INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. S. WOODCOCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law. ORVALLIS : : OREGON

OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOOD-COCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Fore-closure of Mortgages, Iteal Estate cases, Probate Will also buy and sell City Property and Farm Lands, on reasonable terms. March 20, 1879.

F. A. CHENOWETH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CORVALLIS, : : : ORIGON.

DE-OFFICE, Corner of Monroe and Second reet. 16-1tf

J. W. RAYBURN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CORVALLIS, : : ORFGON.

Special attention given to the Collection of Notes and Accounts
16-1tf

OFFICE-On Monroe street, between Second and

JAMES A. YANTIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law,

CORVALLIS, . . . OREGON. Of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive pompt and careful attention. Office in the Court touse.

DR F. A. VINCENT, DENTIST.

CORVALLIS. - "REGON. OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK — OVER Max. Friendley's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted. Please give me a call. 15:3tf

G. R. FARRA, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14-26tf

J. R. BRYSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW

All business will receive prompt attention.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Corvallis, July 14, 1879.

NEW TIN SHOP J. K. Webber, Pro.,

MAIN St. - CORVALLIS. STOVES AND TINWARE.

All Kinds. All work warranted and at reduced rates, 12:13tf.

W. C. CRAWFORD. -DEALER IN-

WATCHES,

CLOCKS.

JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE,

Musical Instruments &c. Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted.

Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. 14:50tf

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,

CORVALLIS - . . GREGON

-DEALERS IN-

Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS. DYE STUFFS, OILS,

CLASS

PUTTY.

PURE WINES AND L'OUGHS

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

And also the the very best assortment of

Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE

AVERILL, CHEMICAL PAINT,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

Physicians' P.e.criptions (are-

Corvallis, May, 12, 1879.

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVI.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

Lord Byron.

NO. 34.

The Breakwater at

Cape Foulweather,

Is a necessity and owing to an increased demand for

GOODS IN OUR LINE, WE HAVE THE PLEASURE OF STATING THAT WE HAVE THE LARGEST AND

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES," thus enabling the Farmers of Benton County to buy Goods 25 per cent. less than ever before.

We also have in connection a large stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Privately by our Mr. Sheppard, at a Large Bankrupt Sale in San Francisco, at 50 cents on the dollar, which will be kept separate from our regular stock, and will extend the same bargains to customers who will give us a call. As a sample of our psices, we will sell

Shoes from 26c to \$2. Boots from \$1 to \$3 50.

Hats from 25 to \$1 75.

Buck Gloves, 50 cents.

Silk Handkerchiefs 38c. Grass Cloth 8 cents.

Kid Gloves, 75 cents to \$1. Don't forget the place, one deor south of the post office.

Sheppard, Jaycox & Co.

Corvallis Lodge So I4, P. & A. M.

Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order W. M.

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. Y.

Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Mem-bers of the order in good standing invited to at-tend. By order of N. G.

OHN S. BAKER, PRO

CORVALLIS. - OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MAR-

ket and fixtures, and permanently located in Cervallis, I will keep constantly on hand the

BEEF, PORK, MUTTON AND VEAL.

Especial attention to making extra Bologna

Being a practical butcher, with large experi-ence in business, I flatter myself that I can give satisfaction to customers. Please call and give me a trial.

JOHN S. BAKER.

ROBERT N. BAKER.

Fashionable Tailor.

CORMERLY OF ALBANY, WHERE HE

has given his patrons perfect satisfaction has determined to locate in Corvallis, where he

has determined to locate in Corvallis, where he hopes to be favored with a share of the public paironage. All work warranted, when made under his supervision. Repairing and cleaning promptly attended to.

Corvallis, Nov. 28, 1878.

15:48ft.

Grain Storage!

A Word to Farmers.

HAVING PURCHASED THE COMMODI-

ous warehouse of Messrs. King and Bell, and thoroughly overhauled the same, I am now ready to receive grain for storage at the reduced

Rate of 4 cts. per Bushel

I am also prepared to keep Extra, White Wheat, separate from other lots, thereby enabling me to SELL AT A PREMIUM. Also prepared

Highest Market Price.

for wheat, and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. T. J. BLAIR.

ALLEN & WOODWARD.

P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.

Have a complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL,

BLASS, ETC., ETC.

