ATSEA.

Worn voyagers, who watch for land Across the endless waste of sea, Who gaze before and on each hand, Why look ye not to what ye flee?

The stars, by which the sailors steer. Not always rise before the prow; Though forward nought but clouds appear, Behind they may be breaking now.

What though we may not turn again od that we Are those old signs we followed vain? Can guides so oft found true deceive? Oh, sail we to the south or north.

Oh, sail we to the east or west, The port from which we first put forth Is our heart's home, is our life's best!

Old London Churches. [London Telegraph, July 5th.] It might be permissible briefly to glance at the history of some of the old churches which-so archæologists think, at least-have been so ruthlessly pulled down. St. Mary Somerset, which was anciently spelled "Summer's Hith," probably from its contiguity to a "hith" or wharf, the owner of which bore the name of Summer, was dedicated to the Virgin. Of the ancient structure, which was destroyed in the great fire, little is known, save that it was in existence at the beginning of the reign of Edward III. The church lately demolished by the orders of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners was built under the directions of Sir Christopher Wren. The church tower was entirely independent of the body of the church. A bishop of Here-ford bearing the somewhat militant name of "Ironsides" was buried in the chancel. St. Dionis Blackchurch, which has been hopelessly demolished, but the site of which is still to be disposed of, was dedicated to Dionysius the Areopagite, who was baptized by St. Paul, and was afterward beheaded in France, where he is known and reverenced as St. His church in London was called "Blackchurch," from the circumstance that a church dedicated to St. Gabriel anciently stood right in front of St. Dionis, in the roadway of Fenchurch street. St. Dionis Blackchurch dated from the thirteenth century, and it was burned in 1666. In 1674 it was rebuilt. with the exception of the tower, by Sir Christopher Wren. Ten years afterward the tower was added, the designs being again furnished by the illustrious architect of St. Paul's. St. Benet's, Gracechurch street, was also one of Sir Christopher's churches.

According to Stow, its title had nothing to do with Grace, and its proper name was Grass Church, because herb market was held opposite its be presumed, been sold with the materials of the church as old rubish. Those old tomes contain some curious entries: one, for example, at the accession of Mary "Payde to a plasterer for washing owte and defacing such Scriptures as in the tyme of King Edward VI. were payde the paynters for making the Roode, with Mary and John; and later, at the accession of Elizabeth, "Payde to the carpenter for pulling down the Boode, with Mary and John, four shillings and two pence." The tower of the varnished St. Benet's, with its cupola and spire, was 140 feet high. St. Mildred's had also been destroyed in the fire, and rebuilt by Wren, when it was united with the parish of St. Mary's Colechurch, an ancient incumbent of which had been Peter of Colechurch, one of the builders of old London Bridge. St. Martin's, or Othowich, was a four-teenth century building, in the pointed style. It escaped the conflagration in 1666, but was seriously injured by a fire which took place in 1765, and it was wholly rebuilt in 1795 by Mr. Cockerell. Here was a very fine picture of the "Resurrection," by a famous French painter, Hyppolyte Rigand. This picture, it is to be hoped has been preserved. St. Antholin, formerly in Budge-row, at the

Victoria street was of ancient founda-

tion, being mentioned in the twelfth cen-

and the carpentery of the roof was re-

garded as a superb specimen of Sir Chris-

topher's constructive skill. The tower was

Another of Wren's churches was the now demolished St. Michael's, Queenhithe,

built in 1677. It was chiefly remarkable

enough to contain a bushel of grain. Queenhithe had been known for centu-

ries as a place where corn was landed.

alas! even so long as 20 years ago the Sunday congregations at All Hallows, Bread street, had sunk to the deplorable average of nine—and the site was so very valuable! All Hallows Staining, in Mark lane, escaped the great fire, but was frequently altered and repaired, and of the building which has now disap-peared only the tower and portion of the west wall were ancient. It was, nevertheless, historically, a most interesting church. Here, in 1554, after her liberation from the Tower, the Princess Elizabeth performed her devotions, and tradition says that the future "good Queen having said her prayers, afterwards dined on pork and peas pudding at the King's Head in Fenchurch street. To this melancholy list of demolished churches would assuredly have been added, but for the strenuous efforts of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, the interesting St. Mary-at-Hill, Eastcheap. This evidence, hap-pily still standing, was built by Wren after the great fire. The Society was unable to save St. Dionis Backchurch; but, in spite of vigorous opposition, they succeeded for a time in rescuing the church of St. Mary-at-Hill from its impending fate. We say for a time, as the clemency extended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the edifice in Eastcheap may prove to have been more in the nacure of a respite than a reprieve. In the case of St. Mary, the Committee of the Case of Sk. Mary, the Commissee of the Ancient Buildings Protection Society were materially helped by the city churches and church-yard societies. Ow-ing, however, to the wide-sweeping pow-ers of the Union of Benefices Act, the

