M. S. WOODCCCK, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

CORVALLIS : : OREGON OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOOD-COCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Fore-closure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters. Will also buy and sell City Property and Farm

March 20, 1879.

F. A. CHENOWETH. F. M. JOHNSON.

CHENOWETH & JOHNSON. ATTORNEYS AT LAW CORNALLIS OREGON

September 4, 1879.

J. W. RAYBURN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, CORVALUS, : : ORIGON.

OFFICE-On Monroe street, between Second and Special attention given to the Collection of Notes and Accounts 16-1tf

JAMES A. YANTIS, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

CORVALLIS, . . OREGON.

VILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive compt and careful attention. Office in the Court

DR F. A. VINCENT, DENTIST.

CORVALLIS - OREGON. 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'S Drug Store, Corvallis, Oregon. 14-26t

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. GRAWFORO, -DEALER IN-

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

TEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE,

Musical Instruments &c. Repairing done at the most reasonable tes, and all work warranted.
Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. These lands are cheap. GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,

CORVALLIS - . . OREGON.

-DEALERS IN-

Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS, OILS,

GLASS

PUTTY.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

-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.

str Physicians' Prescriptions Care-

16-242

Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVI.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

NO. 42.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORVALLIS

SALE STABLE.



Main St., Corval is, 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.

Woodcock & Baldwin

(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co,) KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

Heavy and theif Hardware, IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC

Manufactured and Home Made 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 S OVES 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. Satisfac-

tion guaranteed.
WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN. Corvallis, May, 12, 1879.

LANDS! FARMS! HOMES!

HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unim-proved.) STORES and MILL PROPERTY, very desirable,

FOR SALE.

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

Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

R. A. BENSELL,

Newport, Benton county, Oregon.

16:2tf

ALLEN & WOODWARD. Druggists

and

Apothecaries, P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON Have a complete stock of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTE, O:L. BLASS, ETG., ETC.

School Pooks stationeny, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medic nes the market affords. Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2Mav16:18tf

FRESH COODS -AT THE-

BAZAR of FASHIONS Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT.

CORVALLIS. - - ORIGON. Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and Best Stock of

Millinery Goods, Dress Trimmings, Etc., Ever brought to Corvallis, which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

Agency for Mme. Demorest's reliable 25apr16:17tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge So 14, F. & 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.

Barbum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. 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 attend. By order of

ROBERT N. BAKER.

Fashionable Tailor.

CORMERLY OF ALBANY, WHERE HE has given his patrons perfect satisfaction, has determined to locate in Corvallis, where he hopes to be favored with a share of the public paronage. All work warranted, when made under his supervision. Repairing and cleaning promptly attended to.

Corvallis, Nov. 28, 1878.

15:48ft.

JOHN S. BAKER, PRO. CORVALLIS, - . OREGON.

HAVING BOUGHT THE ABOVE MARket and fixtures, and permanently located in Corvallis, 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. Dec. 6th, 1878.

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

1 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.

share of public patronage. Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878. H. E. HARRIS,

CORVALLIS, - - OREGON. GROCERIES.

One door South of Graham & Hamilton's,

PROVISIONS, -AND-

Dry Goods.

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. DRAKE & GRANT. MERCHANT TAILORS.

CORVALLIS. - . . OREGON. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:

West of hingland Broad Cloths, rench assimeres, ecotch Tweeds, and American Suitings, Which we will make up to order in the most approved and fash onable styles. No pains will be spared in producing good fitting garments.

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do well to call and examine, our stock.

DRAKE & GRANT.

Corvallis, April 17, 1879.

16:16tf

Boarding and Lodging.

Philomath, Beaton Co , Oregon. GEORGE KISOR,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the SINGLE MEAL, DAY. OR WEEK.

Is also prepared to furn'sh horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR. Philomath, April 28, 1879.

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN. PYGALL & IRWIN,

City Trucks & Drays, HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND

City Hau ing. Delivering of Wood, Etc., Etc.,

in the city or country, at reasonable rates. Patronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

ALBERT PYGALL, WILLIAM IRWIN.

Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878. J C. MORELAND. (CITY ATTORNEY.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW. PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

OFFICE---Monastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill. 14:38tf THE STAR BAKERY,

HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR. Family S Groceries, Bread, Cakes, Ples, Candies, Toys, Etc.,

Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

War as it Really Is.

