TERMS:

(COIN.) 8 : 50 Three Months. INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

COEVALLIS : : OREGON OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOOD-Special attention given to Collections, Fore-closure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters. Will also tuy and sell City Property and Farm March 20, 1879.

P. A. CHENOWETH.

F. M. JOHNSON.

CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW CORNALLIS OREGON September 4, 1879.

J. W RAYBURF, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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

CORVALLIS, : : ORIGON.

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 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'S

J. R. BRYSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. All business will receive prompt

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Corvallis, July 14, 1879.

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

MAIN St. . CORVALLIS.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

All Kind-.

All work warranted and at reduced rates.

W. C. CRAWFORD, -DEALER IN-

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

TEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE. Musical Instruments &c

Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted. Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877.

GRAHAH, HAMILTON & CO.,

CORVALLIS . . . OREGON. -DEALERS IN-

Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

OILS, **CLASS**

PUTTY.

PURE WINES AND LOUORS

AKD

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

And also the the very best assortment of

Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE

AVERIL CH WIGHT PAINT.

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

se Physiciaes' P e.criptions fare-25apr16:17tf 16-2M

he Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVI.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879.

NO. 44.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORVALLIS

SALE STABLE,



Main St., Co val 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 SIRE. Particular attention Pat to Soarding . orses.

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

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

K EEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of Heavy and helf llardware, Wheat, separate from other lots, thereby enabling me to SELL AT A PREMIUM. Also prepared

IRON, STEEL. TOOLS, STOVES. RANG: 8, 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 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 unimproved,) STORES and MILL PROPERTY.

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 Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Oregon 16:2tf

ALLEY & WOODWARD, Druggists

and

Apothecaries,

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

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTE, OIL BLASS, IT ... LTC.

School Pooks - tationeny, &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. 2May16:18tf

FRESH COODS

-AT THE-BAZAR or FASHIONS Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT.

CORVALLIS, . . . OR G'N. Has just received from San Francisco, the largest and Best Stock of

Millinery Goods. Dress Trimmings, Etc., Ever brought to Corvallis, wh ch I will sall at pr.ces that defy competition.

Agency for Mme, semerest's reliab.e

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

(oryallis Lodge No I4, 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.

Baraum I odge 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 at-tend. By order of N. G.

ROBERT N. BAKER. Fashionable Tailor.

PORMERLY OF ALBANY, WHERE HE has given his patrons perfect satisfaction, has determined to locate in Corvallis, where he paironage. All work warranted, when made under his supervision. Repairing and cleaning promptly attended to. Corvallis, Nov. 28, 1878.

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.

A Word to Farmers.

HAVING PURCHASED THE COMMODIous 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

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.

One door South of Graham & Hamilton's, CORFALLIS, . . OREGON.

PROVISIONS.

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

MERCHANT TAILORS. CORVALLIS. - . . OREGON.

and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:

West of England Broad
Cloths, rench assimeres,
cotch Tweeds, and
American sultings.

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and issh 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 DRAKE & GRANT or stock. DRAKE & GRANT.

Corvallis, April 17, 1879.

Boarding and Lodging. Philomath, Benton 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

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

PYGALL & IRWIN.

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

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

PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

THE STAR BAKERY. Moin Street, Corvallis. HENRY WARRIOR. PROPRIETOR.

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

Dining in Japan. There is no plan, no form, in a Japto be one of the misfortunes that come with Adam's fall, and I have never been but it cannot be helped. I gave myself seriously to my dinner, because I am fond of Mr. Yoshida, and his gracious and refined hospitality. Then I thought twenty of the dinners you have in New York. It was picturesque and pleasing, and in all its appointments so unlike anything in our close and compact way of living that you felt somehow that you were having a good time; you felt like laughing, and if you gave way to your impulse it would have been to roll about on the floor in the delight and abandon of boyhood. If you did not want to eat you could smoke, and if not to smoke to drink -and there was drinking, smoking and eating all the time. Your attendants were maidens, comely and fair, who knelt in the middle of the floor and watched

Grain Storage!

I am also prepared to keep Extra, White

15:32tf H E. HARRIS,

GROCERIES.

-AND-Dry Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK.

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN.

