STATE RIGHTS DEMOCRAT

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY

—BY—

MART. V. BROWN

OFFICE, in "Democrat" Building, (up-stairs Corner Broadalbin and Second Sts.

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GROCERIES!

I tell you without hesitation that I have the STOCK and make the prices that cannot fail to meet your approval.

☞To control large trade I know that my prices must give universal satisfaction, and I shall use all honorable exertion to accomplish that end.

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Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Allspice ground and put up by myself and warranted pure.

☞Cash paid for eggs.☜

Also, the most complete stock of JOSE RIANO'S CIGARS, together with a full line of Tobacco, Smokers Articles, Toys, Notions, and numerous other articles which I have not time to enumerate, all of which I will sell at prices that defy competion.

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LYON'S Patent Metallic STIFFENERS PREVENT Boots and Shoes From Running over, Wearing off on the Side and Ripping in the SEAMS.

FOR SALE BY

E. BOYLE,

Custom Boot and Shoe Maker.

None but the best stock used, and a good fit guaranteed.

French Kip Boots to order - $8 00.
Philadelphia Kip - - - $6 50.

Repairing neatly done.

Give him a call.

n35tf Albany, Oregon.

Sportsman's Headquarters.

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—DEALERS IN—

Guns, Rifles & Revolvers!!

And Ammunition of All Kinds.

Just received a large invoice of the latest improved Remington, Sharp's, Winchester and Ballard repeating rifles, Moore, Remington and Steven's breech-loading shot guns, and muzzle-loading rifles and shot guns of every description.

Also, a large and well selected stock of Fishing Tackle, Cutlery, Dog Collars, Fancy Goods, and in fact anything you could wish for in our line.

Remember That

We Cannot Be Undersold

Anywhere in this State. 11tf

JAMES DANNALS,

DEALER IN AND MANUFACTURER OF

SOLID WALNUT BEDROOM SETS,

Marble and Wood Tops.

Parlor Sets and Lounges, Marble Top Center-Tables, Spring Beds and Mattresses,

WALNUT, MAPLE AND OAK BRACKETS,

And all kinds of

Whatnots, Chairs, Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Stands, Gilt and Fancy Mouldings, Etc.

I intend to keep everything in the furniture line, and will guarantee satisfaction to all who will call on me at Miller's Brick. JAMES DANNALS.

LEON CORDIER,

FASHIONABLE BARBER

—AND—

HAIR DRESSER.

(Late of San Francisco.)

BESIDES DOING A GENERAL BARBERING and hair dressing business, for gentlemen, he wishes to notify the ladies that he manufactures switches, puffs, frizzes and all kinds of false hair from combings and at a low price. Rooms opposite McIlwain's store. 44tf

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Rooms 6 and 7, Parrish's Block, Albany, Oregon.

State Rights Democrat.

VOL. XV. ALBANY, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879. NO. 4.

THE EASTERN STORE

Is selling off at cost for the next

THIRTY DAYS,

in order to make room for the large stock of Fall and Winter Goods now on the road from the East.

S. KAHN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE!

The large stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, GROCERIES, ETC., formerly belonging to the firm of

JACKSON & KALISKY,

Is now being closed out at Assignee's Sale at very low prices. The sale will be continued at the old stand from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of. THE GOODS MUST BE SOLD, and consequently low prices will rule.

WM. GALLICK, Assignee.

3tf

LOOK! LOOK!

LADIES WILL FIND IT PROFITABLE AND Pleasurable to call at

MRS. A. E. MARTIN'S

MILLINERY ROOMS

And examine her elegant stock of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

(Just arrived per Steamer Oregon),

Comprising the latest styles in HATS, BONNETS, SILKS, LACES, TISSUES, SATINS, CRAPES, ORNAMENTS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, and other ornaments too numerous to mention.

The Best of Dressmakers Employed in the Establishment.

SCHEER'S BUILDING, Cor. Main and Ellsworth Sts., Albany, Oregon. n38

DR. H. ROZSAS.

Physician and Surgeon.