The career of a volunteer soldier is an epitome of life. He rushes to arms with the ardor of youth, ignorant, but eager and hopeful. His mind, filled with visions of glory and stern resolve, ignores the weary march by day and night. He sees before him, or thinks he sees, a holiday campaign crowned with victory, and speedy march home to the sound of numphant music. Here, as in all other ed and to recover the remains of the dead, and while the events are fresh, ursuits, the future is mercifully veiled with view, and the imagination is allowed to paint it in its own colors. Were it otherwise, could the unfledged soldier feel in advance how heavy the knapsack

would become, and how sore the feet, many would be loth to enlist. The march in the beginning, even by day on good roads, was hard work, but in the mud and rain, and in the night, it was toilsome in the extreme. The want of sleep, together with the frequent halts from the blockading of the road in front, threw men into incessant "cat-naps," from which they incessantly wakened to "move on." Night, under these circumstances, lengthened out interminably, and life towards morning becomes almost unendurable; and when at last day broke far behind the column, stretched out by the roadside sound asleep. When these nocturnal movements occurred in winter, detachments of the sick poured into the hospitals from every quarter until they overflowed. They were as disastrous to the column as a battle. The march, too, under a hot August sun, kept up from its rising to its setting, and often pro-longed into the night, amid clouds of sifting dust and torturing thirst, must be experienced to be understood. The unsoldier is exposed to is on the battle-field. On the contrary it is the least. This popular misapprehension is causedby the consolidated report sent out after an action of the thousands shot down in a day; but the decimation from exposure and disease that slowly swells into tens of thou-

sands pass without notice. But we, who have closed our shrunk ranks as our comrades dropped out by the wayside know it, our surgeons' reports attest it.

The battlefield as a test of endurance is overrated. The fatigue is not experienced until after the fight is over, and comes chiefly not from the battle itself. but from the toilsome and broken marches that precede it. If troops could be brought into fresh action and rested, after a good breakfast, we might concentrate our attention on the battle. But, in point of fact, they are not so brought on. The supply trains have often been left far in the rear, and haversacks are nearly empty, and the night before has been in part consumed in get-ting the troops in place. The excitement of battle supplies for the time the want of food and rest, so that the actual dis-

comfort largely precedes the fight.

The opening of the battle with artillery at low range and the bursting of shell is rather dramatic and dangerous. Cannon balls and fragments of shell, when they strike, do execution, but they comparatively seldom hit the mark. They are chiefly effective in disturbing the nerve of advancing columns by their sound and fury and occasionally ghastly work. The artillery does its real work at closer range, with grape and canister; and when the action extends into the night the bursting of a shower of shells at short range lends to the scene a peculiarly wicked and vindicative spirit. The first heavy loss in battle falls upon the skirmish line, which, however, it may protect itself by intervening objects, is necessarily constantly exposed in advanc-ing to a steady fire at rest. The advance of the skirmishers is a beautiful and brave sight. It would be painful to see them go down, had one at such a moment to indulge in sympathetic feeling. I remember nothing more touching than the narrative of a brother officer of the sight as he beheld it, of a line of skirmishers of the Irish legion at Mission Ridge perfectly alligned, at regular intervals, with an officer in rear of the center, sword in hand-all killed. They moved into the jaws of death in perfect order, and offered, as they lay on the field in the cold gray of that November twilight, a tribute to discipline and manhood such as the

world has seldom equalled. When troops come to close quarters and the battle begins in earnest, no one can see much more than what occurs in his immediate front. He can hear in the pauses of the action before him the roar of musketry to his right and left, rolling far off until it seems like distant thunder, broken by peals of artillery that alike grow fainter as they recede; he can see, too, at times, advancing lines of infantry, with batteries unlimbered in the rear hurling overhead at the enemy a tempest of shell to disturb and distract him; he can see the artillery suddenly cease fire, limber up and gallop after their infantry, take a near position, and in a thrice un-limber and thunder away again. He can see the infantry reach a stone wall, and halt and open fire from the shelter; or, if no impediment be in the way, he will see them sweep on the charge and close with the adversary. Soon, however, the fire reopens on his own front, and he sees no more of the battle on his right or left; his faculties are absorbed in the combat before him. The wounded, when in reach, are carried to the rear as they fall, or to convenient sheltered spots in the field, where the surgeon awaits them, knife in hand. Many disabled men receive their death as they are carried off, and where they lie between two fires and cannot be promptly reached, often die for want of attention. It is doubtless a trying position for one to lie for hours, wounded and helpless, on a field swept by an enemy's fire; but to lie ou debatable ground, as many a poor fellow has done, and see the dust puffs raised about him by bullets from friends and foes, and listen to the hiss of

