suit all those who may favor him with their patronage. Having heretofore carried on bathing at First-Class Hair Dressing Saloons, he expects to give entire satisfaction to all. Children and Ladies' Hair neatly cut and shampooed.
JOSEPH WEBBER,
victor.

JOHN CONNER'S
BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
ALBANY, OREGON.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED,
SUJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits in Cash.

A. COWAN & CO., Prop'rs.
S. K. CLAUGHTON, Agent.
Fresh Stock Just Received!
DRY GOODS!
GROCERIES!
CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS!
Boots and Shoes!
GLASS AND QUEENWARE!
Iron, Hardware, &c.
Which will all be disposed of at Albany Prices.

FROMAN BUILDING!
WHEAT AND FLAX-SEED DEPOT!
Cleaning and Elevating Capacity 10,000 Bushels per Day!
150,000 Bushels Wheat Wanted in Store!
50,000 Sacks for those who wish to sell or buy—Seed Contractors of Pioneer Oil Co. will call on us for sacks.
W. CARTWRIGHT,
victor.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Front Street, corner of Merrill St.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING NEWLY furnished and refitted the above named hotel, will hereafter conduct it on the EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms can be had by the Day, Week or Month.
A RESTAURANT in the house, under the management of W. M. ALBRIDGE, conducted in regular hotel style.
Suits of Rooms for the special accommodation of Families.
Board and Lodging at the most reasonable rates.
The Hotel Coach will be in attendance at each Train and Steamboat to convey passengers to the Hotel free of charge. M. RUDOLPH, Proprietor.

STAR BREWERY!
TALLY & HOUCK,
HAVE ESTABLISHED AN EXTENSIVE Brewery business in
ALBANY AND CORVALLIS.
Mr. Houck keeping the old stand of Tally in Albany and Mr. Tally, representing the Establishment at Corvallis. Beer furnished to
SALOONS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES
to order,
WARRANTED TO BE THE VERY BEST!
TALLY & HOUCK.
April 14, 1871—victor.

WAREHOUSE!!
SHEDD'S STATION!
Will be in readiness to receive grain on and after the 15th of August, will be furnished with CLEARING and ELEVATING Machinery of the most approved construction.
Sacks will be furnished, and the
HIGHEST ALBANY PRICES
will be paid in Cash for Grain of all kinds.
TERMS for storage, etc., made known on application at the Warehouse.
ALMON WHEELER,
victor.

THE "NEW DEPARTURE" AGAIN.

