## TERMS:

8:50 Six Months. 1 50 Three Months, . . . 101 INVARIANTY TO ANDLESS

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. E. WOODCOCK, 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 Lands, on reasonab March 20, 1879.

F. A. CHENOWETH. CHENOWETH & JOHNSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW

CORNALLIS . . . . OREGON September 4, 1879.

J. W. RAYBURA, ATTORNEY AT LAW CORVALLIS, : : ORIGON.

OFFICE—On Monroe street, between Second and Third. Special attention given to the Collection of Notes and Accounts.

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. V.NCENT, DENTIST.

CORVALLIS - REGON. OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK — OVER Max. Friendley's New Store. All the 'atest improvements. Everyth'ng new and complete. All work warranted. Plea e give me a call.

15:3tf

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

OFFICE-OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S 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 Kind ..

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

W. C. CRAWFORD.

WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE,

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

Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,

CORVALLIS . . . GREGON

-DEALERS IN-

Drugs, Paints, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

OILS, CLASS

AND

PUTIY. PURE WINES AND LOUDES

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

Lamps and Wall Paper

And also the the very best assortment of

ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE

AVERILL CHENIGH PAINT,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

D'Physicians' P.e.criptions (are-16-24

the Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XVI.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

At the age of sixteen, before we had

NO. 45.

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 heatlers always ready to serve the public.

REASONABLE CHARGES FOR BINE. Particular attention Pald to Hoarding OFBEN.

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 helf Hardware,

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

TOOLS, STOVES, RANGES, ETC 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

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, 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

he balance to me.

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, PAINTS, Oil,

GLASS, ETC., ETC. ronage solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

A LBERT PYGALL,
WILLIAM IRWIN. School Pooks stat.oneny, &c.

Corvallis, Dec. 20, 1878. We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medic nes

Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf 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, bemorest's reliable 25apr16:17tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS. "Ten Great Gals."

(orvallis lodge to 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.

Barnum Jodge 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,

FORMERLY 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 patronage. 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 MAR-ket 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 Sausage.

Being a practical butcher, with large experience 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 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.

H E. HARRIS, One door South of Graham & Hamilton's,

CORVALLIS, . OREGON. GROCERIES.

-AND-ST. LOUIS CHARTER DAK S'DVES Dry Goods.

PRO ISIONS.

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

CORVALLIS. - . . OREGOS. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz: West of regiand Broad cloths, rench assimeres, cotch Tweeds, and american sulting.

Which we will make up to order in the most approved and tash onable styles. No pains will be at ared in producing good fitting garments.

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do well to call and examine them cut out, will do well to call and examine them. ur stock. DRAKE & GRANT.
Corvallis, April 17 1879. 16:18tf

Boarding and Lodging. Philomath, Beaton Co , Oregos. GEORGE KISOR.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to ive him a call, either by the SINC. E M = AL. DAY. OR WEEK.
Is also prepared to fu n sh horse feed. Liberal
share of public patronage solicited. Give us a
call. GEORGE KISOR.

ALBERT PYGALL. | WILLIAM IRWIN. PYGALL & IRWIN, City Trucks & Drays,

Philomath, April 28, 1879.

HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND Trucks lately owned by James Eglin, we are prepared to do all kinds of

city Hau lag. Belivering of Wood. I te.. E.c., in the city or country, at reasonable rates. Pat-

J C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY.) ATTOR SEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

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

THE STAR BAKERY, HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.

Family Groceries, Brend.
Cakes, Pics, Candies, Toys, Etc.,

Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877.

cipline of a boy-pedagogue in a round-After the first flush of elation at our election, the reflection came back, like a

also knew the nuisance of that particular

school, a squad of half a dozen rough

fellows who had emerged into "tail

coats," and would hardly relish the dis-

birthday should dawn, we should be seen vanishing head foremost out of the big boys. In our anxiety we applied to "Aunt Anna," the general oracle of the household. Aunt Anna was a stalwart maiden of sixty summers, gigantic in proportions, but every mech a lady in her dear old heart. She had nursed half the children in town through measels, mumps and chicken-pox, and was the mainstay in all family emergencies. There were sly rumors that the occasional attacks of "fidgets" which overcame the good old lady at night had some relation to a mysterious black bot-

was worth a regiment of feminines for the home-made uses of country life. "Well, now, you are really going to keep school in District Number Five," said Aunt Anna, smoothing down her big checked apron, and raising her spec-tacles for a good, long look at the incipient pedagogue, seated at the oppo-site corner of the fireplace.

tle which she always carried in her work-

box; but Aunt Anna, plus the "fidgets,"

"Yes, Aunt Anna, I have promised to keep school, but between you and me, I am dreadfully afraid to tackle that crowd of boys. You know what a rough set they are, and one of them has already 'given out' that there will be no board wanted in District Number Five after the first week."