horror of war. The day after the night, if the enemy is not pursued, is passed in burying the dead, in getting up trains from the rear, and in much needed rest. Lost comrades, if the action has taken place in the sum-

mer, and over a day has elapsed before their recovery, are often found past recognition save in their appared, and the thinned ranks of the survivors present a forlorn and doleful appearance. New food for powder pours in from the recruiting depots to fill the places of those who are dead. Dead animals fills the atmosphere with nauscious vapors, and the troops are moved out of the tainted air and camped on fresh ground. Relatives appear to look after the wound-

obtain a detailed account of their gallant deeds and untimely fall into treasure in obnoxious matter in our food, if in moddeeds and untimely fall into treasure in family tradition. GEN. THOMAS EWING. A Horrible Confession. Salvador, the Indian murderer of Paul Rieger, who is to be hanged at San Rafael on the 2d proximo, has made a confession horrible in its details. His first crime of note was the stabbing to death of his brother Cruz, at Nicasio, in 1860, during a quarrel. The next mur-der committed was that of an Indian named Jose, who, Salvador says, threat-ened to kill him. He found this victim on Paper Mill creek, and stabbed him to death. This murder was never unraveled until Salvador confessed it. In 1866 Salvador killed an Indian called Whisky Bill, at Bodega. This occurred in an attack made by Bill and some other Indians upon his brother. In this case he was acquitted on the ground of self-defense. In the same year he was arrest-ed for the murder of a Mr. McCune, on Tomales bay. His brother-in-law, Jose De Lazantos, and his own brother assisted him to evade arrest, and during the fight De Lazantos was killed by the officers, and his brother received wounds of which he died soon after. Salvador was shot seven times and at length arrested. He was sent to the penitentiary for five years and ten months for the murder of McCune, which affair he now denies being implicated in. Shortly after his release he killed an unknown Indian with a knife in a quarrel in Sanel valley. This crime until his confession was also a mystery. Last year Salvador and a companion kicked a Chinaman to death on the N. P. C. R. R., whom, he used excessively. alleges, assaulted a squaw named Big Mary. This is the Squaw that led Salvador's pursuers off the scent after the murder of Rieger enabling him to escape to San Jose. Salvador's sister once swore out a warrant at Nicasio for Salvador's arrest for threats to kill her. The murder of Paul Rieger occurred while Salvador was seek-

ent to his approaching fate. An Indian's Stoicism.

days, but becoming alarmed he left for San Jose via Saucelito and Oakland. From Oakland he walked to

San Jose. Here he stayed with Jose

Salazar for three days, when he returned to Marin county via Petaluma on foot. On the 12th of May, after leaving Peta-luma, he, from a high hill, saw Sheriff

Tunstead and posse, who were searching for him. He then went to Sebastopol,

near which place he was arrested in a drunken condition. He has given up all

hope of a reprieve, and appears indiffer-

From a London (Canada) paper we copy the following account of the flogging of an Indian with the cat-o'-ninetails; Doxtater was brought out. He is a muscular, heavy-set Indian, and had a laugh on his face. His back was bared, his wrists were strapped to the upper parts of the arm of the triangle, and his knees and ankles to the lower part, throwing his back out. The only sign of nervousness manifested was a quick look at the cat-o'-nine-tails which was in the hand of a stout expert, who had been a drummer in the Twenty-third British regulars. The cat had a short handle and nine thongs of hard, heavy cord yard long, with nine knots in each. At he command of the Sheriff the cat was flourished around the whipper's head with a quick jerk, whistled through the air and fell with a sharp thud over the left shoulder-blade, making large blue marks. At the third the flesh was cut open, but and after the last blow, which was given with extra vigor, the Sheriff cried out "enough," and Doxtater laughed and

"Bully for Injun." When he was released, the porter asked him how he felt. He answered, "Feel him back very much." The Indian asked the whipper for a "chaw baccer," and grabbed a pipe out of the turnkey's mouth and went to smoke, but it was taken from him. The wounds were washed with salt and water to prevent inflamation, and that made Josiah wince worse than the flogging.

REMOVING OBSTINATE GLASS STOPPERS.

The obstinate sticking of glass stop-pers in bottles is a constant source of trouble, not to say profanity, in the lab-ratory, and many methods of loosening them have been suggested. These are all useful, though each of them fails in certain cases and another has to be tried. The following, given in the English Me-chanic, will be likely to answer the purpose when the shape of the stopper and the neck of the bottle admits of its use: "Take two pieces of wood, put them be-tween the neck of the bottle and the lower part of the stopper. Having fixed them securely by a piece of string, soak the whole affair in water, say ten hours; crossing missles, is perhaps the crowning

Tomatoes as a Food.

