Gazette.

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The Corvallis Gazette.

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Corvallis Gazette.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 W.	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 YR.
1 Inch	1 00	3 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
2 "	2 00	5 00	7 00	12 00	18 00
3 "	3 00	6 00	10 00	16 00	22 00
4 "	4 00	7 00	13 00	18 00	20 00
¼ Col.	6 00	9 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
⅓ "	7 00	12 00	18 00	25 00	40 00
½ "	10 00	15 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
1 "	15 00	20 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

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

Transient advertisements, per square of 12 lines, Nonpareil 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.

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.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOODCOCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store.

Special attention given to Collections, Foreclosure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate and Road matters.

Will also buy and sell City Property and Farm Lands, on reasonable terms.

March 20, 1879. 16-12y1

F. A. CHENOWETH. F. M. JOHNSON.
CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CORVALLIS - - - - OREGON
September 4, 1879. 16:36tf

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

OFFICE—On Monroe street, between Second and Third.

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

JAMES A. YANTIS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.

WILL PRACTICE IN ALL THE COURTS of the State. Special attention given to matters in Probate. Collections will receive prompt and careful attention. Office in the Court house. 16:1tf.

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

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. 16:29tf

NEW TIN SHOP.
J. K. Webber, Pro.,
MAIN St. - CORVALLIS.

STOVES AND TINWARE,
All Kinds.

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

W. C. CRAWFORD,
—DEALER IN—
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE, etc. Also,

Musical Instruments &c.

☞Repairing done at the most reasonable rates, and all work warranted.
Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877. 14:50tf

GRAHAM, HAMILTON & CO.,
CORVALLIS - - - OREGON.
—DEALERS IN—
Drugs, Paints,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,
OILS,
GLASS
AND
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.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions Carefully Compounded. 16-26f

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORVALLIS
Livery, Feed
...AND...
SALE STABLE.

Main St., Corvallis, Oregon.

SOL. KING, - Porpr.

OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED to offer superior accommodations in the Livery 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 Horses.

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879. 16:1yl

Woodcock & Baldwin
(Successors to J. R Bayley & Co,)
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE old stand a large and complete stock of
Heavy and Shelf Hardware,
IRON, STEEL,
TOOLS, STOVES,
RANGES, ETC
Manufactured and Home Made
Tin and Copper Ware,
Pumps, Pipe, Etc.

A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done.

Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest improved

FARM MACHINERY,

of all kinds, together with a full assortment of Agricultural Implements.
Sole Agents for the celebrated
ST. LOUIS CHARTER OAK STOVES
the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

☞Particular attention paid to Farmers' wants, and the supplying extras for Farm Machinery, and all information as to such articles, furnished cheerfully, on application.

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

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

WOOKCOCK & BALDWIN.
Corvallis, May, 12, 1879. 14:4tf

LANDS! FARMS HOMES

I 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 the Soldiers' Homestead Act, located and made final proof on less than 160 acres, can dispose of the balance to me.

Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

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

ALLEN & WOODWARD,
Druggists
and
Apothecaries,
P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON.
Have a complete stock of
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, ETC., ETC.
School Books Stationery, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medicines the market affords.

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

FRESH GOODS
—AT THE—
BAZAR of FASHIONS
Mrs. E. A. KNIGHT.
CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.
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 Patterns. 26apr16:17tf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge No 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.

Barnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F.
Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Members of the order in good standing invited to attend. 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.

Grain Storage!
A Word to Frmers.

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.

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

Highest Market Price.

for wheat, and would most respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. T. J. BLAIR.
Corvallis, Aug. 1, 1878. 15:32tf

FRANKLIN CAUTHORN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Corvallis, Oregon.

Special attention given to surgery and diseases of the Eye. Can be found at his office, in rear of Graham, Hamilton & Co.'s Drug Store, up stairs, day or night.
June 3, 1879. 16-23tf

H. E. HARRIS,
One door South of Graham & Hamilton's,
CORVALLIS, - - OREGON.
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
—AND—
Dry Goods.
Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1878. 16:1v1

DRAKE & GRANT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
CORVALLIS, - - - OREGON.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:
West of England Broad Cloths, French cassimeres, Scotch Tweeds, and American suitings.
Which we will make up to order in the most approved and fashionable 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, 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
SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK.
Is also prepared to furnish horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR.
Philomath, April 18, 1879. 16:18tf

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

HAVING PURCHASED THE DRAYS AND Trucks lately owned by James Eglin, we are prepared to do all kinds of
City Hauling, 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. 15:51tf

J. C. MORELAND,
(CITY ATTORNEY.)
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
PORTLAND, - - OREGON.

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

THE STAR BAKERY,
Main Street, Corvallis.
HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR.
Family Supply Store!
Groceries,
Bread,
Cakes,
Pies,
Candies,
Toys,
Etc.,
Always on Hand.
Corvallis, Jan. 1, 1877. 14:2tf

Admiral Nelson.

Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson was a great sea captain if ever one lived. When, on the 15th of September, 1805, he hoisted the flag on board the Victory, had arrived off Cadiz on his birthday to take command of the Mediterranean fleet, he meant fighting. There was no suspicion of hesitation in his tactics. The force under him consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line and four frigates, which he withdrew from the vicinity of Cadiz to a station sixteen or eighteen leagues to the westward, "in the hope of inducing the enemy to put to sea." These were the days of dash and manhood, and great must have been Nelson's exultation when, on the morning of October the 21st, just at daybreak, the combined French and Spanish fleets, consisting of thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, were seen ahead to leeward twelve miles. The Admiral lost no time, for before twelve the British fleet, in two lines, was bearing down on the crescent-shaped position of the enemy, and then it was that Nelson hoisted the signal, "England expects that every man will do his duty." The only fear was that the enemy might run for refuge, therefore Nelson notified to Collingwood, "I intend to pass through the van of the enemy's line, to prevent him from getting into Cadiz." There was an affectionate anxiety about the impetuosity and determination of the commander, so Captain Blackwood proposed that the Temeraire should go ahead of the Victory, in case that vessel might draw the principal attention of the enemy's fire. "Oh! yes, let her go ahead," replied Nelson; but at the same time he had clearly no intention of allowing any such thing, for he would not permit an inch of canvas to be taken in, and the Victory continued to lead the column, closely hugged by the Temeraire. It was Collingwood, however, who began the fight, on board the Royal Sovereign, commanding the lee division, and the feeling of the two brave men at this important moment found utterance almost at the same instant. "What would Nelson give to be here!" exclaimed Collingwood to Rotheram, and at the same instant, without a spark of jealousy at the enviable position of his friend, Nelson observed, "See how nobly Collingwood carries his ship into action."

But at twenty minutes past noon the Victory was in the thick of the fight. Scarcely a minute after the ship got within range, seven or eight ships opened a terrible and destructive fire upon her. The Admiral's Secretary, Mr. Scott, was shot dead, and soon the mizzen topmast of the Victory was carried away, and also her wheel, necessitating the process of steering by the relieving tackles below. Yet no hail of fire destroyed the dauntless and dogged courage of Nelson and his sea-dogs. When a splinter from the fore-brace bits passed between Nelson and Hardy, and tore away the buckle from the shoe of the latter, the Admiral only smiled and said, "This is too warm work to last long, Hardy!" Still, warm as it was, the English Admiral was determined to make it hotter. The Victory's sails were hanging in ribbands; she had lost full fifty men in killed and wounded; but soon it was her turn to begin. Determined to pass under the stern of the Bucentaure as the only mode of breaking the line, the Victory's helm was put hard aport, and there was scarcely space for her to go clear. Sailing close to the larboard side of the Bucentaure, the Victory poured in such a well-directed and tremendous broadside that the French ship heeled two or three streaks on receiving it. All this time Nelson was pacing the quarter-deck with Hardy, their walk being bounded aft by the wheel and forward by the companion-ladder. The distance was only about twenty-five feet, and it was here, when the Redoubtable brought up that the fatal bullet struck Nelson. He feel on his knees just where Scott had fallen, and said, "They have done for me at last, Hardy; my backbone is shot through." The victory was all but gained when Nelson was compelled to go below. In that dreadful moment he thought of his men, and caused his face and his stars to be covered by his handerchief, in order that he might pass unnoticed by the crew.—*London Telegraph.*

PERPLEXITY OF A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.—A rustic bridegroom left his bride on the station platform at Troy, and bought a ticket for Chicago by way of Albany and Susquehanna. When the train was made up the affectionate pair settled themselves in the rear car and began to drink beer and make merry. When the conductor came along the groom handed him the Chicago ticket, whereupon this dialogue ensued: "Conductor—"Where is your other ticket?" Groom—"Why, I ain't only got one." Conductor—"Well, is this lady with you?" Groom—"Why, yes, of course she is." Conductor—"Well, where is her ticket?" Groom—"Why, Mr. Conductur, she is my wife. Don't you know, why we just got married; my wife, don't you see; we don't need but one ticket.' The conductor could not make the bewildered groom understand the rules of the road, and that it would require two tickets to carry them to Chicago, and finally when the train reached Schenevus the bridal party were put off. They took the next train back to Albany in search of the man who had sold the ticket that was not good for man and wife.