School Pooks stationeny, &c.

Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf

FRESH GOODS

-AT THE-

BAZAR of FASHIONS

Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT.

COBVALLIS, . . . OREGON.

25apr18:17tf

Dress Trimmings, Etc.,

Millinery Goods,

Apothecaries.

and

share of public patronage. Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878.

Druggists

Dec. 6th, 1878.

Corvallis, May 7, 1879.

CORVALLIS

... AND...



Main St., Corvalis, Oregon.

SOL. KING. - Porpr.

OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations in the Liv-ery line. Always ready for a drive,

GOOD TEAMS

At Low Rates. My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIRE. Particular attention Paid to Boarding

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unimproved,) STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable,

FOR SALE.

These lands are cheap. Also claims in unsurveyed tracts for sale. Soldiers of the late rebellion who have, under he Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.

Write (with stamps to prepay postage). R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Oregon 16:2tf

Woodcock & Baldwin Successors to J. R Bayley & Co.)

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE Heavy and Shelf Hardware,

IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC Manufactured and Home Made

Tin and Copper Ware, Pumps, Pipe, Etc. A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done. Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest im-

FARM MACHINERY. of all kinds, together with a full assort-ment of Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents for the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles. Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on applica-

No pains will be spared to furnish our customers with the best goods in market, in our line, and at the lowest prices.

Our motto shall be, prompt and fair dealing with all. Call and examine our stock, before going elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.

the poet pronounced his name Birron. With all respect to his lordship I must express my doubts of his accuracy. The name is of Norman origin, and if the poet varied from the accepted standard the change would have been to a French pronunciation. Speaking of Byron, I am reminded that his funeral was a summer incident having occurred in Introduced that mer incident, having occurred in July, (Just 55 years ago,) and what is remarkable he was honored with three mortnary services. First at Missolonghi, where he died April 10, 1824. On this occasion prayers were read and a funeral service was held in the church. The coffin was then placed aboard a vessel, bound for England, amid a parting salute. On arriving at London, after a voyage of nearly three months, the remains lay in state for two days. Nine years had elapsed since the poet had left his native land, but his sorrowing friends were sufficient in number to form a respectable attendance. The occasion, however, was one of rather heartless character, as may

be inferred from Moore's statement. Moore says: "When I approached the house and saw the crowd assembled I felt a nervous trembling which lasted until the whole ceremony was finished. I thought indeed that I should be ill. The noise of the mob, the bustle of the un-dertakers, and all the vulgar accompaniments of the ceremony, mixing with my recollections of him who was gone, produced a combined disgust and sadness which was painful. There were but a few respectable people in the crowd, and the whole ceremony was not what it should have been. We left the hearse as soon as we got out of town, and I returned home to get rid of my clothes and to ed home to get rid of my clothes and to try to forget as much as possible the wretched feelings I had experienced." Such was Byron's London funeral. How ad and indeed how harrowing was the contrast between the scenes of splendid dissipation in which he had mingled in that very city and the weary desolation of his exit. His wife did not attend, and this omission of course included the absence of one whom he called:

"Ada, sole daughter of my house and Moore saw but one woman present, who sat weeping in a barouche, and this was the sole exhibition of an emotional char-

acter during the whole scene.

A person who was present said that it at-tracted a large concourse, and yet few of the number were what might be termed the respectable class. One man who was the respectable class. One man who was a stranger showed profound grief, and the same remark applied to Fletcher, the poet's valet. He had accompanied Byron during his life in Italy and also in Greece, and was thoroughly conversant with his evil habits. While speaking on this mortuary subject, I may refer to Moore's visit to the Hucknall Church (which contains the tomb), which was made in order to enable him to write up the poet's biography. He found the church locked and the parish clerk who had charge of and the parish clerk who had charge of the key absent. A lady who was present suggested that a pane of glass be removed, and this having been done a small lad was crowded through the orifice in order to open one of the doors which was fastened by a bolt. In this manner the party entered the church. Moore was but little effected until he tradered to the church. entered the church. Moore was but little affected until he stood over the vault, when, as he says, "Suddenly the picture of what he had been and what he now presented himself to be, and a flood of melancholy feeling passed over my heart." Moore found an old man at Newstead who informed him that during the funeral of Byron's mother he and the poet were engaged in boxing. The latter never disguised his dislike to his mother, with whom he incessantly quarreled. Her death, according to tradition, was occasioned by a fit of rage. It may be added that Byron never attended funerals, and the only mortuary service in which his name is mentioned was Shelley's funeral pile.