Tomatoes contain neither cancers nor

cancer producing matter. Cancers are

composed of animal matter; not vege-

table, and therefore cannot be directly

derived from the vegetable kingdom.

Tomatoes are not without some defects as an article of food. They are not, like milk, a perfect diet of themselves, and besides, like most other articles of food, they contain some obnoxious qualities. But they need not be thrown aside on that account. Nature has provided us erate amount, is readily cast out, and the body is protected against any material obliged to throw out of our dietary many Were it not so, we should be kinds of food now eaten, not only with impunity but with advantage. Thus, red cabbage, cherries and peaches contain prussic acid, which is a deadly poison when taken in sufficient quantity. The very small amount of the poisoning acid these vegetables contain is cast out of the system without any material injury to the person using them. A positive good may actually be derived from the use of food containing some such foreign matter, by way of giving increased activity and strength to the excretory organs is necessary to protect us against the pernicious effects which might otherwise occur. Almost every kind of grain and fruit in use contain more or less things, which in a larger amount would prove hurtful. Unless we closely study our food, we are taking them when we little suspect it. A Frenchman, not many years ago, discovered a substance in wheat oran, under which the high heat used in baking, dissolved out and spread over the crumbs of bread, of which bran forms a part, and discolored it, and hence the rown stain peculiar to graham bread. But from this discovery such bread has not been rejected, but continues to be accounted among the most wholesome kinds of food. Rye is seldom used without containing more or less ergot, but rye bread is reckoned among the most healthful. Tea contains tannic acid, apples contain mallic acid, lemon and oranges citric acid, no one of which is used either in nutrition or respiration, but they only become objectionable when

Tomatoes, in common with most other fruits, contain more poisonous matter. They and the egg-plant, Jerusalem cherry, bitter-sweet, deadly nightshade and the common potato plant, all belong to the same genus—solanum—the fruit of the same genus—solanum—the same genus—the same genus—solanum—the same genus—solanum—the same genus—solanum—the same genus—the f every species of which is more or less poisonous, but none of them very much | be induced to accept a suitable male Rieger occurred while Salvador was seeking protection from rain under a tree. Reiger came in sight without seeing him, and he shot him dead. After this crime he remained in Marin county for several days, but becoming alarmed he left for San Jose via Saucelito and Oakland. From Oakland he walked to to give them a peculiar flavor not apt to be relished by unaccustomed palates, but which use soon renders agreeable. Used very largely, tomatoes would doubtless develop specific results pecu-liar to the fruit of the genus to which they belong, especially when feeble persons and those who, from their peculiar constitutions, are susceptible to such influences. But when moderately used by persons in fair health there is no reason for rejecting them than there would be in

ejecting lettuce for the opium it contains. Pie-plant stands in similar relations. Its prominent characteristics are the result of oxalic acid, which is a powerful poison. For persons not having sufficient vigor to dispose of such a strong acid, and for those in whose systems there is already an excess of acid, such highly acid food would be objectionable. But its moderate use by people in common health is more objectionable than any other acids in daily use and regarded as healthful,—L. B. Arnold in New York Tribune.

Ranges of Temperature in Health.

The standard temperature of the healthy body is 98.5°, and is subject to a slight variation during the day of about 0.820°. The maximum temperature is in the early morning; it fluctuates and

gradually decreases during the day, and is lowest at midnight. ty-five lashes given with all the power of a strong man in one place, caused the were cut transversely into small squares, out of which the blood trickled. But few of the crowd could look at it and after the ing to mere fractions of a degree, rarely more than 1.8° to 3.6,° whereas those which are due to disease are persistent so long as the disease exists.

The following are the collateral circum

stances which mainly influence animal heat in our daily life, and which require to be remembered in order that erroneous conclusions may not be drawn: FIRST. Active exercise, not carried to exhausting fatigue, raises the temperature in proportion to the degree of muscular

SECOND. Exposure to cold without exercise lowers the temperature.

Third. Long continued mental exertion reduces the temperature about half degree. FOURTH. The amount of heat is also reduced by a full meal and the use of alcohol, but it rises again as digestion

exertion made.

advances. FIFTH. There are diurnal fluctuations spable of being thus determined. SIXTH. The temperature of the body ises with the temperature of the air, and sudden transitions from a cold to a hot climate induces a feverish state, marked y increase of temperature on bodily ex-

SEVENTH. The average temperature within the tropics is nearly 1° higher than in the temperate regions. Eights. The temperature is more readily and rapidly affected than either the pulse or the respiration; this is especially the case in disease.