existence of the remaining churches is being continually threatened, and the

WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE | vent a surprise. The Ancient Buildings Protection Society, whose second annual meeting was held on Saturday last, have not failed, in their report, to direct at-tention to the architectural loss which the metropolis and the country at large would sustain by the continuous disap pearance of these interesting, venerable and in many cases handsome, structures, which give at once rest and gratification to the eye amid the hurry and turmoil of London life. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the other hand, are certainly not expected to concern themselves, in their corporate capacity at least, with archæology or ecclesiology. Reasoning from the patent fact that most of the city churches have small congre gations, they have pulled, and are pulling, and will continue to pull down as many churches as they can, selling the sites for as much money as they can get for them, equitably apportioning the charitable endowments of the disestablished churches to neighboring and deserving charities, and making large grants for church building purposes in outlying districts where the potential congregations are large and where the existing church accommodations is insufficient. It is a pity that this system of uprooting old churches and planting new ones in the suburbs cannot be carried on without depriving the City of London of a number of historical landmarks, and offering a cruel outrage to the illustrious memory of Christopher

Peru Seen from the Inside.

"There is no other Peru," said Mr. Jacob Wray Mould, "and there is no other Henry Meiggs." According to the account of the New York architect, much of whose work is to be seen in Central Park, who introduced there and in Dr. Bellow's church ("the Beefsteak") the parti-colored style of external ornamentation, and who has been for several years in Peru, the assassination of Gen. Pardo, President of Peru, was as just a deed, as far as Pardo was the victim, as if the inexorable fates has marked out a violent death for him as punishment. "Pardo," said he, "played fast and loose, using all the ability he had as a master of the art of double dealing to annoy Mr. Meiggs, until he dropped into his grave. He was killed by Pardo as certainly as Pardo was stopped afterwards by the

It is pleasing to learn the actual status of Peru in the commercial world from one who has had full opportunity for observing the people and the progress of the country, and who possesses the knowledge and intelligence necessary to form a just opinion of such matters. The accounts received from time to time from that rich but ill managed region are so conflicting and palpably unreliable, that the viva voce statements of a gentleman like Mr. Mould are a relief and are exceedingly interesting. He declares that Mr. Meiggs was the life and soul of Peru, and that with his death western door. The parish books of St. died the immense progress which the na-Benet's, or Benedict's, have not, it is to tion was making towards a position among the acknowledged powers of the We know all about that great capitalist's railroad projects, to the ac-complishment of which he took all the immense experience which his previous life in California had given him, and which he pursued with an indefatigable written about the church and walls; and | industry and a tact which, together, Mr. Mould calls genius. If we permit within the pale of that abused and indefinword the peculiar tact required to amass wealth and to use it and the talent which earned it for the world's good, Henry Meiggs certainly possessed genius.

With regard to the architecture of Peru, in which Mr. Mould was particu-larly interested, he explains that Mr. Meiggs projected a magnificent drive from Lima to Callao (the port of Lima) seven miles in length, with superb build ings on it, and a park midway. These Mr. Mould says, would have been worth crossing the Pacific Ocean to see. But this project, like many others which had germinated in the great worker's busy brain, was nipped in the bud by his death, the legal dispute concerning his will preventing his nominal executors from pursuing the line of action marked out by him. He would have imported brick, had he lived, to replace the horrible yellow adobe of the Peruvians, and he would have worked the neighboring corner of Sise-lane, where now is Queen black marble quarries if he had had time.