No wonder a lady was seen weeping in a barouche when the cortege left London.

Many a woman was left to mourn over many a woman was left to mourn over that fascinating genius which held such mastery over the heart. It is highly probable that the lady referred to was Miss Jane Clairmont, mother of the poet's best beloved daughter Allegra. The latter was born in Italy after the poet had finally left England, but the mother afterwards returned to her native land. She never maried, but having survived both her child and her father she afterward removed to Florence, where she died recently, having reached her eightyeight year. Allegra was her father's pet, and was probably the only object that he ever loved. She died in her sixth year, and the poet sent her body from Italy to England for interment. It is the only instance of the corpse of a child being transported such a distance. The poet requested that she should be buried in the church of Harrow, the school where he passed his happiest days, and this was granted. Such are some of the associations which July suggests.—Corr. Troy

(N. Y.) Times. Сиплоноор.—Children are but little people, yet they form a very important part of society, expend much of our capital, employ a greater portion of our population in their service, and occupy half of the literati of our day in labors We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords. for their instruction and amusement. They cause more trouble and anxiety than the national debt; the loveliest of women in her maturity of charms breaks not so many slumbers, nor occasions so many sighs, as she did in her cradle; and the handsomest of men, with full grown mustaches, must not flatter himself that he is half so much admired as he was when in petticoats. Without any reference to their being our future statesmen, philosophers, and magistrates in miniature disguises, children form in their present state of pigmy existence a most influential class of beings; and the arrival of a bawling infant who can scarcely open its eyes, and only opens Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and Best Stock of arrival of a bawling infant who can scarcely open its eyes, and only opens its mouth, like an unfledged bird, for food, will effect the most extraordinary alteration in a whole household; substitute affection for coldness, duty for gravity, bustle for formality, and unite hearts which time has divided. Ever brought to Corvallis, which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

The Grave of Lincoln's Mother.

HE HAS THE DISTINCTION OF THREE

FUNERALS-HIS FEMALE ADMIRERS. Sentinel, who recently visited the grave of Lincoln's mother, at Rocheport, Ind. Lord Holland informs the world that writes as follows: No stone, no tablet, headboard should stand a small, uncouth dogwood bush has deeply planted its roots, thus reminding one of the apple-tree story associated with the burial place of Roger Williams. To the right of the grave, as you face the east, towers a graceful oak, whose quiet shadows seem, as it were, to hold communion with the careless slumberer that repose

beneath its roots. As I stood there in the beautiful midmorning of a refreshing summer day, reflecting on the world's ingraticude, a blithe, nimble squirrel was jumping and chattering in the branches overhead. Pretty little songsters made the woods vocal with their gushing minstrelsy, while all the mourning, cooing of a dove swelled on the fragrant air like the dying cadences of some weired requiem.

The scene, though impressive, was beautiful, and recalled vividly of my memory those enchanting lines of ill fated Shelley:

"Twas softer than the west winds sigh,
'Twas milder than the unmeasured notes,
Of that strange lyre,
Whose springs the genil of the breeze

Thomas Lincoln, father of the ill starred Abraham, emigrated to Spencer county in 1817. The following season his wife died, and in a few years after this domestic bereavement he removed to Illinois. This, in brief, is the whole story of the Lincoln family's history connected with Indiana. The little rude log cabin constructed by Mr. Lincoln and his son was carried away, I learn, several years ago, by some enterprising Chicago Yankees. And Little Pigeon Church, where the boy Lincoln listened to the hymns of Zion, has changed with the generation who gathered there in the dim years of the past. All is changed. Just why the grave of Mrs. Lincoln has lain in neglect so long is a mystery to me. Surely the spirit that actuated the Phillipses, Garrisons and Davises, and the followers of these old-time Aboli-

tionists is dead. Could not their followers pay the simple tribute of respect to the memory of their great champion The distance from London to Notting-ham is little more than a hundred miles, and on the 16th of July, five days after leav-ing London, the third funeral took place. years not a single stone has marked her nameless grave. Is not this neglect an other accumulated evidence that the world is uncharitable and republics un-

> grateful? An English View of Mormonism.