A converted brother who does not exaggerate his forsaken wickedness when relating his experiences.

The late Bishop of Exeter was sitting one day at luncheon with his wife and another lady, when the hostess inquired anxiously of her husband if the mutton was to his liking. "My dear," replied the bishop, with his courteous little bow, "it is like yourself, old and tender."

An Ogden paper, in speaking of a recent accident at that place, says: "It is feared that the boy's injuries will prove quite fatal." It is hoped that the reporter's account is exaggerated, and that the lad's injuries will prove only moderately fatal.

Alfonso.

I saw this noble youth axd boy-king to-day. There are two conditions that place a country before us in a humiliated shape; one when governed ostensibly by a boy and really by a clicque; the other when presided over by a womanly man and governed by a cabal. Why Spain should be as she is may be found in the character of her rulers. To-day, when I saw Alfonso driving out, I never felt so proud before in being a citizen of the United States. If we were to walk up and down the sunny side of North Charles street during a balmy afternoon and try to engage a heedless girl in a brilliant conversation, made up of exclamations and grins, he would no more attract attention than any other young man similarly engaged on the glorious Sabbath in that rueful *rue*. If there is anything manly about His Majesty it comes from his mother. When I first saw him in Paris he was predisposed to lollypops and mixed candy. Subsequently at Addiscombe, in England, he took to small indulgencies like Ferdinand VII, who embroidered petticoats, said his prayers backward, and restored the much-talked-of and little-understood "Inquisition." If there ever was a monarch that looked not an inch like a king, Alfonso is he. I conclude with his coming bride and queen, both for her choice in a husband, a home, and certainly a rickety throne. They tell me—and what better authority than this prothetic "they" can you have?—that Alfonso still sighs over the grave of his lost bride, "La Reina Santa," as these people piously call her. Certainly she was a lovable lady and a true Christian woman, who won the affections of these people. If I may accept the whole story about the coming bride, she is equally endowed with her predecessor—but is more wayward—which in a woman is a great attraction to a commanding man who loves to control the rebellious. There are preparations going on here for the nuptials, that are intensely interesting, and in some instances peculiarly profane. After an active physical indulgence in calisthenics and a few mental lessons per day, I hope to be able to master the language and laws of society here, and then tell you, good reader, more of Spain—the Spaniards, their signs and symbols, their hidalgos and high-jinks.—*Madrid Corr. Baltimore Sun.*

Besieging the Prussian Headsman.

In the *Kleine Herald*, a daily newspaper recently started in Berlin by the Prussian railway king, Dr. Strousberg, is published an interview recently granted to the writer by Krauts, the state executioner who beheaded Hoedel, last summer. While "Monsieur de Berlin" was chatting pleasantly with his visitor about the decapitation of the would-be regicide—Kraut's first performance as a headsman—a knock was heard at the door and a footman in a splendid livery entered the room with the request that the Scharfrichter would be pleased to speak with him for a moment in the passage. Krauts went out with the lackey, and after a brief interchange of sentences in an undertone was heard to say aloud, "Tell Her Excellency, the lady Countess, that I am very sorry, but I cannot, dare not do it." Interrogated upon his return by the visitor with respect to the mission of the mysterious man-servant, he replied with a smile, "Oh! it was only a request from one of my 'sympathizers,' such as reach me several times a week. You may often see the handsomest equipages in Berlin standing at the corner of the Mulock-Strasse. They bring me lady visitors, young and old, pretty and ugly. Yes, yes; many ladies of the highest aristocracy have called upon me and have insisted upon seeing my wife when I was not at home." "And what did these ladies want?". "The merest rubbish. Hair cuttings for instance—a blood-stained pocket-handkerchief, a morsel of bread from the headsman's breakfast table, for one of my gloves." Krauts himself is a fine young fellow, decorated with the Iron Cross for valor in the field. Like most subordinate functionaries in Prussia, he was a non-commissioned officer in the army, and received his present appointment upon his discharge as a reward for faithful and gallant service. He is married, and the proud father of a fine little boy, and heir apparent to his important office. With a touch of quaint piety he introduced this lad to his visitor's notice as "his successor, please God!" and observed that though he passed an uneasy night before the morning fixed for Hoedel's execution, when he looked into his "client's" impudent, sneering face, he "thanked God for making his business so easy to him!"