WALLA WALLA, W. T.
Aug. 30, 1871.
Editor State Rights Democrat:
I have witnessed with little interest and some anxiety the discussion going on through the Democratic press of Oregon on the subject of the so-called "New Departure."
Having resided for a period of sixteen years in the Willamette Valley, and participated in the struggles of the Democracy in its dark hours, and knowing full well the political integrity of those who oppose the Ohio propositions in your State, and knowing that they stood shoulder to shoulder, without a waver, while the dark wave of Radicalism swept over the land, I naturally feel solicitude in the result of the controversy. My Democracy goes just this far: Should those propositions fail to find a lodgment in the national platform, I am for the Democracy; Should they be endorsed, I am no less content until the matter is settled by the adoption of a National Platform. Discussion is proper. Discussion in the right spirit can do no harm, and it is by a full interchange of ideas that satisfactory conclusions must flow. If I propose, therefore, in a spirit that shall stir up no ill blood or breed any ill-tempered speech, to give my own reasons for acquiescing in the Ohio propositions—the chain of thought that induced me to believe that the same was the true position for the Democracy at the present crisis of political affairs, I say, or thought I could see, three separate and distinct groups of facts that should be considered with relation to themselves and to each other. The first of these I arranged and classified thus:
1. The several amendments of the past ten years effect radical changes in the original form of government, and are infamous in character and were passed by imposition, brute force and shameless fraud.
2. The radical party are alone responsible for their passage.
3. They were each declared ratified by the requisite number of States, and as a consequence declared to be part and parcel of the original Constitution, and are therefore not at this time before the people of the various States for ratification or rejection.
4. That one method, at least, of reaching improper and impolitic amendments is by action of Congress in the mode prescribed, and ratified by three-fourths of the States repealing the same.
5. That it is at least thought impossible by the best legal minds to have adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States upon the legality of their adoption.
6. That there is no other peaceable manner of reaching them.
If, then, the amendments are declared ratified, and there is no other method of reaching them save by congressional action or revolution—approved or had, they may be they must be endured until the wisdom of the future shall remove them from the statutes of the land. No amount of discussion, no complaining, however great, will reach the case. If you present a proposition looking to their repeal, you concede at once that they are laws; and this, as I understand it, is all that Mr. Valandigham proposed at any time to do. No enforcement whatever, but simply an acceptance thereof as laws. No enforcement whatever of the means but a recognition of an accomplished fact.
The second group of facts are as follows:
1. The Democratic party have ever regarded strict construction of the fundamental law of the land as a cardinal doctrine in their political creed.
2. The Democratic party has ever been, and now is, a party of law and order.
3. The Democratic party has ever been opposed to revolution within our own territorial limits.
4. The Democratic party has always favored the correction of error and the redress of wrong in a legitimate way only.
These facts are all akin to one another, and each and every one of them, or at least the greater number, show if admitted as facts, that the Democracy are unalterably committed to the acceptance of law as such, or the rejection of unconstitutional law in a legitimate way only. Revolution, then, is out of the question. Adjudication by the Supreme Court is thought impossible. There is then but one legitimate course left. Agitation looking to repeal. To agitate there must be an issue. And how is this issue to be formed? By a declaration of some sort put forth in the platform of the party, and by such declaration of opinion as will be necessary, and that this cannot be had save by the presentation of an issue, it is politics or even necessary to make the issue now. Here I present my third group of facts.
1. That no amount of discussion will change the fact that the amendments have been declared adopted.
2. That the question at this time of the policy and correctness of, or necessity for, the amendments, can only keep alive the passions engendered by a state of war and shut out to a great extent the presentation of the living and paramount issues of the hour—issues upon which the radical party must necessarily be overthrown.
3. That the opponents of Democracy are anxious to avoid these same living issues.

GEN. WASHINGTON WHEN A YOUNG MAN.
An old journal of a young lady in Virginia has come to light, in which is transcribed a letter, written in 1762 showing that the "father of his country," when a young man, was a good deal like other young men:
"I must tell you of frolic after we went to our heads to eat: well, we had a large dish of bacon and beef; after that a bowl of sugar cream, and after that an apple pie. While we were eating this in came Mr. Washington, dressed in Hannah's school gown and petticoats, and seized me and kissed me twenty times in spite of my resistance. I could not stand the kisses, and I ran. Hannah soon followed dressed in his coat. They joined us in eating the apple pie, and then got out. After this we took it into our heads to eat some oysters. We got up, put on our wrappers and went down into the cellar to get them. Do you think, Mr. Washington did not follow us and scare us just to death? We went up through and ate our oysters. We slept in the old lady's room, too, and she sat laughing fit to kill herself at us."

HOW THE PEOPLE CAN SAVE MONEY.
One hundred bushels of wheat will buy in Liverpool seven hundred pounds of blankets; in New York they will exchange for only three hundred and fifty pounds.
A gold dollar will buy twice as much salt in England or Spain as in the United States.
A gold dollar will in London purchase more than twice as much of the entry Brussels carpeting; in New York it will buy but three-fourths of a yard.
In 1859, in New York city, one hundred bushels of wheat would buy four thousand eight hundred and thirty-three pounds of cut nails; in 1871 they will purchase but twenty-seven hundred pounds.
This is what the Republican party has done for the people. If the people wish to be able to buy the necessities of life at reasonable prices, they must elect Democratic representatives. The Democratic party is opposed to the High Protective Tariff system.