In finishing a long editorial article on the Mormons in Utah, the London Times

to ends is the great secret of their success. Not satisfied with exciting enthusiasm the Mormon leaders have organized it. If they get rid of Polygamy, which many of their number assert to be not an essen tial part of their creed, the Mormons may possibly long continue to prosper and populate the vast region which might have remained a desert had they not converted it into a garden by the exercise of patient toil and unremitting industry. Not only are they innovators in religion, but they are also references in social customs. reformers in social customs. They are strictly temperate as Sir Wilfrid Lawson could desire any man to be; good Mor-mons neither drink intoxicants norsmoke mons neither drink intoxicants norsmoke tobacco. Brigham Young even abstained from tea and coffee on the ground that they were stimulants. Female suffrage has been introduced into the Territory of Utah. Utah. Co-operative associations have long existed among the Mormons. In-deed, the stranger who walks along the streets of their capital is struck with sign boards on which is painted the All-seeing Eye, the motto, "Holiness to the Lord, and the intimation "Zion's Co-sperativ Mercantile Institution." It is the boast of the Mormons that drunkenness and the sin of great cities were unknown in Salt Lake City, till the mines of the Territory caused an influx of the Gentiles, and til the strict regulations of the church authorities were disregarded by the authorities of the United States. The education of the young is conducted with care, and the Deseret university is as use-tul an institution as any one of its kind in the Western States. Degrees are given in it for proficiency in one of the three courses of study—the classical, the scientific and the commercial. As might be expected, the commercial course is preferred by students. The work of the class-room is a representa-tion of the work done in a merchant's counting house; and the student is taught not only how to carry on mercan tile correspondence, how to dispatch telegrams, insure property, recover compensation for injury or loss, but also how to manage a postal and telegraphic, a banking and an insurance office. Mormonism s, in fact, a curious mixture of discredita ble and praiseworthy elements. That it would not survive the death of Brigham Young was confidently predicted by many persons who had studied it on the Yet the death of its unscrupulous leader has not had any apparent effect upon it. A body which will soon number 150,000 may not easily be got rid of or

A Costly School-House.—The most costly school-building in the world is the new Polytechnic Institute at Hanover. The late King of Hanover commenced the construction of a magnificent palace, up-on which he expended about \$5,000,000. When his Government was overthrown and the kingdom of Hanover became a province of Prussia, the building was found to be in a half-finished condition. For several years the windows were boarded up and the empty rooms became the residence of bats and birds. At last the residence of bats and birds. At last the German Government resolved to alter the building and adapt the uses of the polytechnic school. This work has been going forward for several years, and is now nearly ended.

There is a man in New Haven wh owns a hen that only lays once in tendays. Of course they must be decade eggs. Confound such a heu.

Ancient Egypt.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis THE RELIGION OF THE EGYPTIANS-COM PARISON OF DATES

A great deal, says the Saturday Review, has been written of late upon the religion not even a rough wooden headboard of the ancient Egyptians. Knowledge on marks the windowless place. Where the subject is confined to very few persons, and these few differ so much among themselves that there are as many opinions as there are professors—that is to say, perhaps a half a dozen, all told. It need hardly be said, therefore, that a the matter, or that which finds its way into print is a character rather to obscure than to elucidate. A great deal of fog might be cleared off if we could make these writers explain what it is they mean by the term "ancient Egyptians." In one essay we observe that all Egyptians, whether they lived under Ptolemy or under Shoofoo, are so called. This is the comprehensive method employed by some of the most voluminous, at least among English, Egyptologists. It is impossible to expect anything but confusion and puzzle-headedness from it. We should think the historian mad who mixed up the reigns of Romuuls, Odoacer and Victor Emanuel. Yet the interval which elapsed between Menes and Cleowhich elapsed between Menes and Cleopatra was at least twice as great, and the social revolutions were scarcely less marked. We cannot argue from what we read in the ritual, composed, at the earliest, under the Eighteenth Dynasty, as to the religion of the people who lived under the Fourth. Yet in many books and articles both periods, and many other periods besides, are referred to under the same heading of "Ancient Egypt." We same heading of "Ancient Egypt" We could almost wish to confine the use of the word Egypt to a definite time, short, indeed, in relation to the whole history of the country, but long enough to take us back to the beginnings of history in the Western world. By the "ancient Egyptians," if we may refer to the oldest monarchy by such a misused name, the country we now call Egypt was called, when it was called anything, "the Black Country," or, in their own language, "Kam," which answers to the Biblical Ham or Cham. There had been an Up-Ham or Cham. There had been an Upper Country, and there had been a Lower Country, but History begins with their union under one sovereign, whose successors bore for thousands of years the title of "the kings of both lands," or "lords of the double crown." No other