City Trucks & Drays, HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND

Trucks lately owned by James Eglin, we are prepared to do all kinds of City Hausing, Delivering of Wood, Etc., Etc.,

Family S.
Groceries,
Bread.
Cakes,
Pies,
Candies,
Toys,
Etc.,

anese dinner, simply to dine with com- new edition of the memoirs of Sargent fort. Of the quality of the food I have S. Prentiss, originally edited by his not confidence enough in my judgment | brother, and published almost a quarter to give an opinion. Dining has appeared of a century ago. Few persons of this able to think of it with enthusiasm. I very remarkable man. He was considknow that this is a painful confession, the display of ignorance and want of taste, in the South, and he probably was such, it would be something that I might want | educated in the North, having been born to write about. But the dinner was be-yond me. I can ot say I disliked it, and Bowdoin, and studied law at Gorham, in yond me. I can sot say I disliked it, and Bowdoin, and studied law at Gorham, in I liked it about as well as nineteen out of that State, before he reached his majority you with amusing features, fanning you and noiselessly slipping away your dishes and bringing new ones. They were so modest, so graceful, that you became unconscious of their presence. They became, as it were, one of the decorations of the dinner. They watched the guests and followed their wishes, as far as comfort was concerned. Beyond that I saw no word or glance of recognition. At home your servants are personages with all the attributes of human nature, and sometimes in a form so aggravated that they become a serious care, and you dine under fear in the presence of some oppressive responsibility. But our maidens might have been sprites, they were so far from us, and at the same time the grace and quickness made the mechanism of our dinner smooth and noiseless. My serves, playing, romping—not dining. I have never been upon the stage, but I can fancy that if I had taken part in a comedy I should have had the same served. main impression was that we were having with which I enjoyed Mr. Yoshida's dinner—that I was having a merry time and draw him into quarrels, hoping to get giving others a merry time. To chat and listen, to lie prone on the floor and listen, to lie prone on the floor and intrepid as Leonidas, and though opposed see the red lanterns among the trees, to duelling on principal, adopted it in to see the universe beyond, the calm practice, because he believed that, havand infinite stars, to run into light and ing made his home in the South, he

airy talk about music, and books, and could not well do otherwise. He often songs, and folk lore, to hear our friends tell us of the martial songs of Japan, his courage is suspected, and as fighting is the fashion I have decided to follow and chant for us some of their stirring strains; to try and tell them something of it." He gave everybody satisfaction our own martial songs, what our soldier boys sang during the war; to note the energy and conscientious desire to please and give instruction with which the Colonel sang "John Brown," and "Sher-man's March Through Georgia," and "Johnny Comes Marching Home"— these are the impressions I recall. Neither the Colonel or myself knew anything about the words or music of these songs, nor about music in general, and would have given a large part of our fortunes if for that evening at least we had had any musical faculty. But what could we do? Our friends were curious on the subject and there was no way of changing the theme, and we told all we knew—who John Brown was, and what Sherman marched for, and who Johnny was surposed to be. There was a line in the Sherman song—something about the soldiers marching off with turkey gobblers—which amused our friends, although it was difficult to explain to them

the meaning of the word "gobblers. Our evening with the Prince was very pleasant. He lives in palatial style. He has many children, and children's children have come to bless his declining years. He took an apparent pride in presenting us to the various members of his family. Our dinner was served partly in European, partly in Japanese style. There were chairs, a table, knives, forks, napkins, bread and champagne. This was European. There were chop-sticks, seawed jellies, raw fish, soups of fish and salvi. This was Japanese. There was as a surprise a special compliment to our nation—a compliment that came in the middle of the feast—a dish of baked pork and beans which would have done honor to Boston. Who inspired this dish and who composed it are mysteries. It came into our dinner in a friendly way, and was so well meant and implied such an earnest desire to please on the part of our host that it became idyllic, and conveyed a meaning that I venture to say was never expressed by a dish of pork and beans since the Mayflower came to our shores. The dinner over, we sat on the porch and looked out upon the river. In the court-yard there were jugglers who performed tricks notable for dexterity, such as making a fan go around the edge of an umbrella, and

home, part of the way by river, and as the night had fallen in the meantime, and the sea was too high for us to venture out in the boats, the remainder in carriages.—Correspondent N. Y. Herald. Pittsburg, Pa., has been greatly troubled about its water supply, which is pumped from the Alleghany river. The oil wells and refineries higher up the river cover its surface with crude oil, and throw in tar and acids which move sluggishly along the bottom. The city tired of drinking petroleum has spent several million dollars building new pumping works five or six miles higher up the stream. At first the new pnmp drew in gravel, oil and acids, but it is hoped that these have been escaped by carrying pipes 180 feet out into the river, and building a crib of railroad iron, timbers and stones through which the waters is filtered below the river surface. It remains to be seen, however, whether the cribs will withstand the win-

Sargent S. Prentiss.