Albany Oregon.

GRADUATED IN ALLOPATHY IN 1847, in Germany, and in homeopathy in 1858, in Austria. Consultations in either English, French, Italian or German.

☞Office with Dr. Griffin, over Redfield's grocery store, where diplomas can be seen. v14n20tf

FOR SALE.

The Brownsville Livery Stable!

HORSES, HARNESS, HACKS AND BUGGIES are now offered for sale at a bargain. Also the daily mail contract and Wells Fargo & Co.'s express contract from Halsey to Brownsville, for three years.

For further information call on or address

51n3 F. M. JACE, Brownsville, Or.

A BARGAIN!

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE ALDEN FRUIT DRYER,

Including the building and lots upon which it is situated, is for sale at a bargain. There are two dryers and they can be sold separately. This is a good opportunity for fruit raisers to secure the best dryer made, at a low price.

The lots are very valuable lying on the river front, and having a railroad switch running by them. It is a good location for a custom flouring mill, foundry, or any such business.

For further particulars call on the President or Secretary of the Company.

G. F. CRAWFORD, President.
L. C. RICE, Secretary. 39

FASHION

Bathing and Hair-Dressing

SALOON.

I HAVE JUST COMPLETED SOME VERY EXtensive improvements at my place of business, and am now prepared to furnish

HOT OR COLD BATHS

at all hours.

Everything is neat and clean, and I will do my best to please my customers.

39tf GUS. ENGLANDER.

FOR SALE.

A FINE RESIDENCE.

DR. LISTER'S RESIDENCE IS NOW FOR SALE on reasonable terms. It is one of the finest in the city, well finished throughout. Four lots go with it, all well improved. Title good. Persons wishing to buy are invited to call and inspect the premises and learn the price. DR. WM. LISTER

n50tf

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE GROWTH OF AMERICA.

England's Manufactures Declared Ruined—The Prices of Food for All Europeans Regulated in this Country.

In the House of Commons on the evening of the 4th inst. Mr. Chapman, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, rose to move: "That an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the depressed condition of the agricultural interest and the causes to which it is owing, whether those causes are of temporary or of a permanent character, and how far they have been created or can be remedied by legislation." This gave rise to a remarkable debate. Among those who spoke was John Bright, who said: The member for Lincolnshire has spoken on the influence of American produce upon English produce. He says the English produce decided the market, but the produce from the United States, or it may be from the Dominion of Canada, will henceforth fix the market in this country, and there is a great deal of truth in that. But let this Commission inquire, if it can, how it comes that that the landlords of this country and the farmers are not only alarmed, but in terror at the produce in corn and cattle that has to be brought 4,000 or 5,000 miles from the other side of the Atlantic. This is a question I think that they may fairly examine [cheers], and I confess that I am not sure that the statements made have been extravagant or exaggerated. I have met, within the last two or three weeks, two gentleman very intimately connected with these matters in the United States, and I have been very much startled by some facts which they have related to me. The land that is being occupied in Minnesota, in the United States, and within the Dominion of Canada is of magnificent quality, I am told for the production of wheat. Liverpool is as near to there farms as New York was a short time ago.

A farmer who was very much troubled and distressed on the subject, said, "Well, you know I wished that cursed country had never been discovered." [Laughter.] The fact is that the country has been discovered, although they are now trying to find out where the discoverer was buried but Columbus lived and discovered America and from being occupied by savages, the country now has nearly 50,000,000 of our own English speaking people on the northern continent, and it will increase in the course of 35 years more, in all probability, to not less than 100,000,000. Now, I will tell honorable gentlemen opposite, and it will not add to their comfort, that the growth in the Western States is such that land in the Eastern States is decreasing in value. There is one reason for it which is not here. There the protective system of the United States had diverted all capital in the Eastern States into the manufacture of protected articles with the expectation of getting increased profits, and the capital has therefore been to a large extent withdrawn from those States; and, therefore, you find in the New England States and in New York, and I believe to some extent in Pennsylvania, and there is much land which men do not now think it worth while to plow, and which is lessening in value and going gradually out of cultivation. If the Western States had been of so much effect on the land near them, what will be the effect on land in this country. [Cheers.]