tury. It was burnt in the fire, and re-built in 1684 by Wren. The interior had THE BRITISH TAR EXTINCT .- The old class of skippers have no difficulty in discovering the source of the evil—it is all the fault of steamers. Without los-ing sight of the prejudices of these worthy men, which make them somean oval dome, supported by eight columns one hundred and fifty-four feet high. what unsafe guides, we may acknowledge that there is a certain amount of truth in their accusation. In the first place a steamer can afford to carry very for its spire, 135 feet high, surmounted nferior men, and only the smallar part by a gilt vane in the shape of a ship in full sail. The hull, it is said, was large of her crew are seamen even in name. She has on board a large number of firemen who pass as sailors, without possessing any pretentions to the title. Then the conditions under which the master All Hallows, Bread street, was also one of a steamer collects his crew are such of Wren's churches, and was built in as render it almost impossible for him to 1680. In its predecessor, destroyed in discover whether it is good or bad; and sailors need as much choosing as domes-tic servants. He rushes in and out of port, discharging his men the moment he enters, and shipping others just before the fire, John Milton was baptized, but he leaves, when he cannot wait to look about him, and must put up with what he can get. Naturally he gets desperate and indebted loafers, who, having drank the wages gained by their last voyage, re-embark as a last resource. Hence steamers are filled with bad characters of all sorts. The firemen are often the refuse of manufacturing towns. Their life at sea is so hard that only good pay would bring good men to it; and their work requires so little skill that it cannot command good pay. They are, it is true, generally a little better paid than sailors, but only a little-some five shillings a month or so. Hence they are a dangerous element in the ship's company-mutinous on board and drunker on shore. The deck hands, as regular seamen are styled on board, are, for the reason given above, not much superior to the firemen. They are not required to possess much skill; it is enough if they can steer and clean paint and metal. Steamers, therefore, are the paradise of the loose fish who hang about ships. An ugly parody of the stirring and adventurous spirits who have ever taken to the sea among us, nowadays they form a welldefined class, for which names unknown to our grandfathers have been invented beech-comers, packet rats, and so forth and they are a worse danger to ships than the perils of the sea, as well as a burden on the lives of her Britannic Majesty's consuls in foreign ports.-Pall Mall Gazette.

The French Academy of Sciences has being continually threatened, and the greatest vigilance is necessary to enable the society to obtain early information of any proposed demolition, and to pre-

How Brutes Sleep.

[New York Fun.] Half an hour after the last visitor passed out of Barnum's Circus and Menagerie in its recent exhibition, only seven or eight gas jets were burning in the large building. Dr. George O. B. Starr, press agent of the circus and ex-Deputy Coroner of Westchester, took the writer by the hand and led him in tip-toe to one of the monkey cages. Back in the dark corners of the floor were two black clusters. He scratched the cage with his cane, and instantly a dozen whitish spots appeared on the surfaces of each of the clusters. These were the faces of the monkeys. They were held perfectly still for a short time. but when another gas jet was lighted nearer the stage several monkeys broke away from their companions to leap from perch to perch and squeal like bats. Dr. Starr said that the monkeys sometimes roosted like chickens on their perches, but such a peculiarity was not observed in any of the cages. Mr. Mc-Clean, a very trustworthy keeper, says they often indulged their propensity for fun by pulling each other's tails and pinching each other at dead of night. Then the whole cage will set up a chat ter. Monkeys never snore, but there is always heard a sniffling sound, the premonitory symptoms of consumption, of

clusters to sleep each species seeks to keep by itself as much as possible. Dr. Starr said the pelican usually quatted on the floor of his cage like a uck in his coop, but it was found roosting on the edge of a water tank in its cage. Its big webbed toes are furnished with long, sharp, curving claws, and clutched the metal-covered edge with a firm hold. Its beak, nearly a foot in length, rested along its back. When a keeper's hand was thrust wearily between the bars, the long beak, as it seemed, with a single motion moved viciously from its back and struck a bar of the cage against which the hand had rested. After that it stood up on guard, show-ing its long brown legs, and awkwardly brandishing its beak. The snakes lay motionless, most of them being in a cluster. The ostrich lifted itself from a

which they generally die on account of

the coldness and changes of a northern

climate. In separating into different

squatting position on the floor of its cage when the visitors approached, looked out of one eye inquiringly and tetered its long neck up and down, as if it were balancing its body with it on its two un-gainly legs. The kangaroo lay a long time without moving. At last, aroused by the conversation of its midnight guests, it suddenly lifted its head, and with its tail gave a thump or two on the side of its cage. Its tail is very long, thick and powerful, and when it is attacked in close quarters it is said to whirl about and use it like a club. After a short time it sat upon its haunches and began to yawn and to scratch its sides with its short forelegs, like a monkey. The front of the mandrill baboon's cage was closed with a kind of horizontal shutter. When this was being removed the creature's paw missed a keeper's hand only by half an inch. It stood on all fours, about three feet high, and glared through the bars with its gray, sunken eyes, throwing a queer expression of cool contempt into its blue has acquired the pet name of Drill, but it is said to be very treacherous, and when it is angry it has been known to put forth strength equal to that of two men. It took a chew of what the keeper mouth, and appeared to enjoy it. Dr. Starr said that it could smoke, but that it was not allowed to have matches. The capybara, a kind of hairless South American hog, scrambled up when it heard a noise, and ran to its trough, over which it stood looking expectantly at those who had disturbed it. The little sun-bear was rolled up in a black ball in a corner of its cage, while the first sight of the grizzly in another corner showed it swaying noiselessly to and fro. The