"That's a serious matter. Now, let's see if we can't think of something to belower New you see I don't know Change the air of the room by allowing see if we can't think of something to help you. Now, you see, I don't know anything about book larnin'. No doubt you can cipher that back seat of boys into the middle of next week. But they can fling you over the roof of the school house in a jiffy if they have a mind to. I have every family in the district. I know every family in the district. I leaved plants require more water than firm leaved ones. All the cacti tribe require but little water in winter. the measure of every youngster that will come to that school. There's one thing in your favor. There'll be ten great gals in that school, and most of 'em are good gals, too. Now, some are a head taller than you, and two or three of them are right handsome, too. They can twist that crowd of great, bashful boys round their little fingers if they want to. Now, mind what I tell you; do you go right to work and gain the affections of them ten

great gals, and they'll manage the great boys while you keep school."

That sounded well; and armed with school the Monday after Thanksgiving. It was a rough looking set up on the high seats—that row of villainous-looking fellows, and one of them big enough to throw me over into the big swamp

with one hand! Happily our first boarding place was with two of the "great gals." Neverdid we "lay ourselves out" to gain the good graces of the lovely sex as during the first week of that boardin' round. We rode on the front of the sled with the tallest girl, played checkers with the second, got all snarled up in a "cat's cradle" with the pretty visiting cousin, and put in a word of explanation for the "hard sums" of all in the long evenings

The first crisis came at the beginning of the second week, when a big lout "sauced" the new schoolmaster. Somehow it crushed us, and for a minute the school-room swam round, and the idea of seizing our fur cap and making for home flitted across our vision. Just then the patter of a light footstep was heard down the long slope of the narrow aisle leading up to the seat of the "ten great gals." The tallest glided down, ostensibly to ask the explanation of a hard sum; but as we leaned over the slate, with a dimness in the eyes, we heard a whisper in our

"Don't be east down! We girls will shame that seat of boys into good manners before another week."

A light broke in; we were gaining the "affections of the ten great gals."
So things drifted for six weeks, when dawned the judgment day. We had gone to board with a good, motherly woman, who loves us as her own son. A big fire in the parlor greeted our arrival, and a supper fit for the parson himself. After tea our hostess appeared in her best black silk, and in her hand a mighty black "ruler," and sat down before us with the air of a Minerva.

"Now matters have come to a point in your school; you have been trying to govern that crowd of rascally boys by love, but that has come to an end. To-morrow they'll try to put you out. Take this ruler, and don't come home to-morrow night unless you have used it up over the head and shoulders of some-

There was no appeal from that. A greater than the whole class of "great gals" had spoken, and we felt in our souls that fate was standing at the schoolhouse door.

Were we endowed with the epic rage of a Homer or a Pope, we might possi-bly depict the scenes of the coming day. How the ugliest loafer, in a frock coat, How the ugliest loafer, in a frock coat, kicked in the door at recess; how, when the trembling young master asked "who did that?" the big boor lifted his thumb to his nose and executed that significant gyration with the little finger which would make a savage of St. John himber a self; how, fired with the courage of despair, and a vision of our farm-honse Minerva, we seized the big oaken ruler, istence by tumbling headlong down the steps of the Mason Doree.—[London Truth, Sept. 22th.

A woman who will carry a 20-pound baby around all day in a broiling sun, and never mutter a word of complaint will make enough noise getting an loss what to do as when he takes his girl to a picnic, a big ant crawls down her back and begins to bits her just above pair, and a vision of our farm-honse Minerva, we seized the big oaken ruler,

rushed up the inclined plane, upsetting several small children, on the insolent scoundrel, tore the collar off his frock discarded our "roundabouts," we had coat, snaked him down the area before contracted to "keep school" in District head and shoulders till he roared for head and shoulders till he roared for Number Five, for \$12 per month and mercy; how at intervals he cast a glance boarding round." We knew very well at his accomplices and took in the situathe little red school house, standing at tion; the "ten great gals" had spiked the guns of all but this wretch, who slunk and begged under our hand-how we borders of a mighty swamp, the farm wound up with an eloquent address, and instructions to go home; how his sensi-ble father took off what remained of his dilapidated frock coat and trounced him till he yelled again, and sent him to school the following day with a compliment to the plucky young master; all this might be sung in heroic verse.