EUROPE CANNOT STAND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

When they have 100,000,000 of population they will have paid their debt; their taxes will be at a minimum; they have almost no army and no navy, as we have in Europe; they have no "spirited foreign policy"—[laughter]—taxes, in proportion to the population, will grow less and less; and how England and Europe will stand the competition of America in regard to the policy of European nations, with regard to armaments and taxes, anybody might try to imagine it, but I will not try to describe it. There are farmers in America, as you know, who have no rent, no tithes, no poor rate. You have all these. With you labor has risen. Labor is very dear in America. You are glad that the laborers are well paid; they will have to be still better paid. You complain of the education rate and schools. The effect under the present state of things must be to drive the educated and spirited young man from the country into the towns or to emigrate. These are matters which I trust this Commission and the House will well consider. Your laws as they now are would make the laborer's condition perpetual. In America, as the poet has expressed it, "They till the land who owns the land they till." That is the great difference between the land and its cultivation in America and the land and its cultivation in this country. Now, I would ask honorable gentleman opposite not to be afraid of these questions and of the commission. Recently I had a conversation with Sir William Ingles, a member for Somersetshire, and he did not allow me to tell him, but I may tell you, that I believe it would increase the pride of land all over the country if you would abolish all the ancient and stupid and mischievous legislation by which it is embarrased in every step you take in dealing with the land. Let us have an inquiry, but let us have it wisely and honestly conducted. You cannot escape it; but if you meet it boldly it will be no more than a spectre. But break down the monopoly which damages the labor of the farms and causes it to disappear and pauperize, the labor which remains. Out of what remains when you have broken down the monopoly there will arise a fairer prospect, and it is not possible that I shall live to see it, a time will come when you will have homes of comfort and independence throughout the land of England, which will attest forever the wisdom and blessedness of the new policy you have adopted. [Loud cheers.]

TERRIBLE SCENE IN A MENAGERIE.

A thrilling incident recently occurren in a traveling menagerie at Towanda, Pa., which is thus related by a local paper: The animals in one cage, two lions and a tiger, were fed at that time, being separated by swinging doors, which were fastened during the feeding, and afterward lifted, throwing the animals together as a happy family. These doors were lifted after it was supposed the animals had finished their meal, but a large piece of meat had been left by the lioness. This the tiger saw, and was about to spring upon it when the lion covered it with his paw. Prof. McDonald, the trainer, spoke to the lion, but he refused to move, and he then tried to force the meat from the animals paws with the feeding fork, but to no purpose, as the lion held on and growled in defiance. To the horror of those standing around, the Professor opened the door of the cage and sprang almost upon the beast, which in turn sprang upon the man, striking him a such a powerful blow on his chest that it staggered him and lacerated the flesh. An attendant, thinking to assist the how helpless trainer, caught him by the foot and pulled him near the door. The lion again struck him, tearing the flesh in his thigh. The situation at this time was one of terrible suspense to those who were involuntary witnesses of it. Ladies fainted, children screamed; but the trainer, who seemed to suddenly recover his senses, was on his feet in a moment. He looked the big beast squarely in the eyes, and met him half way, maintaining the steady gaze. He said in a firm yet affectionate manner, "Ned, what are you doing? Do you want to kill me, your best friend?" The Towanda paper says it really seemed that the "king of the forest" understood every word that was being said to him, for, dropping his eyes, he went to the piece of meat and shoved it to his keeper. He then approached his trainer and looked very penitent for what he had done, lying calmly down at his feet.

THE REASON WHY.