striped hyena was roaming about in its cage. A ridge of coarse hair arose along its

back when it was disturbed, and it re-

tired to the rear of its cage to glare at its visitors. It kept up a low but unceasing growl. It retains the wild instincts of it ancesters, and the keepers say that this low growl can be heard nearly all night. It howls a prediction of a storm several hours before the storm comes. Savage hisses were heard from two black leopards before the visitors arrived at their cage. When a neighboring gas jet was lighted their glistening teeth and red tongues came into view. Their upper lips were drawn back as they crouched on the floor, and their short ears were laid back until it seemed as if there was no room for any brains in their serpent-like skulls. They are the fiercest of all the beasts in the menageries, and so wild that when they are changed to a new cage they will not eat for several days. A large spotted hyena was found growling in the dark and twisting uneas-ily on his back with his feet, in the air. He weighs 250 pounds. He immediately got up and, retiring to the back of the cage, glared menacingly. A wildcat sprang to the rear of its cage, when we approached, and crouched as if for a spring. A moment afterward it sat up, looking as innocent and as unconcerned as a house cat after it had eaten a canary. It killed three of its brothers last summer. A jauger glanced carelessly at the midnight party as they passed its cage, but otherwise affected no disregard for them. Two lions, born in Central Park two years and a half ago, lifted their nozzles from their front paws, stretched out in front of them, and showed their fine, large fronts while they blinked lazily at a newly-lighted gas jet Showmen like lions, on the whole, much better than tigers, because they are not so treacherous; but they say a bad lion is worse than a tiger. The other day, when Joseph Barret, one of the keepers, entered the cage and took the bone away from both of them. Nevertheless, all

lions are dangerous at all times.
Before approaching within reach
of a lion, a keeper always tries
its disposition by coaxing words and
by offers to pet it. If it holds its head down to be scratched it is considered to be in a safe mood to handle. The rhinoceros sleeps with a hoarse snore, and resembles a huge, over-fat hog as its body spreads out over the bottom of the cage. The one in Barnum's museum is said to weigh 7900 pounds. All of the frame work of the wagon on which the cage rests is of steel. It is said that it would be the most dangerous animal in the menagerie if it should escape in an angry mood. Though usually very slug-glish, it is terribly quick in action when angry, and there is practically no limit to its strength.

in a row, fastidiously selecting choice spears of hay with their restless trunks, while Emperor and his huge mates lay sprawled out on their sides, their upper sides being rounded up into formidable mounds of flesh. The effect of the light was to make several of them lurch back-

The four or five baby elephants stood

ward and forward and sideways, and finally sit up on their haunches in their clumsy, broken-jointed fashion. The seal sleeps on its platform and not in the water. The giraffe usually holds its long neck nearly erect, with his legs doubled up under him, like a horse. Keepers in the menagerie divide their charges into six chases—hay animals, cat animals, monkeys, elephants, birds and fishes. If a keeper of the cat ani-mals is killed, or if he leaves his situation, the management look about for an experienced man to take his place. If they cannot find any, they promote one of the oldest and trustiest hay animal keepers to the vacant position. The cat animal comprises everything of a naturally savage nature, including the lions. The hay animal include deer, giraffes, and the like. In the elephant class are in-cluded rhinoceroses and the hippopotami. It requires a particularly steady and trustworthy man to care for the "cats," which can never be handled or changed from cage to cage without pre-cautions, no matter how tame they may seem to be.

Jeff Bavis' Benefactress.