But, if the truth were known, it was return wave of ice water, that in all not we, but the "ten great gals" that did human probability, ere our seventeenth the business. They had so demoralized ing very wonderful in its development. the attacking columns by the magic of their charms that only one had the heart school house window into a snow drift, to defy the little master, and he dared propelled by class Number One of the not lift his hand when the day of battle came. And from that day we crowned dear old Aunt Anna prophetess of love. Gain the affections of the "ten great gals" in your school-room, "and all things shall work together for good."—

Journal of Education. AUTUMN CARE OF PLANTS .- It is high time that house plants that have been kept out of doors auring the summer be protected from the chill evening air. All tender plants, as begonias, the tender cacti, mesembry-anthemums, pepero-mias, calla, epiphillum and all those classes of plants, should not become chilled at night. Geraniums, ageratums, lantanus, fuchsias and all that class will uot injure short of actual frost, but care should be taken that no plant intended for the house should be exposed to strong winds. When the weather is blustering, it is better that they be removed indoors, putting them out again upon the recurrence of fine weather. Avoid, above all, to allow them to be drenched by cold, chilling rains. Whatever the temperature of the room during the day, it should not fall below 42 degrees at night, nor should the night temperature really go much below 60 degrees. One of the very worst things for plants is to allow a direct draft of cold The smaller the pot the oftener it will require water. It is better that the plants sometimes show signs of drooping than to keep them drenched. If the soil is kept full of water, the plants are sure to sicken, for this is one of the reasons that water should never be kept in saucers under the pots, except in minute quantity, and not so deep as to reach the earth in the pots. The soil will absorb too much by capillary attraction, and the very act of this absorption and evaporation will keep the soil cold, and it will become ultimately sour. One of the greatest disabilities to house plants s the dust from the building of fires, the constant passing to and fro, and especially from sweeping. If you have a bay window, the plants may easily be

plant syringe, should keep them in good condition.—[Prairie Farmer. AN USURER'S DODGE .- "One of the most impudent usurer's dodges on record," says the London World, "has just been detected in Paris, and is now the subject of a thorough investigation at the hands of the police. It seems that several young men had been ruined lately, in a very short space of time, by a company, which proceeded as follows: The Board of Directors' was always willing to advance money to any amount, at the shortest notice, and without inquiry fees or security, to young fellows of good family who applied for it, their only rules being: 1. That the money should be paid at a given date, generally within six months, at an exorbitant interest. 2. That the borrower should sign a declaration to the effect that he had received the money as a deposit. It followed that, is case of non-payment, the unfortunate youth was amenable to the law as a swindler. From fear of an exposure he paid, or his family paid for him; and the usurers, being in league with several women of demi-monde, seem to have dnown no depression of trade lately. Complaints have been so numerous, however, that Dame Justice has stepped in."

protected from dust at such times by

means of curtains, to be drawn. If not, a curtain or cloth should be used for

covering. This with an occasional sponging with tepid water as to the firm

and smooth-leaved plants, and the rising

of soft and downy ones, with an occa-

sional showering with a fine rose pot or

THE DUKE OF HAMILTON'S ESCAPADES. The Duke must have been the hero of a good many escapades of the "Prince Hal" kind. At a restaurant in Paris he was so unfortunate as to be compelled to knock a policeman down, whereupon brother guardians of the peace were un-der a painful necessity of taking His Grace and a friend to the lock-up. I believe they were unaware of his rank and position, and looked more ashamed than the Duke when they learned their mistake. The thing got into the papers, and the late Felix Whitehurst was instructed to state that there was no truth whatever in the report, etc. For all that, there was a good deal. The late Duke, by the way, was far more unfortunate than his son in these little affairs, managing to terminate his priencely existence by tumbling headlong down the steps of the Mason Doree.—[London Truth, Sept. 22th.

The Great Western Empire.