Somebody—a crusty old bachelor, of course—inquires why when Eve was manufactured of a spare rib, a servant was not made at the same time to wait on her? Somebody else—a woman, we imagine—replies in the following strain: "Because Adam never came whining to Eve with a ragged stocking to be darned, collar string to be sewed on, or a glove to mend, 'right away—quick now!' Because he never read the newspapers until the sun got behind the palm-trees, and stretching out, yawned out, 'Is not supper most ready, my dear?' Not he. He made the fire and hung the kettle over it himself, and, we will venture to say, pulled the radishes, peeled the potatoes, and did everything else he ought to do. He milked the cows, fed the pigs himself, and he never brought home half a dozen friends to dinner when Eve hadn't fresh pomegranates. He never stayed out till 11 o'clock to a political meeting, hurrahing for an out-and-out candidate, and then scolded because poor Eve was sitting up and crying inside the gates. He never played billiards, rolled ten-pins, and drove fast horses, nor choked Eve with tobacco smoke. He never loafed around corner groceries while Eve was rocking little Cain's cradle at home. In short, he did not think that she was especially created for the putpose of waiting on him, and he had no idea that it would disgrace him to lighten Eve's cares a little. That is the reason why Eve did not need a hired girl, and from it may be inferred the reason why her fair descendents do.

AN ORTHODOX CHINAMAN.

Concerning future rewards and punishments, Colorado furnishes the following illustration, which occurred recently in a court in La Veta, where the testimony of a Chinese was objected to on the ground that he did not understand or regard the obligation of an oath. To test him he was interrogated thus:

"John, do you know anything about God?

"No; me no belly well acquaint with Him."

"Have you no Joss in China?"

"Oh, yes! gottee heapee Joss."

"Where do you go when you die?"

"Me go to San Flancisco."

"No, you don't understand me. When Chinamen quit washee all time, and no live any more, where does he go?"

"Oh, yes! Me sabe now. If he belly goodee man, he go uppe sky. If he belly bad man, he go luppe down hellee, alec same Mellican man."

The court was satisfied with this orthodox statement, and admitted his testimony.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Out of its share of the Halifax fishery award, the colony of Newfoundland will pay its public debt of $218,185, build a telegraph line across the island at a cost of $102,300, make a thorough scientific inquiry into the fisheries of the Island, test the coal region in the vicinity of Grand Pond, build roads throughout the island, and invest a large sum at interest. The interest is to be expended from time to time in works of public utility. The Halifax award was a magnificent windfall for Newfoundland.

Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

SPOILED BY SUCCESS.