A New Orleans telegram of the 8th inst. announced that Mrs. Sarah A. Dorsey, of Mississippi, who died in the first week of July, had bequeathed her entire estate to Jefferson Davis. In her bequest Mrs. Dorsey refers to the great services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis on behalf of the South, and reproaches his countrymen for their failure in gratitude and appreciation for such services, and regrets the small contribution which she is able to

make for his relief. Mrs Dorsey was a Miss Ellis, of a wellknown and wealthy family of Natchez, Miss., where she was born, in February, 1829. She was a niece of Mrs. Catherine Annie Warfield (nec Ware) the novelist the author of "The Household of Bouverie," "Beauseincourt," and other ro-mances of a strange, wild, weird origi-nality and power. Mrs. Warfield's first publications were two volumes of poems (1843 and 1844), by herself and her sister, Mrs. Eleanor Percy Lee, who appeared before the public as "Two Sisters of the West." Mrs. Lee died soon afterward, and Mrs. Warfield's subsequent literary career was confined exclusively to prose She died in 1877, leaving her fiction. niece, Mrs. Dorsey, to act as her literary executor, with, as is supposed, a large mass of unpublished manuscript in her

Miss Ellis in her youth enjoyed in Natchez the advantages of what was reputed to be the most cultivated and pol-ished society then existing in the Southwest. She married when about twentyfive years of age Samuel Dorsey, a lawyer and planter of Tensas parish, La., which was her home until the death of her husband in 1875, when she removed to Beauvoir, a seaside residence in the ex-

treme southern part of Mississippi.

Having no children, and her husband possessing an independent fortune, Mrs. Dorsey had exceptional facilities for the enjoyment of literature, society and travel, in all of which she delighted. She became known to the public as the author of "Agnes Graham," "Athalie," "Lucia after that. It is common to speak of cheeks and bright carmine nose. It would occasionally thrust out its chin, decked with a short, sandy beard. It believed to be founded upon remarkable and romantic incidents in the personal and family history of the author. She published also, in 1867, "Recollections of Henry W. Allen," late Governor of said was tobacco, rolled it about in its Louisiana, and is the author of several essays on philosophical and scientific subjects, especially on the Oriental systems of religion and morals, in which took a lively interest, having, among other accomplishments, acquired some knowledge of Sanscrit literature. She was a Greek and Latin scholar, and read and conversed in several modern

languages.

Mrs. Dorsey was well known in literary society, both in Europe and America. She was on terms of personal friendship with Carlyle, Herbert Spencer, Dean Stanley, the Rosettis and others, and had convergence or and stanley and stanley. correspondents in Rome, Dresden and Calcutta, as well as New York and Lon-don. She kept, up to the close of her life, the exercise of an elegant and refined hospitality, and hers was one of the few southern homes in which, since the war anything approximating the style of en-tertainment of the olden time could be maintained.—N. Y. World.

MOLTKE AND BISMARCK .- During the eight years which have elapsed since the German Empire was founded at Versailles, the writers of the fatherland have been busy discussing the merits of the leading personages in the drama of the Franco-Prussian war. By general con-sent, Prince Bismarck and Count Moltke were admitted to be the two foremost leaders; but opinion differed much as to which is really the greater. For some time the imposing figure of Bismarck entirely filled the fore-ground; but more recently there are many signs showing that he is not unlikely to be supplanted finally by the less obtrusive personality of Moltke. The more the actual events of the years 1870 and 1871 become known, from both official documents and private memoirs-some of the latter as yet little known in this country, while of no mean historical importance—the more it appears certain that Count Moltke was in reality the leading spirit of the time. He commanded not only in the field but in the cabinet. He drew beforehand the plans of battles; and as he designed the meshes on which the German hosts grasped the capital of France, so he delineated likewise the hard outlines of the treaty following the conquest. All this was not known before, but is now gradually becoming known. Moltke, throughout the Franco-Prussian war, remained very much in the same attitude he still assumes in the German Reichs tag, where he sits with arms folded, immovably in the same place, speaking rarely, seeming often to dream, but still showing whenever he opens his lips, that he has not missed a word of the debate. It has in years been the fashion in Germany, adopted from comic papers, to give nicknames to eminent men. Prince marck is "ehrliche Makler"—the honest broker, while Count Moltke is called "der Wagenlenker"-the driver, or the man at the helm. The title indicates more than nearly anything else the posi-tion assigned to the great Captain by his country.—London Athenœum.

Two Lives of a Kitten.—Recently a lady in Lowville, N. Y., used chloroform to kill a kitten. The animal, seemingly dead, placed in a pasteboard box, was buried in the garden under a light covering of earth. Two days later the family heard it mewing, and, upon opening the box, the kitten crept out. It is now alive and well.

The Magnetic Poles.

