## WEEKLY CORVALLIS G . ZETTE. | folly" with

CORVALLIS, - - FEBRUARY 20, 1880

IF YOU LOVE ME, TELL ME SO. If you love me tell me so; I have read it in your eyes, I have heard it in your sighs, But my woman's heart replies, "!f you love me, tell me so." Should I give you, yes or no? Nay, a girl may not confess That her answer would be "yes," To such questioning, unless He who loves her told her so. It you love me, tell me so; Love gives strength to watch and wait, Trust gives heart for any fate; Poor or rich, unknown or great— If you love me, tell me so.

#### Rebel March on Washington.

At night on the 8th of July, 1864, I was directed to report in person to Gen. Early. I found him on the roadside just south of Middletown, and he then informed me that he had received an order from General Lee by a special officer dispatched to him for the purpose. I was directed to march at daylight of the 9th to get a position to the north of Frederick, and watch Early's left until I was satisfied that he was getting on all right in the battle about to take place that day below Frederick, and then strike off across the country, cutting the railroads and telegraphs north of Baltimore, sweep rapidly round the city, cut the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between Washington and Baltimore, and push on rapidly so as to strike Point Lookout on the night of the 12th. Captain John Taylor Wood was to be there in an armed steamer which he was to run out of Wilmington. We were to capture the place. I was to take command of the prisoners there, some 10,000 or 12,000, and march them up through lower Maryland to Washington, where Gen. Early was to wait for me. The prisoners were to be armed and equipped from the arsenals and Magazines of Washington. Thus reinforced, Early's campaign might be still further aggressive.

I told Gen. Early that the march laid

out for me was utterly impossible for man or horse to accomplish. It gave me four days to encompass nearly 300 miles, not counting for time lost in destroying bridges and railroads, but that I would do what was possible for men to do. Accordingly I started from Hagan's, on the Catoctin mountains, about daylight on the morning of July 9, 1864, moved across to Wo, man's mill, on the old Liberty road, two miles north of Frederick, and waited until I was satisfied that Early's left flank was free. I moved through Liberty, New Windsor, Wostminster and Reistertown, reaching Cockeysville, on the Northern Central Railroad, about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 10th of May, and burned the bridges there. Here I detached Col. Harry Gilmore, under Gen. Early's instructions, with part of the first and second Maryland battalions, to strike the railroad bridge at Gunpow-der river, on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, and destroy communication between Baltimore and the North. This Gilmore accomplished the next morning, Monday, July 11th. and capturing several trains going north from Baltimore, took prisoner Major-General Franklin, of the United States Army. That night General Franklin escaped from the guard who had him in and who were utterly broker

down by 60 hours' continuous ride. I was occupied several hours at Cockeyville, and while there dispatched a faithful friend into Baltimore to ascertain the condition of the troops and forces available for the defense of Washington. Early had defeated Wallace at Monocacy the day before, and I knew he was going to push into the capital if practicable. After getting an agreeable lunch at Hay-field, the seat of John Merryman, I left two young gentlemen there to get the report from My Baltimore scout and bring it to me as soon as possible. The charming society, the lovely girls, the balmy July air, and the luxuriant verdure of Hayfield, all combined to make the scene enchanting to soldiers who had been campaigning for months in the battle scarred plains and valleys of Virginia. From there I moved across the Green Spring Valley, in Baltimore county, and passing near the country residence of the then Governor of Maryland—Augustus W. Bradford—I detailed Lieut. Blackstone, of the Maryland cavalry, to burn it, in retalliation for the burning of the home of Governor Fletcher, of Virginia, which had been destroyed by Gen. Hunter at Lexington, under circumstances of pe-culiar brutality. I bivouaked that night at The Caves, the place of Jno. Carroll. About midnight I received a message by the two couriers left at Hayfield from the gentleman whom I had sent into Baltimore. He informed me that all the available transportation of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was concentrated at Locust Point; that the Nineteenth Corps of Grant's army, under General Emory, and part of the Sixth Corps were in transports in the stream waiting for the arrival of General Emory to disembark and move to Washington. I at once sent this information to General Early by an officer and escort and moved on. Passing Owen's mill early in the morning we came across Painter's ice cream establishment, which had a large supply of that luxury for the Baltimore market. As rations were scarce and issued with great irregularity, the ice cream was confiscated and issued to the troops, many of whom had never seen anything like it. The mountaineers thought the 'beer" was nice, but too cold, so they put it in their canteens to melt.