A Broadway house is soon to issue generation know anything of Prentiss, who died in 1850, and was in many respects a many persons ranking him as superior to Henry Clay in his best estate. He was, like so many men who have distinguished themselves in the South, native to and he went South to seek his fortune, and resolved to settle at Natchez, Miss. where he was admitted to the bar at twenty-one. Three years later he removed to Vicksburg, and gained a high reputation as an advocate. He was sent to the State Legislature and to Congress; but, soon dissatisfied with politics, he devoted most of his time to his profession. He was a Whig, and, as a candidate for Presidential elector, stumped the State for General Harrison. Strongly opposed to repudiation, and using all his influence against it, he was so dis-gusted with the course of Mississippi that he quitted the State and went to New Orleans to reside, returning only during his last illness to Natchez, where he died in his forty-second year, his fame as an orator was wide-spread, and the memoirs contain many spreimens of his eloquence. Henry Clay, writing of him after his death, said: "He was distinguished by his rich, chaste, immeasurable imagination, and exhaustless resources of which he brought in a beautiful language and happy illustrations to the aid of ample logical power." John J. Crittenden said: "It was impossible to know him without feeling for him admiration and lové. H. genius was rich and rare; his heart warm, generous and magnanimous; his manner particularly graceful and genial. Eloquence was part of his nature. Over his private conversation as well as his public speed es he scattered its sparkling jewels with several rival lawyers, obeying the "chivalrous customs of the South, sought to

who asked for it, and the community, seeing his perfect willingness to shoot and be shot at, tempered its pugnacity with discretion.—N. Y. Times. THE COMMEMORATION OF POMPETT'S DE-STRUCTION EIGHTEEN HUNDRED YEARS Ago.—The destruction of Pompeii eighteen centuries ago, was recently commemorated in the presence of an immsnse concourse of spectators, mainly from Italy, and of scientific men from every country in the world. The weather was beautiful, and the guests had a delightful day to wander among the ruins and examine the relics which have been removed from the ancient city. From a pavilion erected in the ancient Basilica, Professor Huggleri, the director of the excavations, delivered an address, explaining the newest mode of prosecuting discoveries, and giving an account of some of the more important discoveries that have been made since the excavations were commenced. He attempted to describe to the guests assembled in the city as it must have appeared eighteen hundred years ago, and referred to the account of the destruction of the city and Herculaneum as recounted by the younger Pliny in his famous letter to Tacitus, giving an account of the death of his uncle, the elder Pliny. Count Guanciali and Mgr. Mirabelli then declaimed Latin verses, commemorating the event After a visit to the ruins excavations were begun under Signor Huggleri's superintendence. The spectators eagerly watched the process. Stratum after stratum was removed. In the first layer vases were discovered, in the second mass of cinders, which gradually reveal-ed several bronze vases of various sizes, two of them perfectly exquisite silver handles, and so many bracelets, brooches, rings, coins, kitchen utensils and earthen vases. Under them were found wooden beams and sacks of partially calcined corn. The objects that were discovered will enrich the museums of Naples and Pompeii. A spacious refreshment tent was erected on an eminence commanding a lovely panorama. Capital music was furnished by orchestras from various Italian cities. Vesuvius

said, "If a man does not fight down here.

looked more threatening than usual and keeping a bevy of balls in the air on the wing like birds. Then we returned all day long vomited a continuous stream of lava and smoke.—[Cable Dispatch to N. Y. Herald. AN OLD FASHIONED LOG SCHOOL House.—It was built of small tamarac logs, chinked between with moss from the swamp. The floor was of rough oak boards, laid loose, with cracks between, that were a standing threat to jackknives and slate pencils. The seats and desks were of the same material, roughly plan-

Libel by Postal Card. A novel question has recently been decided in the Irish High Court of Justice. The defendant was a trader, and the plaintiff, one of his customers, owed the defendant a sum of money, for the payment of which the defendant applied to him. The plaintiff, being unwell, directed his wife to write to the defendant, sending him at the same time money in part payment of the sum due. The defendant, in reply to this letter. wrote in reference to the balance on a postal card, which was transmitted to the

plaintiff through the postoffice, the li-belous matter complained of: SIR:-Your plea of illness for not paying this trifle is all moonshine. We will place this matter in our solicitor's hands if we have not the stamps by return, if it costs us ten times the amount.