Few men can stand success. Perhaps the career of "Brick" Pomeroy exemplifies this as well as anything in the world. "Brick" began life in the State of New York. He drifted west, sometime in the 50's, and settled at Horricon, Wisconsin, where he acquired notoriety from three things—unlimited amount of impudence, coarse, frontier wit, and a predisposition to quarrel with his wife. She left him, and he went down to Milwaukee and secured a position on one of the Milwaukee dailies as local editor. Here he sounded the depths of cheap wit, and produced a lot of articles on the mule, the horse, the elephant, after a fashion then somewhat in vogue, and which still, in some small measure, unhappily afflicts the bucolic press. About the breaking out of the war he went to LaCrosse, where he married a new wife, and took control of the LaCrosse *Democrat.* Here he struck into that anti-war idea which made him famous. He built an office and opera house, one of the finest in the country, and gained a national circulation. In the hight of his prosperity he came across a woman in Cleveland with $100,000. He conceived the idea that it would be a good notion to marry her, and with her money go to New York and start a Democratic organ for the nation. So he came home to LaCrosse and tried to induce wife No. 2 to quit. She couldn't see it, and thereupon he began to quarrel with her, and finally drove her off. She instituted proceedings for a divorce, without obtaining much satisfaction for a time. "Brick" had made a large part of his reputation by abusing Ben. Butler. As soon as Ben. heard of the row in "Brick's" family, he tendered his services to Mrs. Pomeroy, free. He took "Brick" by the neck and made him settle. He agreed to pay his wife $10,000. He borrowed $6,000 of his new wife, and gave that to his old one, securing her on the other $4,000 on his opera house and printing office in LaCrosse. Then he went to New York and started his daily paper. He never knew anything of business, and he plunged in without regard to expense. In a few months he had spent his third wife's fortune. Then he quarreled with her and she left him. He then joined the Tweed ring, borrowed $60,000 of them, and spent that, and kept on until he owed nearly everybody on the Atlantic slope. In the meantime he had married another woman. He absolutely ran ashore in New York city, when he packed up his traps and moved to Chicago, where he started what he said was to be the greatest greenback paper of the nation. Here he developed his presidential mania, and started out to become the workingmen and greenbackers candidate for President. To do this he organized greenback clubs all over the west, the members of which subscribed to a sort of oath, pledging personal fealty to "Brick." In the meantime he fell in love with his lady proof reader, drove wife No. 4 off, and married wife No. 5. During his New York career he had been so busy as to have lost sight of the fact that wife No. 2 held a mortgage on his LaCrosse property. It fell due and was foreclosed. The business men of LaCrosse were indignant at the way she had been treated. No one would bid against her, so she secured property that cost $50,000, and was paying a handsome rent, for $4,000. "Brick's" political aspirations, and the necessity that he felt of carrying out the style of a great man, soon told on his newspaper enterprise in Chicago. He then went back to LaCrosse, and found a rich farmer, who had a son-in-law with journalistic aspirations. "Brick" induced them to think that heaven had ordained and set apart this young man as a business manager for a great daily paper. The old man furnished the money, "Brick" rented his old office from his No. 2 wife in LaCrosse, and went back to Chicago to move his establishment to the scene of his early triumphs. His necessities at that time were so great that after he arrived there he had to have $2,000 sent him by telegraph, to release the claims of his creditors. When he arrived in LaCrosse he took half the money which the old man had paid in for the presses, and spent it in fitting up the office The style is something gorgeous. Two thousand dollars were spent for Brussels carpet alone. The composing room, the press room and the folding room are carpeted with heavy body Brussels. So are the stairs. The boy who writes the tags for the mailing department does so at a French walnut desk that cost over $200. No sultan's seraglio is fitted up for the favorite in any more costly style than is the editorial room for this crack brained lunatic. The most expensive carpets anywhere in the west can be found there. Pictures and oil paintings adorn the walls. He has two short-hand reporters employed. Here he walks the floor and harangues the nation, while the reporters take it down and work it up into editorial. He has a daily circulation of about 1,000, and a weekly circulation of 20,000. He will run in gorgeous style until the father-in-law of his partner gets tired of chipping in, when the thing will collapse ingloriously. The workingmen's candidate for the Presidency will probably end his days in some cheap job office, sticking type for a living.—*Peoria (Illinois) Journal.*

New editions of Rollin's Ancient History and the "Complete Works of Josephus," both in large, beautful type, and strongly and neatly bound, have just been issued at about one-third the former prices, viz: Rollin, $2.25; Josephus, $2.00. American Book Exchange, publishers, 55 Beekman street, New York.

Considerable amusement was caused not long ago by a female witness who, on the oath being administered, repeatedly kissed the clerk instead of the book. It was some time before she was made to understand the proper—or, at least, the legal—thing to do.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

How to Preserve Health.

The first great secret of good health is good habits, and the next is regularity of habits. They are briefly summed up in the following rules:

Give yourself the necessary amount of sleep. Some men need five hours of the twenty-four; others need eight. Avoid feather beds. Sleep in a garment not worn during the day, and have plenty of fresh air in your bedroom.

Dress warmly, with woolen undershirts and drawers. Remove muffler, overcoat. overshoes, etc., when remaining any considerable length of time in a warm room. Keep your feet warm and dry. Wash them in warm water two or three times a week. Wear warm stockings, large boots and overshoes when in the snow or wet. Wear a light covering on the head, keeping it always cool.

Have always a pint or quart of water in the sleeping room. In the morning after washing and wiping hands and face, then wet, with the hands, every part of the body. Cold water will not be disagreeable when applying it with the bare hands. Wipe immediately; follow by brisk rubbing over the body. The whole operation need not take over five minutes. The result of this wash is, the blood is brought to the surface of the skin and made to circulate evenly throughout the body. You have opened the pores of the skin, allowing impurities in the body to pass off, and have given yourself, in the operation, a good, vigorous morning exercise. Pursue this habit regularly and you will seldom take cold.