RICHEST WOMAN IN THE WORLD.—A New Orleans correspondent gives an account of an interview with Mrs. General Gaines:
Mrs. Gaines was introduced to our party and at once entered into a lively conversation, she doing most of the talking. She looks young, and is lively and interesting, but she is nearly sixty-four years old. No one would think it from her appearance. She said that since the law suit was decided in her favor, she had received a great number of offers from gentlemen who had suddenly fallen in love with her. They all wanted to better their condition, so she said, and therefore she declined to accept. She said that General Gaines follows the very best man that ever lived, and that he never did an evil deed, and never thought of one, and that there were none left like him. She had been on to see Gen. Grant and the members of his cabinet, and had learned them to respect her rights, and they had given her what she asked. And now she was here to attend to some more lawsuits. She was very vain in her conversation, and related a great variety of anecdotes, some quite amusing, and you will feel inclined to laugh, but it is certain that she will laugh the loudest and longest of any one. It is said that she is now the richest woman in the world. She says she has now established her rights in the courts, and is going to work to improve the condition of women by establishing colleges in which women are to be taught the same branches as men. Her plan is to endow a college with primary schools.
There is now growing in the town of Walla Walla, in this State, a time cherry tree measuring eighteen feet in circumference, from which thirty bushels of cherries have been gathered this year. It is believed that this cherry tree can not be beaten for size and productivity by any tree of the kind in the world.

WHITE HANDS.

This is not the story of a king, but of a humble peasant girl; the scene is not laid in a camp, but in a village at a time when Bonaparte's wars had not given to the simple name of Bernadotte (little Bernard), the historic glow which still surrounds it.
A man and his wife had an only daughter, and they were so proud of her that she had scarcely come into the world when they began to think of her marriage. The man, laboring with the greatest perseverance, sought to accumulate for her one of those attractive dowries which fascinate rich young bachelors; the wife seconded his efforts so courageously, grubbing in the ground all day and stitching all night, constantly preparing the bride's outfit, that she fell sick and died, not being willing to call in the doctor, that she might save the cost of the remedies.
Father Hugh, left alone with his daughter, was only the more anxious to have a son-in-law—some sturdy laborer possessing a competence, one who would insure both the prosperity of his house and the happiness of his daughter.
When she got to be eighteen years of age there was no lack of suitors. Father Hugh owed to his service the reputation of a man in easy circumstances, one who had cleverly turned his pennies to account by making short loans at a rate of interest not sanctioned by the code; but all young men wishing to marry took very good care not to reproach him with an infraction of the statute; the sin would rest with the father-in-law, and the profits with the grandchild; so they rubbed their hands and repeated the universal proverb: "Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good."
Bernadotte, worthy of her sire in economy and activity, trudged to town every forenoon to sell her chickens, eggs and fruit. She frequently encountered young Micotet, the plowman, who would drive up his oxen to the end of the furrow by the roadside, and keep them standing a long time to bid the young girl good morning, and chat with her about the rain, and the fine weather, and the chickens, and the cows, and the growing corn, and the beans that were about drying. Bernadotte, no matter what he had to get married, always had a few moments to spare for her, and would sit and chat with her, leaving him to go back repeatedly to answer, as far as he could make her hear them, the last kind words which he always sent after her over the hedge.
Arrived at the market place, the first customer whom Bernadotte usually found there was the young baker, Casterer, who, under the pretext of wanting her eggs and fruit, prolonged conversation a full hour, praising the bright feathers of the chickens, their remarkable plumpness, and bestowing a thousand compliments on the clever housekeeper, who knew how to get them into such nice condition. Passing from words to acts, he would bargain for the entire lot, appear perfectly satisfied, and then, leaving his egg basket off to his shop, where the fair merchant always found some refreshment and a couple of nice tarts garnished with sweetmeats.
Bernadotte, on returning home from market lightened of her load, passed before the shop of the hair-dresser, Firmin, a young dandy as styled, and leaving him as the little Saint Joan in the procession of the Fete Dieu. M. Firmin had just completed his tour through France, as stated on a handsome sign in big letters, adorned with a pair of scissors and a razor, after the fashion of a heraldic shield stamped with a double device.
"Heigh! Bernadotte!" exclaimed the artistic barber, "have you any eggs to sell me today?"
Bernadotte nodded affirmatively. "She had been careful to conceal a dozen from the wholesale buyer, Casterer, purposely to have some left for M. Firmin. Prudence is the mother of certainty. Micotet was undoubtedly very attentive, Casterer very devoted, but M. Firmin was no less agreeable, and nobody knew what might happen."
The eggs were accordingly handed to M. Firmin, who found their freshness quite worthy of her who brought them. Far from attempting to abate the price, he added to the money he gave her a small flask of lavender water or a cake of scented soap. He wanted to know how Father Hugh was, and all about Bracquette, the cow whose excellent milk maintained the rosy hue of the milkmaid's cheeks, and about the sheep providing the wool with which to knit those pretty stockings so snugly fitting those little feet. M. Firmin in his tour through France had become very impertinent; his presumption might have offended this young rustic, had not her interests obliged her to dissimulate and to be somewhat tolerant. He asked her to bring him eggs the next day, better every time she emptied her churn—here, and notwithstanding his impertinence, a fault in young men which young girls often complain of to satisfy their consciences, Bernadotte found the hair-dresser quite as agreeable as he was attentive.
Micotet, the plowman, daily in the field, no matter what might be the state of the weather, and at the earliest hour, because he could not sleep in his anxiety to see daylight and Bernadotte, became so worn out by this way of living that he resolved to get back both his sleep and his usual tranquility. He betook himself to the house of the father of her who had robbed him of his repose, and cap in hand, with downcast eyes and a stammering voice, spoke to him a long time about Bernadotte, praising her vigorous arms, made for work, and the good health apparent in every form and feature, and finally demanded her hand.
"Father Hugh did not say any, and still less no. He knew full well the