The joker who intimated that he had some "nuts to crack," must have meant jest-nuts.—[Yonkers Statesman.

Corvallis Gazette

	COL VEGATAS						Cittae Caree.			
RATES OF ADVERTISING.										
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Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpareli measure, \$2.50 for first, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANCE*

Legal advertisements charged as transient, and must be paid for upon expiration. No charge for publisher's affidavit of publication, Vearly advertisements on liberal terms. Professional Cards, (1 square) \$12 per annum. All notices and advertisements intended for publication should be handed in by noon on Wednesday.

A Model Southern Girl.

I think our Southern girls are too

often undeservedly taken to task for their indolence and want of ingenuity in devising means of securing a livelihood when the old folks are no longer able to assist them and a husband does not come forward to rescue the unhappy girl from old maidenhood. I have just heard of an exception to this rule, at any rate. The spunky girl in question is from one of the upper counties of this State. At an early age she was left a penniless orphan. She managed, however, by dint of economy and assistance, probably of some of her distant relatives, to obtain an education-hoping, when she had completed her studies, to secure a school and earn her bread in that way. But, like many another, when her school days were ended this young girl found that the avocation she had marked out for herself was also the choice of thousands of others, who, like herself, were striving to win their bread in that way. After vainly endeavoring for several months to obtain a school, the young lady gave up the idea in utter disgust and determined to find other employment. Her attention was next turned to that precarious and often arduous life of a saleswoman. But being without experience she again found it difficult, in fact impossible to secure a position. It was then that some trifling occurrence decided her to adopt her present, it may be considered unwomanly, trade-which is that of a shoemaker. The girl came here; sought and found a house where she was taught the trade. She served an apprenticeship of four years, and it is said can now turn out as good a shoe as any man in the business who has not had more experience. She now has a means of earning a living without being dependent upon the whims could find a suitable one, she might partner, provided he would agree not to make love to her and offer to dissolve the mercantile partnership and go into a domestic one. In which case if the home life did not go on smoothly, and the husband was troublesome, she might make a lasting impression on him. The brave girl is now probably about twentyfive years old, and from her tender physique one would hardly guess that she would have chosen the arduous mode of making a living that she has. There was, however, but little choice in the matter, she had to earn a support for herself, and probably others dependent on her efforts, and she has fitted herself for the task, and she deserves the praise of all good people.-Petersburg (Va.) Appeal Letter.

The Farmer's Joke.

Tramp! tramp! and a farmer with solid old-fashioned feet, and hands big enough to cover a Sunday School excursion, came into the editorial rooms of

this paper to say: "Howdy! I've walked down from the market to give ye the partickelers of a good joke."
"All right, proceed."
"You know them lightning-rod felers?"

observed the old man as he dropped into a chair. "Yes-heard of them." "Well, you know they're a purty tuff set. Been after me for mor'n twenty years. I've got signs out all along the

road warning 'em to keep off the place, but t'other day one of the chaps driv right up to the gate, big as life."
"Did, eh?" "Yes, he did, and 'fore I could get my tongue to going he had about a thousand feet of rod out of the wagon and was ready to put it on the barn.

"What cheek!"

"I guess 'twas, but purty soon I went for him. I had my mind made up to kil him right there. The old woman came out and sailed in with me, and the two hired men supported me on the flanks."
"And you jammed him all to pieces, of "That's where the hull fun comes in," answered the old man. "That 'ere fel-ler squared off, shed his coat, and licked

the whole four of us in less'n two minutes by a wig-wag clock!" "Did. eh? "You bet he did, and he drunk up a hull pan of milk and drove off whistling Yankee Doodle Dum.' When I got out 'Yankee Doodle Dum.' When I got out o' the cat-nip whar' he piled me and saw one o' the men with his nose mashed flat, the 'tother with three teeth knocked out from under the bob-sled, I begun lafting and didn't stop till midnight! I—I—!"

He slapped his leg and uttered a "haw! haw!" which schoed clear to Canada, and in his contortions he broke the back off his chair.

"But the joke was or you," said the

"But the joke was on you," said the

perplexed journalist.

"Sartin—Sartin, but I am such a dotrottey idiot that I can't laff at the way we sailed in for him, calkerlating to mop him all over the barn, and laff harder yet at the way we started in on the Lord's Prayer afore he had fairly got the rust off his elbows! When I saw Hanner clawing up from among the bobs I——!"

And he went off into another fit and

choked and gasped till he went down stairs with his collar hanging by a single