Five minutes spent in the open air, after dressing, inflating the lungs by inhaling as full a breath as possible, and pounding the breast during the inflation, will greatly enlarge the chest, strengthen the lung power, and very effectually ward off consumption.

If inclined to be dyspeptic, avoid mince pie, sausage, and other highly-seasoned food. Beware of eating too freely of soups, better to eat food dry enough to employ the natural saliva of the mouth in moistening it. If inclined to over-eat, partake freely of rice, cracked wheat, and other articles that are easily digested.

Eat freely of ripe fruits, and avoid excessive use of meats. Eat at regular hours, and lightly near the hour of going to bed. Eat slowly. Thoroughly masticate the food. Do not wash it down with continual drink while eating. Tell your funniest stories while at the table, and for an hour afterward. Do not engage in severe mental labor directly after hearty eating.

Exercise, not too violent, but sufficient to produce gentle perspiration, should be had every day in the open air.

The condition of the mind has much to do with health. Be joyful and joyous. To be so, avoid business entanglements that may cause perplexity and anxiety. Keep out of debt. Live within your income. Attend church. Walk, ride, mix in joyful company. Do as near right as you know how. Thus conscience will always be at ease. If occasionally disappointed, remember that there is no rose without a thorn, and that the darkest clouds have silver lining, that sunshine follows storm, and beautiful spring follows the dreary winter. Do your duty, and leave the rest to God, who doeth all things well.

HIS FIRST CHINAMAN.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A countryman came up from Vine street yesterday morning with just enough usquebaugh aboard to make him unsteady. At Sixth street he ran foul of a Chinaman, the first one he had ever seen.

"You almond-eyed heathen!" he exclaimed joyfully, "you are the first one of your good-for-nothing breed I ever saw."

"Chinaman in hully," replied the Celestial, struggling to free himself.

"Devil take your washee-washee, or whatever you call it," said the countryman, as he picked up a parcel of boiled shirts and things which the Chinaman had let fall. "I want to see if you are the outlandish beast the newspapers say you are. How about the pigtail, eh? Yes, by gracious, here it is!" and he took hold of that adornment and lifted it up like a pump-handle. Beats anything I ever saw on the head of mortal man. And this beastly shirt," he continued, as he took hold of the flowing garment, while John struggled vainly to get loose, "if you had any shame about you, you would wear it inside of your infernal pants."

"Lettee me glow," yelled John.

"Don't fret the cattle," said the countryman, soothingly, "I want to see if they've lied about your hoof-harness," and looking down at John's feet he burst into a laugh.

"Ho, ho," he roared; I wouldn't be caught dead in shoes like them, so help me heaven!" and he contemplated them with unmixed pleasure; "no heels, no strings, turned up at the toes as if they were looking for a bee-tree, and cellar doors for soles, as I'm a sinner! Ho, ho, ha ha! Shoot them, shoot them, shoot them!"

These innocent words struck terror to the Chiman's heart, and, breaking loose he was off, yelling:

"P'lice, p'lice! Hoodlum shootee Chinaman! P'lice!

The countryman watched the terrific pace of his late friend with some astonishment, and after his pigtail had vanished around the corner he went on his way, remarking:

"No man could have made me believe that kind of time could have been made in them shoes if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes."

THE reason why a Detroit woman got off a street car without ringing the bell was because she saw her husband walking down the street with a good-looking widow, and she had no time for ceremonies.

FEMININE FASHIONS.

Fans are made to match the costume.

Black is the best color for photographing.

Poppies are much worn on coarse, heavy straw hats.

Rings to match the color of the necklace are a new fancy.

Pearl necklaces with several rows are worn with high dresses in Paris.

New sashes are of rich brocaded ribbons in Persian colors and designs.