[From the Scientific American.]
From a study of the movement of the compass needle producing declination at London, Mr. B. G. Jenkins, of the Royal-Astronomical Society, has become convinced that the various vicissitudes of the needle during the last three hundred years can best be explained by the supposition of a strong magnetic pole above the earth's surface, and revolving around the geographic North Pole in about five hundred years. He finds four magnetic poles as maintained by Hallay and Handpoles, as maintained by Halley and Handsteen, to be necessary to explain satis-factorily all the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, but he places these not in the earth, but in the atmosphere. These poles he regards as the free ends of as many magnetic belts, two extending from the vicinity of the North Pole to the equator, the other two coming up from the South Pole to meet them, the boreal mag-netism of the northern belts uniting with the austral magnetism of the southern belts along the magnetic equator. These bands he believes to revolve at slow and unequal rates round the poles of the earth,

producing secular variations.

It will be observed that Mr. Jenkins describes the magnetism of the Northern Hemisphere as "boreal." Contrary to the current theory, he holds that the north end of the compass needle is a true north pole, and that the facts observed are, when properly understood, in full record with the great magnetic truth that like poles repel and unlike poles attract.

After submitting the evidence in favor of this view, Mr. Jenkins argues in this wise: If the north pole of the dipping needle is a south pole, its pointing to the ground in Boothia (where Sir James Ross located the earth's north magnetic pole) must be attributed to attraction. If it is attracted, it is attracted by something either in the crust of the earth or at the center of the globe. If there is something in the earth's crust which attracts the needle in Boothia, it ought to attract the needle in London. But the needle in London is attracted neither to the crust at Boothia, nor to the earth's center The truth is, Mr. Jenkins believes, that the North Pole at the needle pointed to the ground almost perpendicularly in Boothia because it was repelled by the true north magnetic pole in the atmosphere above that region when Mr. James Ross was

there fifty years ago.

Further evidence as to the existence of the alleged magnetic belts above the earth's surface is promised. Meantime, it is of the first importance, Mr. Jenkins thinks, that it should be clearly settled whether the magnetic pole remains in or above Boothia. According to his calculation, it should now be in latitude 72 degrees, longitude 115 degrees, in Prince

SEEING OURSELVES .- A man is ordinarily said to be young, even in this country, where we live preternaturally fast, up to 35 or 40, to be middle-aged from 40 to 50, and not to be positively old, if he be of sound health and well preserved, until he shall have reached 60 or thereabout. This estimate of years would indicate the normal age of man to be 100 (as Buffon declares it should be), though his average age is scarcely 50, and 60 is much beyond it. What reason is there, then, for speaking of 35 to 40 as young and 40 to 50 as middle-age? None, unless we consider that we begin practical and useful existence, as we really do, with the attainment of our legal majority; and, as a rule, people have very little life-30 to 35 yearsare not actually, since, at seventy-five, the public distrusts them merely from their age. The great majority of men are buried and forgotten before they have gained three-score, and he who is in his prime then in a seeming sense is as exceptional as he who lives to ninety or ninety-five. We all like to delude ourselves in respect to life. When our neighbor is sixty he appears to be very old. When we are of that age, we are not young, to be sure; but we feel as young, we say, as ever. In fact, we are in our prime. While we can creep around and are in possession of our fac-ulties, we insist that we are not very old; but our friends, Smith and Brown, with not a year more than we, if the truth were known, make themselves ridiculous by trying to appear young.

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Anna Dickinson is still recuperating at Pittston, Pa.

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Corvallis, April 17, 1879. I6:16tf

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OFFICE---Monastes' Brick, First street, etween Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38tf

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14:2tf Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

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of Trusses, all of which ruined my health, as
they were very injurious to my back and spine.
Your valuable Truss is as easy as an old shoe and
is worth hundreds of dollars to me, as it affords
me so much pleasure. I can and do advise all,
both ladies and gentlemen, afflicted, to buy and
wear your modern improved Elastic Truss immewear your modern improved Elastic Truss immediately. I never expect to be cured, but am satisfied and happy with the comfort it gives me to wear it. It was the best \$10 I ever invested in my life. You can refer any one to me, and I will be happy to answer any letters on its merits. I remain, yours, respectfully.

D. D. Bunnell.

D. D. BUNNELL.

Latest Medical Endorsements. MARTINEZ, Cal., Feb. 17, 1879.

MARTINEZ, Cal., Feb. 17, 1879.

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that for all purposes for which Trusses are worn
it is the best Truss ever offered to the public.
Yours truly. J. H. CAROTHERS, M. D.
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SAN FRANCISCO, March 6, 1879.

San Francisco, March 6, 1879.

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