T. JONES & SONS. The innuendo put upon this communication by the plaintiff was that it meant that the plaintiff falsely pretended that he was prevented by sickness from paying the defendant's demand, and that the alleged sickness was a mere invention and sham; and that the plaintiff was an untruthful person, and unable to dis-charge his debts, by reason of which the plaintiff had been injured in his character, credit and reputation, and in his profession. The Court said:

"I am willing to assume that the averments in statement of defense show that the defendant had an interest in writing to the plaintiff the words complained off, but the publication to be ustified is not a publication to the plaintiff, but to other persons. I think we ought to take judicial notice of the nature of a post-card; and, therefore, I see no reason for holding that a communication written on a post-card is privi-leged. It would be a most serious thing to lay dow that a person may extend the sphere of circulation of defamatory matter because he wants to save a half-penny n postage

By our Federal statutes it is a misde-

containing any indecent or scurrilous epithets, and the punishment denounced

s a fine from \$100 to \$5000, or imprison-

ment from one year to ten years, or both.

—Albany Law Journal. BUFFALO BILL'S "WRIT OF REPELIN." One morning a man came rushing up to my house and stated that he wanted a writ of replevin to recover possession of a horse which a strnger was taking out of the country. I had no blank forms, nd had not yet received the statutes of Nebraska to copy from, so I asked the man: "Where is the fellow who has got your horse?" "He is going up the road and is about two miles away," he replied, "Very well," said I, "I will get the writ ready in a minute or two." I saddled up my horse, and then taking up my old re-liable rifle, "Lucretia," I said to the man, "That's the best writ of replivin that I can think of; come along, and we'll get that horse or know the reason why." We soon overtook the atranger, who was driving a herd of horses, and as we came up to him I said: "Hallo, sir, I am an officer, and have an attachment for that horse," and at the same time I pointed out the animal. "Well, sir, what are you going to do about it?" he inquired. "I propose to toke you and the horse back to the post," said I. "You can take the horse, but I haven't time to return with you." "You'll have to take the time, or pay the costs now and here,' said I "How much are the costs!" "You'll have to take "Twenty dollars." "Here's the money, said he, as he handed me the greenbacks. I then gave him a little friendly advice, and told him that he was released from custody. He went on his way a wiser and poorer man, while the owner of the horse and myself returned to the fort. I pocketed the \$20, of course. Some people might think it was not a square way of doing business, but I didn't know any better just then. I had several little cases of this kind, and I became better posted on law in the course of time.

How to SPLIT A SHEET OF PAPER .-We have often read that a sheet of paper can be split into three parts. Thus it is said that a piece of newspaper can be divided into three leaves—one consisting of the surface on which an engraving or cut is printed, one with the letter press, and a perfectly blank sheet between them. To those who are incredulous we command the following experimentwhich we have not tried: Get a piece of paper, which must be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little plate-glass and place it on a sheet of With care and a little dexterity the ed. With care and a little dexierity the the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the pieces assunder, when a part of the sheet be found to have adhered to one and a part to the other. Soften the paste in water, and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth. This process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be demon-strated, and it can be utilized in many ways. If we want to paste in a scrap-book newspaper articles printed on both sides of the paper, and possess but one copy, it is very con-venient to know how to detach one side from the other. Some time ago the information how to split paper in this man-ner was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum.

The new organ of the New Albany (Ind.) Christian Church has not produced entire harmony. It is the first in-strument the church has had, and the were of the same material, roughly plan-ed and rudely put together. The seats were arranged around the room on all sides, and all the school sat facing each-other. The seats across the end were de-batable ground between the two, but batable ground between the two, but finally came to be monopolized by the larger boys and girls, who, by some strange attraction, gravitated together. Between us was an open space in which the stove stood, and where classes were drawn up to recite. The teacher's desk stood at the other end, facing the quadrilateral, and so enabling the teacher to take in the whole school at a glance.—
[Sunday Afternoon.]

In this pew and made a bee line for the pulpit. Then and there, in the presence of a \$25 Bible that his wife had presented to the church some five years before. With military precision Mr. T. walked home with his gospel book, laid it on the taple and said to his good wife that his Bible should not be disgraced by any Yankee Doodle tunes on Sunday in the house of God.

Corvallis Gazette

COLVERING						N	CIEDEO GUC.			
RATES OF ADVERTISING.										
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3 "	1	3 00	ī	6	00	1	10 00	1 16 00	1 22 00	
4 "	1	4 00	ī	7	00	1	18 00	1 18 00	20 00	
14 Col.	1	6 CO	1	9	00	1	15 00	20 00	1 85 00	
16 "	1	7 10	ī	12	00	8	18 (0	85 00	48 00	
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1 "	1	15 00	1	20	00	1	40 00	60 00	100 0	
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Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonparell measure, \$2.50 for first, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANOE.