Whoever carefully examines the sta-

tistics showing how the population of

the United States has grown of late

years, must be impressed with the rapid-

ity with which the Western States are outstripping the Southern and Eastern. The rate of increase in some of the Southern and Northern States is almost identical; for instance, the Southern State of Mississippi and the Northern State of houses scattered about the hills, and we gave the whipped ruffian his hat, with New Hampshire are on a par in this respect, while Alabama, one of the most backward of the former States is not much behind Vermont, one of the most enterprising of the latter. If Texas be classed among the Southern States, it may be regarded as an exception, because it seems to exhibit as rapid progress as any one in the West, yet when its ing very wonderful in its development. Such States as Kansas and Illinois, Colorado and Minnesote, are really conspicu-ous in this rivalry, and they bid fair to continue to be distinguished above the others. It is with reference to these Western States that the words of Mr. Whittier, in his well known verses on the Western pioneers, are fraught with perfect truth for in them the pioneers are really advancing like the first low wash of waves where a human sea will soon break. The progress westward is the more significant because it is emphatically a progress of trained and seasoned men, who have learned what life is in less congenial regions, and who are well adapted for bearing with equanimity and hardihood the privations inseparable from a new sphere of existence. The fertile prairies of the great West are as inviting to the farmer who tills the stubborn soil of New England as the virgin land of the seabord was to the first settlers in America. What proves most attractive to the European immigrant is not the western prairies, but the Rocky Mountain mines; he presses on to a mining camp, hoping to draw a prize in the mining lottery, in preference to settling on a farm, and earning a comfortable subsistence by agriculture. In con-sequence of this, the absorptive power of these regions is greatly heightened. There is always room for new-comers, because the older hands die off so quickly. A miners chances for a long life are

far less than those of a farmer, and it is very unlikely that we shall see the capacity of the West will doubtless have ample reason to congratulate each other as the figures of every succeeding census are made public. They are certain to become as numerous as the most exacting among them might desire. As they widen the circle of their nationality, they at the same time enlarge the bounds of our common race and our mother tongue. M. de Candolle, the French statistician, estimates that a century hence English will be the speech of 860,000,000 persons, German of 124,000,000 and French of 60,000,000. The figures are fanciful, for it is hardly to be expected that the increase of the English-speaking population will be maintained at the same ratio in the future as in the past. But the notion involved in the forecast is as gratifying to a citizen of the British Empire as it is to a citizen of the North American Republic. It is asserted that trade follows the flag. It is certain that ideas follows the language, and the increase of the English-speaking people implies the wider diffusion of the ideas of wellordered freedom and continual improvement, which are the glory of our race, and the source of its prosperity and greatness.—London Times.

MADAME RECAMIER.—The First Consul was expected, and the elite of Paris early thronged the salons of the charming hostess, but where was Madame Recamier? "Souffrante," the murmur ran, retained to her bed by a sudden indisposition. She would, howeve, rereive her guests couche. The company passed to the bedroom of the lady, which, as still the custom in France, opened one of the principal salons. There, in a gilded bed, lay Madame Recamier, the most beautiful woman in France. The bed curtains were of the finest Brussels lace, bordered with garlands of honeysuckle, and lined with satin of the palest | tent in the doing and the remembrance. rose. The couvre pied was of the same material; from the pillow of embroidered cambric fell "des flots de Valencennes." The lady herself wore a peignoir trimmed with the most exquisite English point. Never had she looked more lovely; never had she done the honors of her hotel more gracefully. And so she received Napoleon, so she received the budding heroes of the great empire. All admired her "fortitude," her "devouement," and thus sacrificing herself to society; and on the following day, "tout Paris c'est fait inscrire chez elle." Surely the art and artifice of toilet could go no further, for everybody is aware of the ethereal delicacy and loveliness oc-casioned by a profusion of lace about one, and especially about the face.

TRADING ON SEX.—She has a poor poem, a poor story, a very poor picture, a poor play and a poor excuse for forcing its notice on men, whom she bores and annoys by her persistency, and that is because she is a woman. Because she is a woman, and because of the attention and gallantry due her sex from the other, she expects her story, her picture, her statue, her play, to have the preference over that of the man, who has an equal welve howling at his door, and whose work may be more meritorious. This is simply trading on sex, and it's animus won't bear close inspection, because it is akin to something from which the woman might shrink in horror did she see it in

Corvallis Gazette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. | | W | | M | 3 M. | 6 M. | 1 YR. linen . 1 00 | 3 00 | 5 00 | 8 00 | 12 09 2 " | 2 00 | 5 00 | 7 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 3 00 | 12 00 | 18 00 | 3 00 | 1 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 | 10 00 " | 15 00 | 20 10 | 40 01 | 60 0" | 10 0f

Notices in Local Column, 20 cents per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpar il measure, \$2.50 to first, and \$1 for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANOS.