Pushing on, we crossed the Baltimore & Ohio railroad above Woodstock, and

passed by Doughegan manor, the seat of John Lee Carroll, now Governor of Maryland, with whom I had the pleasure Maryland, with whom I had the pleasure of lunching. During the afternoon of that day (Monday, June 11th) I distributed that day (Monday, June 11th) I dist Early by a trusty soldier, guided by a son of a friend, who undertook to show him the way across the country. After the battle of Monogaey for the first able, I put in a squadron of the First Maryland, under Captain Wilson G. Nicholas and Lieutenant Thomas Grew, and charged into the town, scattering our being all the battle of Monogaey for the first major—history does not record which—in a fit of abstraction, took four aces from the pack with which the game was him the way across the country. After the battle of Monocacy, fought between Early and Lew Wallace on Saturday, the 9th, the former had marched direct on Washington. His advance arrived before the fortifications of that place on the morning of the 11th, but owing to the the house in front of them. The horses down condition of the troops, the column down condition of the troops, the column was not closed up and in position before late in the evening of that day. It was then impossible to put the men into a fight, and the attack was postponed until the next morning (the 12th) at daylight. Troops of the enemy were plainly in sight, filing into the works on the seventh street road to the right and left.

folly" (page 58.) After consultation with Major-Generals Breckinridge, Rhodes, Gordon and Ramseur, he determined to make an assault on the enemy's works at daylight next morning, unless some information should be received before then showing its impracticability, and he so informed these officers. "During the night a dispatch was received from General Bradley Johnson, from near Baltimore, informing me that he had received information from a reliable source that two corps had arrived from General Grant's army, and that his whole army was probably in motion. This caused me to delay the attack until I could examine the works again, and as soon as it was light enough to see, I rode to the front and found the parapets lined with troops. I had, therefore, reluctantly to give up all hopes of capturing Washington, after I had arrived in sight of the dome of the Capitol and given the Federal authorities a terrible fright."

The preservation of Washington from capture was owing more to the energy and decision of John Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, than any merit of the military authorities. Mr. Garrett's railroad telegraph had kept him thoroughly informed as to the movements in Western Maryland. He had perceived as early as the Thursday or Friday before, that Early had crossed the Potomac in force, and that his real object was Washington. He had impressed his views personally upon Mr. Lincoln, and the Secretary of War, Stanton, and insisted on the necessity of fighting a battle at Frederick, in order to gain time for troops to be got up for the defense of the city, or, failing in that, that preparations could be made for its evacuation. Accordingly, when the bat-tle of Monocacy was fought on Saturday, and he found Early in full march southward, he immediately prepared the trans-portation on his road to receive the reinforcements, which he was informed would arrive the next day at Locust Point. Du ring Saturday the fleet of transports from Fortress Monroe, with the Nine teenth and Sixth corps, began to arrive, but the officer in command refused to land any troops until General Emory should arrive. After striving in vain to start the disembarkation, Mr. Garrett proceeded to Washington on a special engine, and so impressed the Secretary of War that he brought back with him an order to the senior officer of the troops on the transports to report to him until Gen. Emory should arrive. During Sunday night and Monday, Garrett, was actually in command of two army corps, pressed the reinforcements on his cars, and hurried them to Washington. Early saw their advance filing into the works on Monday afternoon, and the rest of them lining the parapets on Tuesday at

While these events were taking place I was pressing in hot haste through Howard and Montgomery counties. I reached Triadelphia after nine o'clock that night, and unsaddled and fed my horses and let the men get a little sleep, By 12 o'clock I received information that a large force of Federal cavalry had gone into camp since my arrival at Brockville, only a few miles off. I at once got ready and started to attack them, but on reaching that point found that they, too, had information of their unwelcome neighbors and had left. Thence I moved to Beltsville, on the railroad between Baltimore, one thousand cavalry of Wilson's divis which had been dismounted in a recent raid in lower Virginia and sent North to recuperate. They were mounted on green horses and we drove them, after a short affair, down the road toward Bladenberg. It was now the morning of Tuesday the 12th. I was due that night at Point Lookout, the extreme southeast point of Maryland, in St. Mary's county. It was physically impossible for the men to make the ridge in the time designated. I determined, however, to come as near it as possible. I sent an officer with a detachment to ride at speed through the country, impressing fresh horses all the way, and inform the people along the route that I was coming. They were unanimously my friends, and I requested them to have their horses along the roadside so that I could exchange my broken down animals for ther fresh ones, and thus borrow them for the occasion. During the preceeding day I had been taking fresh horses by flankers on each side of my column, and kept a supply of fresh ones at the rear of each regiment As soon as a man's horse broke down he fell out of the ranks, walked until the rear of his regiment came up, got a fresh horse, left his old one, and resumed his place. By this means I was enabled to march at a trot, which with a cavalry column is impossible for any length of time without breaking down horses—and broken down horses speedily break down men. With fresh horses, however, I hoped to make a rapid march, and get to Point Lookout early on the morning of