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WILL DO WHEN IN POWER.

I. It will limit the annual taxes to \$250,000,000, and out of this moderate revenue will apply \$230,000,000 toward the extinction of the public debt; whereas the federal taxes for the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous sum of \$411,255,447.
II. It will revise and reform the present system of taxation so that this diminished annual burden of \$250,000,000 will be equitably distributed. The present system not only overloads the faithful laborer, but ties some of the load to his legs, puts a part upon his head, makes him drag a portion by his tail, obstructing his freedom of movement, and causing him the utmost annoyance. The Democratic party will withdraw every pound of the load from his limbs and extremities and collect it upon his back, where he can carry it with greatest ease. It will, moreover, take good care that taxes find their way into the public treasury, and not into pockets of greedy grasping monopolists.
III. The Democratic party will repeal the laws which prevent the banking system; extinguishing monopoly by making the business free to all who comply with the conditions, stopping the interest on government bonds while in pledge to secure bank circulation, and guarding against a redundant currency by compelling the banks to redeem their notes in specie.
IV. It will revive our prostrate shipping interest and restore to American citizens their former share in the profits of navigation, by free trade in ships and repeal of duties on all articles used in their construction.
V. It will extend and complete the system of universal suffrage by abolishing the term of residence now required by naturalization, and giving intelligent white immigrants the same advantages enjoyed by our colored population. There is no reason why a thrifty German who emigrates to Texas and buys a farm should not at once be favored a citizen as the South Carolina negro emigrates to Texas in the same year and is employed by the German as a laborer.
VI. The Democratic party will faithfully fulfill all the obligations created by the public debt in their letter and spirit, and will secure to disabled soldiers the full amount of their pension without allowing a dollar to be deducted for the fees of agents.
VII. It will repeal all laws which permit the federal government, or any of its officers, to interfere with elections in the States.
VIII. It would make it a high misdemeanor, punishable by dismissal from the service, for any officer of the army or navy to aid in the suppression of domestic violence in a state unless the state authorities have made a previous application to the President for such assistance; in conformity to the constitution; or to interfere for enforcing any federal law unless a federal judge shall have previously certified that the execution of the laws is resisted by a combination too powerful to be overcome by the marshal and his posse.
IX. The Democratic party will remove all the political disabilities and disqualifications imposed for participation in the late civil war.
X. It will recognize the binding force of the three new amendments to the constitution so long as they are held to be valid by the supreme court of the highest degree.
Here are no flourishes, no bombast, no vague, cloudy theories which cannot be reduced to practice. If there is any southern citizen who does not think this list of measures would bring relief from and redress of present evils and grievances, we cannot respect his judgment. And if on the other hand, any Republican insists that the policy here sketched is a mere bundle of negotiations and dead issues, he forfeits all claim to be considered a candid opponent.