Dainty Swiss ties for ladies are finished on the ends with colored guipure embroidery.

Very full plaitings and ruchings of Breton lace are used to garnish summer costumes.

Inexpensive fans are made of mummy cloth and have all the effect of the fine satin Pompadour fans without the cost.

Many fashionable dresses are made with the fan waist in favor many years ago, and is so becoming to slender figures.

The polonaise reappears this season under the name of a matinee, and is welcomed by the ladies with great satisfaction. It is short and bunchy in shape.

A favorite way of wearing the broad sash so popular at present is to place it around the waist to form a belt, and to tie it carelessly on the left side in a large loose knot.

The new Breton lace dresses are made over the finest French nainsook and are very handsome for evening or dinner wear.

The latest round hat is low crowned with straight brim about four inches in width; it may be worn over the face or set back on the hair.

Shirring is becoming very popular, and many new costumes are seen with the front and back of the basque or polonaise shirred. These dresses are only becoming to slender figures.

Nearly all of the newest costumes, either for street or home wear, are made with the square neck corsage, or with the corsage a la Vierge or V shape, filled with full plaitings of lace or crepe lisse.

THE RESPONSIVE CHORD.

In the early spring of 1863, when the Confederate and Federal armies were confronting each other on the opposite hills of Stafford and Spottsylvania, two bands happened one evening, at the same hour, to begin to discourse sweet music upon either bank of the river. A large crowd of the soldiers of both armies gathered to listen to the music, the friendly pickets not interfering, and soon the bands began to answer each other. First the band on the northern bank would play "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or some other air, and at its conclusion the "boys in blue" would cheer most lustily. And then the band on the southern bank would respond with "Dixie," or "Bonnie Blue Flag," or some other Southern melody, and the "boys in gray" would attest their approbation with an "old Confederate yell." But presently one of the bands struck up, in sweet and plaintive notes which were wafted across the Rappahannock and caught up at once by the other band and swelled into a grand anthem which touched every heart, "Home, Sweet Home!" At the conclusion of this piece there went up a simultaneous shout from both sides of the river. Cheer followed cheer, and those hills, which had so recently resounded with hostile guns, echoed and re-echoed the glad acclaim. A chord had been struck responsive to which the hearts of enemies—enemies then—could beat in unison; and, on both sides of the river,

Something down the soldier's cheek,
Washed off the stains of powder.

DECIPHER THIS.

If our readers are inclined toward deciphering mystery, says an exchange, we offer them the annexed puzzle and

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recommend the original riddle to the cheerful consideration of those of our readers who think it means them. By careful and continued application for a time, it may be solved, and we cannot but think, when solved, a very great length of time will not elapse before the benefit of this solution will be felt in a way that we can really appreciate. This conclusion may be problematic, but we shall anxiously await its determination, trusting it may be in our favor.

IN 1874, the year before Samuel J. Tilden became Governor of New York, the Republican administration had increased the cost of the State government to $15,727,482. Mr. Tilden began a process of retrenchment and reform which was continued by his successor, Governor Robinson, resulting in cutting down the State tax this year to $7,687,103, or a reduction of 50 per cent. on the burdens of the tax-payers. This is a specimen of Democratic reform brought about by the administration of a man whom the people elected President, but who by fraud was prevented from occupying the position. It is not improbable, however, that the time will come when he will be able to do for the country at large a work similar to that achieved by the people of New York.

A New York newspaper, which has been long and loud in proclaiming the triumphs of the "Sage of Menlo Park," now says that it "certainly will require a very extraordinary degree of credulity on the part of any one who holds gas stocks to induce him to sacrifice them on the strength of any reports." Concerning Edison's much-vaunted and universally-advertised inventions other writers are beginning to say that the so-called inventions of Edison have no practical value.

Consult one another on all that comes within the experience, the observation or the sphere of the other.

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4 In.	4 00	7 00	12 50	18 00	27 00
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½ Col	7 50	12 00	18 00	30 00	45 00
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1 Col	15 00	20 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

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