of them. Their interior life was not dis- great mart of trade and immense in its turbed by the interference of neighbors. Elaborate and minute as was their system of government, it comprised no foreign office. It was not till far into the third dynasty that we know of anything like conquests or any expedition beyond the immediate boundaries of the valley. Even then we only hear of the repression of the wild tribes of Sinai and the protection of the mining colonists of Kam. It is much the same till the end of the Sixth Dynasty—a period of perhaps seven centuries more. Then follow wars and the earliest period of the history of Kam comes to an end in obscurity and confusion. Between the Sixth Dynasty and and the Eleventh there is a great gulf fixed. Here and there the name of a king comes up. We read of Memphite dynastics and Heracleopolite. But the old kingdom is no more. The stream of time which seemed to flow as peacefully for the inhabitants of the Black Country as their own Nile, becomes turbid and stormy. For forty generations there is a blank, a solution of historical continuity so that people who mix up the chronology and religion of the time after the Eleventh Dynasty with that of the time before the

Sound Doctrine. It is a mistake to think that men with out money are without the means to settle on wild land. Every man with energy and muscle and nerve has the means. He can make an honest living out of the ground in almost any part of the West, and do it a thousand easier than the men who planted fifty years ago, and packed a sack of corn upon the shoulder 20 miles to a mill, or beat it to flour with a pestle. The millions of fertile acres are crying for hands to turn the sod, promising to yield wealth, health and happiness to the inhabitants of the over-crowded alleys of towns and cities. It would be better for fathers and mothers to make any sacrifice of personal comfort than to raise children in these rank hotbeds of vice, where it is impossible to protect them

from its taint. If one-half the energy and enterprise now displayed by labor unions and protective labor organizations were directed to finding homes upon the unoccupied lands of the West for the thousands who could profitably till them, there would be less occasion for complaint, both from those who would go and those who would stay. A little assistance to enable deserving persons to secure such homes would pay far better than the money spent in sustaining strikes. There are a spent in sustaining strikes. There are a great many families in Chicago to-day whose best interests would be served and whose happiness would be increased if they could be persuaded and aided to leave the busy hum of the city and dig an honest living from the ground.

There is room enough yet. According to the reports from the Land Office, there are 724,312,477 acres of surveyed lands ready for occupants, and nearly twice as much more waiting the sur-veyor. During the ten years which closed in June, the Government sold for cash 57,666,970 acres of land, besides the large grant to homesteaders. If the many hundred thousands, who have with hardships opened up their new homes, could give their testimony, but a few of them could be induced to move into the stifled air of our cities, and attempt to raise their children amid the temptations and vices that would surround them.— Scientific American.

Children are beginning to count the days that must elapse before school com-

Corvallis Gazett

TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

[From the Telegram, Aug. 4th.] Portlanders do not often have such treat as the Rev. S. Monroe Hubbard served up for those who attended the Open Temperance meeting at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on last Saturday night. Mr. Hubbard took for his theme "What's the Matter?" giving a synopsis of and combining much of his celebrated lecture on that topic, so popular wherever he has delivered it. He directed his remarks mainly in the interest of the youth of the land, and we but speak the senti-ments of all who heard it when we say it was one of the most forcible, urgent and eloquent appeals in behalf of the young we have recently heard. Reviewing the whole ground he showed the corrupting and demoralizing influences of our society from the use of intoxicating drinks, and impressively put the questions, What shall be the close of our second century's life as a State and Nation? Shall we be a Nation? Shall we have a stable, model a Nation? Shall we have a stable, model government, and an able Christian Executive as now? Shall we have a free and unsectarian pulpit, an untrammeled press, free schools, an unviolated Sabbath, an intelligent, prosperous and happy people, or shall we be a nation of drunkards? Shall we be reveiling in our moral and political corruption and wending our way to the grave of nations crushed by the weight of drunkenness with all its attendant vices and degreda-