A Cincinnati paper has an article on the Cass family, by Jack Cass.

Truth is like the bulldozer a cow gets onto the end of her tale; the more she shakes them off, the less she gets rid of them.
There is 2 kinds of men in this world, that I don't care about meeting when I am in a grate hurry. Men whom I do, and men who want to know me.
There is always 1 chance again the best laid plans of men, and the Lord holds that chance.
My privit opinion upon "absence of mind" is, that 3 times out of 40, it is absence of brains.
The fattest that men offer to themselves is the most dangerous, because the least suspected.
Take a citizen that can hardly walk on land, and chuck him into a mill pond, and he will swim ashore—every body can apply the moral in this.
The best flossers and moralists I have ever met, he is those who had plenty to eat and drink, and had money at interest.
It takes a wise man to suffer properly, but most every fool can suffer as he pleases.
Friede, after all, is one of our best friends—it always makes us believe we are better and happier than our neighbors.
Before you give any man advice, find out what kind of advise will suit him best.
Knowledge is like money, the more you give the more bankers for it.
The wicks and phylloxera or grape men are never admired nor imitated by grape men.
The true art of criticism is to excuse faults rather than ridicule them.
A man with only one accomplishment can't expect too interest us long.
We all get tired party soon looking at a goose standing on a war leg.

CONFIDENTIAL COURTESY.—An old story contains a lesson which many married couples have not yet learned. When Jonathan Trumbull was Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman called at his home one day, requesting a private interview. He said: "I have called upon a very unpleasant errand, and I want your advice. My wife and I do not live happily together, and I am thinking of getting a divorce. What do you advise, sir?"
The Governor sat a few moments in thought, then, turning to his visitor, said: "How did you treat Mrs. W.—when you were counting her? And how did you feel toward her at the time of your marriage?"
"Squire W.—replied: "I treated her as kindly as I could, for I loved her dearly at that time."
"Well, sir," said the Governor, "go home and court her now, just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the year of God, or one year, and then tell me the result."
The Governor then said: "Let us pray." They then bowed their heads in prayer and separated.
When a year had passed away, Squire W.—called again to see the Governor, and said: "I have called to thank you for the good advice you gave me, and to tell you that my wife and I are as happy as when first we were married. I cannot be grateful enough for your excellent counsel."
"I am glad to hear it, Mr. W.—" said the Governor, "and I hope you will continue to court your wife as long as you live."

As a newly married couple from down east were one night lying in bed talking over "numbers" and things, a heavy thunder storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving couple to start as if they had received a shock of shock, and Jonathan, throwing his arm around his wife, exclaimed:
"I am glad to hear it, Mr. W.—" said the Governor, "and I hope you will continue to court your wife as long as you live."

Flat-headed—lying on your back.

TO DR. MARY WALKER'S SIBBONES.