HUMOROUS.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

A woman who remembers last Sunday's text, but is unable to speak understandingly of the trimmings on the bonnet of the lady in the pew next to the front.

It is said that an Oakland man's nightmare turned out to be the shadow of his wife's foot on the bed-room wall, instead of an unearthly monster with five horns.

A lady is one who can draw a prominent hair from the side of her piece of mince pie and drop it quietly upon the floor without mentioning the fact to the agreeable hostess.

There are more roads than one to Heaven, but the man who parades his religion as a business advertisement will never be able to even strike a cow-path.

A married woman who never said: "No wonder girls don't get married nowadays; they are altogether different from what they were when I was a girl."

ALL SORTS.

Laziness is a premature death. To be in no action is not to live.

Ulsterettes is the latest name for top coats, which reach the tops of one's shoes.

The mortality at KeyWest last summer was less by one-third than in any year since 1861.

The manufacture of cork soles is an industry that has grown to large dimensions in Williamsport, Penn.

The reason that old slippers are thrown after a newly-married couple is that the chances of matrimonial happiness are slippery.

At a "Horticultural Fancy ball" in England a gentleman personated an onion so naturally as to bring tears to the eyes of the company.

No one objects to seeing that the Indian summer here, but out in Colorado they say they would rather see the Indian somewher' else.

A button on the male garmenture that never comes off except when the person whose mission in life is to sew buttons on is near at hand with her utensils.

In the museum at Walkley is a striking bust of Ruskin, which was executed by a Sheffield grinder. The humble artisan has left the grindstone to study art.

Mr. A. A. Parker, of Glastonbury, Connecticut, husband of the remarkable Julia Smith Parker, was quite intimate with Lafayette. He has just published a volume containing reminiscences of the eminent Frenchman.

The Chicago *Journal* says Jane Grey Swisshelm is the only person in the United States who knows everything. Possibly; but the *Journal* should bear in mind the fact that nobody is as old as Jane Grey Swisshelm.—[Buffalo Express.

Now is the time of the year that the young bride fondly gazes at seven fish knives, and a pair of sugar tongs, a napkin-ring and a clock, and sweetly whispers to the wedding guests, that "the other presents are not displayed, owing to the wish of the givers, who hate publicity."—[Phila. Bul.

The Counte de Paris had a narrow escape October 19, strange to say, not far from the spot where the Duc d'Orleans, his father, was killed by a similar accident. The horses of his carriage took fright near the Porte Maillot, startled by the engine of the tramway which goes to Courebevoie. Both horses and carriage were upset, but only the coachman was slightly wounded. The occupants of the vehicle escaped without a shaking.

The Comparative Mortality of Rich and Poor.