Legal advertisements charged as transient. and must be paid for upon expiration. No charge for publisher's affidavit of publication, Yearly 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.

SHEAR NONSENSE.

A recalcitrant youth confidentially suggests that all accidents resulting from misplaced switches do not get into the

A mosquito alighted upon the cheek of a book agent the other night, but dropped off immediately and has been

We know a man who was inspired with a desire to perform a noble deed by read-ing Joaquin Miller's poetry. He got his shot-gun and dog and went out to look

At the close of the sermon the minister became impressive. Raising his voice he said: "Judgment! Judgment!" and a small boy near the vestibule door shouted. "Out on the first."

This is the time of the year at which the sentimental youth names a row-boat after his girl, and has it painted green. "Throw physic to the dogs." Yes, and get arrested for killing a valuable animal.

We don't see it, thank you. It was at Nantucket. On the way up from the boat one of the party asked the driver. "Do they play 'Pinafore' here?" "Guess not," answered the benighted islander, with a puzzled look; "but they play billiards."

Before getting their hair cropped short, people would do well to cut the following paragraph out and paste it in their hats:
"The coolest ground in summer is found under tall the grass, and not on the cropped lawn." Sailor bathing off the shore near Cherbourg, and with the water up to his chin —"What are these things I feel at the bottom with my feet?" A marine from

the shore-"Nothing serious. An inventor is trying some experiments with torpedoes." The feelings of the aquatic can better be imagined than described. "What would you fellows give if you had a voice like mine?" asked a man who had just been howling an air from "Le Petit Duc" to a crowd. "Give it a rest,"

responded four men simultaneously. He neanor for any one to mail a postal card A lady in London got the idea into her head that the devil was into her, and hung herself, If women go hanging themselves for a little while like that, they're going to be scarce, that's all.

The Watertown Dispatch says that an

editorial room is not properly furnished

without a good dictionary. That article

of furniture does come in handy to

hurl at exchange tramps, agents and THE EMPEROR'S DINNER .- The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, is certainly a generous host. He gave a dinner the other day to Prince Nikita of Montenegro, and when it was over escorted his guests out into the park surrounding the palace. As they stood there smoking, a beautiful landau, drawn by an equally beautiful pair of horses, swept up the avenue. The Prince observed that the harness and panel bore the arms of Montenegro, whereupon the Emperor turned and informed his guest that the carriage and horses were intended as a surprise for him, and begged him to accept them as a souvenir of his visit to Vienna. With sparkling eyes the Prince thanked his host. The dinner which this episode succeeded was a picturesque one; the service was of solid gold, the center-pieces being well-known antique works of art. Prince Nikita wore a gorgeous Montenegrin dress and was quite formidable from the small arsenal of knives, daggers, and chased pistols stuck in the belt. The meal itself barely lasted half an hour, few dishes being

AMERICAN BLASPHEMY .- A Philadelphian, writing from abroad to Forney's Progress, alludes to the American habit of swearing, and remarks: "I never heard what I used to hear all day long from the boys in the adjacent press room when I was an editor in New York, steady, continued, objectless blasphemy, directed at nobody and nothing, but simply poured forth as the nightingale trills forth her song to the moon, in the pure, gushing, joyons inspiration of youthful spirits." This jocund spon-taneity of "cussing" has before been noticed by foreigners who come to this country. George Augustus Sala said that, during one of the great battles of our rebellion, the oaths drowned the musketry, and he took back with him for exhibition at the Junior Garrick Club a choice selection of American oaths, which were afterward deposited in the British Museum.—[N. Y. Star.

the fashion at an Austrian court-

dinner-but each dish is a master-

NOLUNTARY RETURN OF A LIFE CONvict.-Wm. D. Kenzie, a life convict, who escaped from the Michigan Penitentiary at Jackson, September 28th, voluntarily returned the next day. He had gotten thirty miles from Jacksen, when, cold hungry and weary, he resolved to return to prison, which for twenty years had been his home, and where he knew he was sure of shelter, rest and rations. He therefore went to a farm-house, told his story, and was made welcome and lodged for the night. The next morning he started on his return. At Rives Junction, ten miles north, a telegram was forwarded to the warden stating that Kenzie had passed there en route for Jackson; thereupon the Chaplain drove in that direction and met the fellow about four miles out, footsore and weary, and taking him into the vehicle, brought bim back to his old quarters.

Rev. James Spurgeon, a brother of the Spurgeon, is now traveling in this country with his wife, a granddaughter of General Sir John Burgoyne, who sur-rendered at Saratoga. He has just visited the cene of her grandfather's defeat.