Mary, thy parts are of a simple make,
Thy origin hath been a theme much vaied;
Thy fellow flesh so human being was;
They seek a hybrid for a man married;
About thy limbs thy folds are rolled and curled,
Like some strange craft that with wild sails does
Toss'd.
The legs thereof are wide enough for Titans,
At least one foot are they broader than thine
own;
Thy "baggies" look thy graceful bearing
In point of fashion thou art quite alone.
Tis said the garment which my muse engages
A remnant of thy post-humous life.
Squire declares that Foster John once wore
Them.
Paraphrase be a mission—who can tell?
And leaving says that Foster John wore them,
And that he had no other pair than these;
To write thy history would take a wizard,
As true as that 'twould a girl of genius and gizzard.
The ladies much admire thy ability breeches,
The children grow so stout with bounding awe;
In putting on they look to thee for aid,
And smile thyself there in no way.
Paste are like men, and you can't always trust
The folds of the female's femur.
Oh, heavens, Mary! what if you should bust
'em!
The skirts which dangle round thy shapely waist,
Lead thee the resemblance of an antique bag;
But if a rack or two were in them placed,
'Twould give a classic look, like Roman togas.
Then couldst thou lend thy sisters by thy nose,
Of the female's femur.
Sey, were they made by some Semitic tailor,
Or Zoroaster wrote or Homer sang?
Were they intended for Phoenician sailors,
For Chaldean rowers, or Egyptian fair and young?
Thy parts were purchased at a Hebrew broker's.
The gurglers on thy hat are strictly proper,
Thy shoes would grace the vault of some
Centurian.
As for thy elegant one eared copper,
Whether or not 'tis Copius or Hircanian,
Thy brooches dost thy admiration show
For O's sake, Mary, tell me please they come
'em!

THE SIBBONES.
BY JOHN WILSON.

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"Well, sir," said the Governor, "go home and court her now, just as you did then, and love her as when you married her. Do this in the year of God, or one year, and then tell me the result."
The Governor then said: "Let us pray." They then bowed their heads in prayer and separated.
When a year had passed away, Squire W.—called again to see the Governor, and said: "I have called to thank you for the good advice you gave me, and to tell you that my wife and I are as happy as when first we were married. I cannot be grateful enough for your excellent counsel."
"I am glad to hear it, Mr. W.—" said the Governor, "and I hope you will continue to court your wife as long as you live."

As a newly married couple from down east were one night lying in bed talking over "numbers" and things, a heavy thunder storm arose. The loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning filled them with terror and fearful apprehensions. Suddenly a tremendous crash caused the loving couple to start as if they had received a shock of shock, and Jonathan, throwing his arm around his wife, exclaimed:
"I am glad to hear it, Mr. W.—" said the Governor, "and I hope you will continue to court your wife as long as you live."

Flat-headed—lying on your back.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: PER YEAR.

One Column, \$100; Half Column, \$60; Quarter Column, \$35.
Transient Advertisements per Square of ten lines or less of this stand type, first insertion, \$5; 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 a full square. All advertisements inserted for a less period than three months to be regarded a transient.

show your hands, plunge them into this bag, and fill them with the unguent it contains."
"But, grandfather, my skin is as dark and coarse as the bark of an old tree. How can you?"
"Follow my advice, my boy. The wash-ball I give you is so efficacious that the most obdurate spots will not resist its action. Its use is of very ancient date, and time has not diminished its virtues."
Micotet took the soap-bag, and returned to Bernadotte's house. The baker and the barber were not far behind him.
Casterer first showed his fingers;—they were whiter than the blossom of the dog-rose. The hair-dresser then displayed his, and they looked as fresh as a lily just in bloom. It now came Micotet's turn. Firmin and Casterer began to laugh as he drew his huge hands from his pockets and held them forth, when Father Hugh uttered a cry of admiration, for they were filled with bright and beautiful gold crowns.
"Ah! my boy, that is the real durable whiteness which I love. Bernadotte is yours, for you have courted her without quitting your field, and you know the whiteness the most appreciable in the hands of a son-in-law."
The two abashed and mute town candidates returned to their shops with their ears hanging lower than those of a hound after losing a hare. Bernadotte and Micotet good-naturedly invited them to their wedding, and they had wit enough to go, as townsmen scarcely might be expected to do, in the dwelling of a disinclined peasant. The happy couple, happy as everybody is with as much money as good temper, labored throughout their lives to swell the contents of the soap-bag, the gift of their venerable grandfather.

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