Legal advertisements charged as transient, and must be each for those expirition—o charge for publisherts of invited expiration. Yearly advertisements on liberal terms. Professional Cards of query \$2 per annual. All moless a dealyrus ments intended for publisher for publication should be housed in hystocial column.

The Great Captain.

A gentleman who formerly resided ln Galena, and who was subsequently an officer in the Union army, furnishes the following facts in regard to General Grant's joining the army in the late war: When the war broke out General Grant was an employee in his father's leather store, which was located on Main street, in Galena. Grant had only been in Galena about one year, and had made but a limited number of acquaintances when the first call for troops was made by President Lincoln in 1861. Among these were E. D. Washburne, John A. Rawlins, John Russell Jones and a few others. A company was raised in Galena at once. A mass meeting wass called at the Court House, and a muster roll called. The result was that a company was formed, and Augustus L. Chetlain, elected Captain; Wallace Campbell, First Lieutenant and Nicholas Roth Second Lieutenant. The company left for Springfield soon afterwards, and was assigned to the Twelfth Illinois Infantry. Meanwhile Washburne went to Springfield, and in conversation with Governor Yates, mentioned the name of U.S. Grant, and, upon Washburne's recommendation, Governor Yates sent to Galena for Grant, who came at once and assisted Allen C. Fuller, then Adjutant General of the State, in the organization of the Illinois regiments. After a time Grant was commissioned as Colonel of of the Twenty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and one day asked Governor Yates for marching orders. "But I haven't the transportation," said the Governor. "Never mind that," said Colonel Grant. "Give me the orders, and I'll find transportation." The orders were given, and within forty-eight hours the Twentyfirst Illinois went out of Springfield in column by fours, and took the road to Quincy, where in due time they arrived, and then went into Mis-

souri and reported to General Fremont for duty. General Fremont knew General Grant so well that he put him in command of the post at Cairo, where he remained until he ascertained from his scouts that the Confederates, who were massed at Columbus, Kentucky, twenty miles below, were establishing a camp at Bel-mont landing, on the Missouri side of the Mississippi river, opposite Colum-bus, with the object of raiding that State and the flanking of Fremont and Sigel. to sustain a large population tested till Colonel Grant immediately made preparations holds a second rank among the inducements to seek new homes. In any case the citizens of the United States plies; and "breaking up the whole concern," as Grant expressed it. This was really the first victory of the war, and showed the people of the United States that one officer meant business. From here Grant's career is a part of the history of the country and the people unite to do honor to the man whose genius and patriotism and wise statesmanship have placed our country where it is-the foremost amongst the nations of the

earth.

JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.—Jessie Benton Fremont is in her Arizona home undertaking to make better men and women of the boys and girls growing up about her. In a private letter to a friend in New York she tells of her work thus: "It was a great pleasure to me to find that I could add to the knowledge of these young people; that I could make real and human to them names and per personages; that I could link together one event and one personality after another until history became not a dry mass of names and dates and isolated events, but a connected and yet broadening stream of human effort. I cannot, of course, begin to tell you all I said to them, but the thirty-two history talks I gave my Arizona flock of scholars each Friday of the term after I joined them were a panorama of history as my father had taught me to know it, as I had realized it in many a spot of classic ground in Europe, as reading had en-riched it with personal belongings and lights, and as I had seen it made both in France and in our own great trial time. For this, when they would thank me, I would tell them to thank my father. I acquired last winter a practical insight into the vast and spreading influence of the spoken word on receptive and willing young minds. I have never done any one thing that gave me so much con-

It is wonderful how many benevolent men we find who have no money. They feel for the cause of Christ, for the necessities of the poor, for the welfare of the heathen and a thousand other good objects, but really they have nothing that they can give. They have lost so much, and property has depreciated so greatly, that they are restricted, and can not do as they would. But how was it when they had money? Then they used it for themselves and for their own advantage. When it is gone they are very willing to give it away, but while they had it, neither God nor man could loosen their grasp upon it. They proved themselves unfaithful stewards, and have been put out of their stewardship. They now have the opportunity of being "faithful over a few things," and if they are thus faithful, the Lord can make them rulers over many things. The lesson for us all to learn is to do good while we can do it; while our hands is on the plough is the time to cut the furrow. To-day we have the opportunity to do something for the Lord. It may be our last opportunity; it may be our only one. Let us do while we can do; let us give while we can give; let us work while we can work. The night cometh wherein no work can be done. Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it."—Prov. 3-27.—[The

Christian.