Dr. Drysdale, Senior Physician to the Metropolitan Free Hospital, called attention in the Social Science Convention recently in session at Manchester, England, to the comparative mortality of rich and poor. How came it, he asked, that in Great Britain, in the face of improvements in every direction in the domain of of hygiene, there still remains a death rate in our cities ranging from thirty down to twenty thousand of the population annually? If we look to one city, London, for instance, we find that, with all the advances recently made in that wonderfully healthy city, the death rate was actually 22.2 per 1000 in 1856, and in 1876 a little higher, or 22.3. Many persons have asked on reading such figures, "What is the use of medical science if it can effect nothing more than this?" The real cause of the non-effect of the countless hygienic advances was indigence. Villerme, the French Medical writer on hygiene, found some thirty years ago, that persons over 40, if in easy circumstances, had a death rate of only 8.5 per 1000, whilst the mortality in a similar class among the poor was more than double, or 18.7. He also showed that in Paris, there died, between the years 1817 and 1836, one inhabitant in thirteen in the thirteenth arrondissement chiefly inhabited by the poor, and but one in 63 in the second or rich quarters. The most accurate statistics ever compiled on this subject are from the pen of C. Ansell, Jr., entitled "Statistics of Families of the Upper and Professional Classes" published in 1874. The author collected information concerning 48,044 children of the well-to-do classes in England and Wales, including members of the legal clerical and medical professions, as well as of the nobility and gentry. He found from these inquiries, that in the first year of life, only 86.45 per 1000 deaths occurred among the infants of the easy classes in this country, as against 149.49 among the children of the general population. The death rate then, of the children of the comfortable classes in this country being 80 per 1000 in their first year, we found it to be 250 per 1000 in cities like Manchester and Liverpool, and as high as 300 in poorer quarters of our cities, and in Berlin, actually 500. From one to five years of age, 46.84 children of the upper classes die of 1000 born, and as many as 113.69 in the general population. During the remainder of early youth from five to twenty, the difference is not marked, but 65.47 per 1000 deaths occur among the richer classes, as against 74.04 in the general public. Between 20 to 40 there die, among the richer classes, 125 per 1000 and 124 among the general population; and between 40 to 60 there die 147 per thousand among the rich against 168 among the general population. The general result of this calculation shows that the average age at death is among the rich in England and Wales, 55 year, whilst it is not probably 35 among the artisan class. So that Mr. Ansell estimates that in one year their die in England and Wales under the age of 60, 368,179 person, which figure should only have been 048 if the population had all been in easy circumstances. Thus some 142,000 deaths annually in England and Wales are due to indigence. Health is very imperfectly secured in the lower grades even of respectable citizenship. The public registers have demonstrated that mortality and disease diminish with every rise in the scale of wealth.

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to physical culture, notes as a favorable sign the fact that "the pale and interesting" type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health; for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago when tight-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed. Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more, and are in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid mothers and wives, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their families and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing that never comes.

American homes, more than any other, perhaps, in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is a proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them get out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as at once threatened to do. On the contrary, it will be improved, built up, and beautified, and a time will shortly come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the results will soon be manifested. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb-bells, practising archery, riding on horseback, and walking for a wager, but they will be in style.

Blushing and Turning Pale.

Blushing is occasioned by sudden dilation of the small blood-vessels, which form a fine network beneath the skin, and when they admit an increased volume of red blood cause the surface to appear suffused with color. Blanching is the opposite state, in which the vessels contract and squeeze out their blood, so that the skin is seen out of its bloodless hue. The change effected in the size of the vessels is brought about by an instantaneous action of the nervous system. This action may be induced by a thought or unconsciously by the operations of impressions producing the phenomenon habitually. In a word blushing may become a habit, and is then beyond the control of the will, except in so far as the will can generally, if not always, conquer any habit. It is almost always useless, and certainly seldom worth while to strive to cure a habit of this class directly. The most promising course is to try to establish a new habit which will destroy the one it has desired to remedy. For example, if blushing is, as generally happens, associated with self consciousness, we must establish the sway of the will over that part of the nervous system which controls the size of the vessels by calling up a feeling opposed to self consciousness. It is through the mind these nerves are influenced. Then influence them in a contrary direction by antagonizing, the emotion associated with blanching Thus, if the feeling which causes the blushing be expressable by the thought, "Here am I in a false and humiliating position," oppose or still better, anticipate and prevent that thought by thinking, "There you are daring to pity or feel contempt for another.' Avoid going on to think what that "other" is, because the object must be to eliminate self. Constitute yourself the champion of some one, any one, and everybody who may be pitied, and the ever zealous and indignant foe of those who presume to pity. Most persons who blush with self consciousness blanch with anger, and this artificial state of mock anger will soon blanch the face enough to prevent the blush. It only requires practice in the control of the emotions and the production of the different states at will, the sort of expertness required by actors and actresses to secure control of these surface phenomena. Blushing and blanching are antagonistic states may be employed to counteract each other, control of the physical state of the blood vessels, being obtained through the emotions with which they are associated.—*London Lancet.*

Nothing makes a youngster so mad as to be dressed up neatly, with clean face and nicely-curled, and forced to be a gentlemanly boy, while all his chums are running around the streets barefooted, with port-holes in their breeches, and having a high old time generally.—[Sac. Bee.

A certain Scotch country minister removed from one parish to another, and on Sunday "exchanged" with his successor in the former charge. At the close of the service an elderly woman inquired what had become of her "ain minister." "O, we're exchanging," he replied; "he's with my people to-day." "Indeed, indeed," said the matron, "they'll be gettin' a treat the day."