That's what's the matter, and the swers to these questions are to be f in the culture, the training, the ed-tion of our boys and girls. That's wh the matter! The great question in mind of every thoughtful man and wo to-day is, what's to become of our of the condition of our country-bad habits of our people—the drumness, profanity, Subbath-breaking political corruptions with which come in centact everywhere? lectual culture and heart culture nation's greatest wealth and more nation's greatest wealth, and moral acter its greatest bulwark. Our are becoming more material than spi The reverend gentleman drew a bea simile of life from Oregon and our rounding. After paying a glowing trit to Oregon and Portland, he represen the Willamette river as childhood, Columbia river as youth, the Columbia the passage to manhood and womanho name, or no name at all, is applied to the valley of the Nile in the oldest inscriptions. Its inhabitants knew of no other countries, and no other countries knew that constitute a nation. Portland is a The actual is what now is-the future. The actual is what now is—the possible is what may be. So morally, parents can do much, we may all do much to make the possibilities of our children. Many live only in the actual, for the present, and never strive and live for the possible. The actual blacksmith was the possible Ellihu Burett. The actual shoe-maker was the possible Vice President Henry Wilson. The actual railsplitter was the possible Abraham Lincoln, the revered and lamented savior of our naion. Notice the intellectual differences of Newton, Shakespeare, Milton, Napo-leon, Watts and others. The causes that produced these differences are threed in

childhood, and even to the period of Education and moral training is the only hope of our people. Neglect and carelessness is too apparent in the training of our youths. That's what's the matter. The lecturer showed thoughtful application, deep research, and set his large audience to thinking and inquiring what's the matter. It was, as a whole, worthy the attention of any audience, and reflected great credit upon the eloquent speaker, delivered as it was in his rapid and enthusiastic manner, furnishing such a treat as those who heard him wish much to

have repeated.

We are delighted to state that Mr. Hubbard intends to repeat this and other celebrated lectures of his in various parts. of our State. He has prepared with great pains and care the following: "What's the Matter," "America's Danger," "A Man," "How to Succeed," "Not so Bad after all," "Peculiarity" and "Shams." The very titles are suggestive of profound and deep research in their preparation, and in the hands of such a pleasant, earnest and eloquent speaker as pleasant, earnest and eloquent speaker as Mr. Hubbard will not only give very great intellectual treats, but will do an immense amount of good. Success to so noble a philanthropist as Rev. Mr. Hubbard.

No Hiding in Paris.-The population, floating or permanent, of every arrondis floating or permanent, of every arrondis-sement or ward in Paris is counted officially every month. Be your abode at hotel, boarding-house or private resi-dence, within forty-eight hours you are required to sign a register, giving your name, age, occupation and former resi-dence. This, within the period mention-ed, is copied by an officer ever traveling from house to house with the big blue-book under his arm. The register gives from house to house with the big blue book under his arm. The register gives also the leading characteristics of your personal appearance. Penalty attaches itself to the host or landlord who fails to get and give to the official such registration of his guests. There are no unmarked skulking-holes in Paris. Every house, every room is known and under police surveillance. Every stranger is known and described at police head-quarters within a few days of his arrival. Once within the walls of Paris, and historically, so to speak, your identity is always there. In case of injury to any person the sufferer is not dependent on the nearest drug-store for a temporary hospital, as with us. In every arrondisement may be seen the prominent sign, 'Assistance for for the wounded or the Asphyxiated or Poisoned." Above always hangs the official tri-color. I say "official," because a certain slender prolongation of the flag-staff denotes that the establishment is under Government supervision, and no get and give to the official such registrader Government supervision, and no private party may adopt this fashion. The French flag is not flung higglety-pigglety to the breeze like the Stars and Stripes, so that none can determine whether it indicates a United States Government station or a beer saloon.

Captain Frederick Gustavis Burnaby, of the Royal Horse Guards, author of "A Ride to Khiva," was married on the 24th of June to Miss Elizabeth A. F. Hawkinsof June to Miss Elizabeth A. F. Hawkins-Whitshed, only child of the late Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed. It was a very fashionable and distinguished event, and was attended by the cream of society, including many lords and ladies and official personages.