After returning from the pursuit of Wilson's cavalry I turned the head of the column toward Upper Marlboro', and had proceeded only a short way when I was overtaken by a courier from General Early. He brought me orders to report at once to head quarters at Silver Spring on the Seventh-street road. I move down the Washington road to Agricultural College, and thence along the line of the Federal pickets, marching all night, occasionally driving in a picket and expecting at any moment to be fired upon from the works within range of which I was moving. I reported to Gen-eral Early after midnight and found the whole army in retreat. I was directed to close up the rear, with Jackson's cav-alry brigade behind me. We reached Rockville during the day, where Jack-son was pushed by the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, who hung on his rear and pursuers, who got out of the way with expedition. Their dismounted men, however, stuck to the houses and poure in a galling fire. The dust was so thick heat of the weather and the broken of Nicholas and Crew were killed and their riders wounded and taken prison-

of the 13th.

During the rest of the 13th our pursuers in sight, filing into the works on the Seventh street road to the right and left, and skirmishers were thrown out in front, while an artillery fire was opened on the Confederates from a number of batteries (Early's Last Year of the War, page 57.) "Under these circumstances," says General Early, "to have rushed my men blindly against the fortifications, without understanding the state of things, would have been more than "During the rest of the 13th our pursuers teacher. He has five churches under his care, and on Sunday has to preach from stopped and marched, with that terrible teacher. He has five churches under his care, and on Sunday has to preach from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. During six days of the week he goes into the forest and chops wood for a living.

"John," said a doting parent to her gormandizing son, "do you really think that you can eat the whole of that pudding with impunity?" "I don't know, marm," replied the young hopeful, "but the fact that these birds utter a very harsh scream doubtless formed a point of attraction between them and the engine.— [London Telegraph.]

To Clean Brusaes and Combs.—Pour a little spirits of ammonia on the brush and rub the comb through the bristles; then rinse in water.

could be seen stretching far beyond each end of those we had been angaged with, and which moved steadily forward with a steady alignment, very unusual for dismounted cavalry. I sent for General Ramseur to come up to my position, that the infantry had arrived, and that it was about time for cavalry to leave. He soon joined me, and while we were looking at the advancing line through our glasses. which showed their cartridge boxes and canteens plainly-puff! puff! puff! went their fire all along the line. There was no mistaking the sound. The swish of the Minie ball was so clear and so evident that it could not possibly come from carbines. We held on, nevertheless, making a great show with our artillery and repeated attempts to charge them with cavalry, so that we delayed them until their supports could deploy. By this time, however, the enemy had become far advanced, and having been notified that everything, including my own bag-gage and ordnance train, had crossed. I withdrew comfortably and got into Virginia about sundown. We had been marching, working and fighting from daylight, July 9th, until sundown, July 14th, 41/4 days, or 108 hours. We had unsaddled only swice during that time, with a halt of from four to five hours each time, making nearly a hundred hours of marching. We had isolated Baltimore from the North, and cut off Washington from the United States, having made a circuit from Frederick to Cockeysville to the east, to Beltsville on the south, and through Rockville and Poolesville toward the west. We had failed in the main object of the expedi-tion, which was to release the prisoners at Point Lookout, convert them into a new army, capture Washington, establish our communications across the Potomac by Manassas Junction, with Gordonsville and Richmond, and by making this a new base of operations force Grant to let go his hold and come to the rescue

of Pennsylvania. I have always considered the move-I have always considered the move-ment one the audacity of which was its safety, and that no higher military skill was displayed on either side than that shown by General Early in this daring attempt to surprise the Capital of his enemy with so small a force.—General Bradley T. Johnson in Philadelphia Times.

A FEMALE DEMON .- A female demon of Rockland county and her ingenious modes of child-torture are described in the Nyac Journal. Three years ago a consumptive mother living in Third avenue near Eighty-second street gave her six-year old daughter, named Josephine Hylinder, who is described as a girl of unusual intelligence, into the hands of this woman. The father went to Califor-nia, and the mother died within a year. The guardian began her cruelties immediately thereafter. When it ceased to be an amusement to blacken the face of an ignorant servant and send her into the room of the little girl, in the middle of the night, to inspire terror, she would tie the child to the bed-post, whip her with thorns, and then bathe her bleeding back with salt and vinegar. Occasionally she would make the child pass the night on her feet, with her arms tied to the back of a chair, but more frequently her hands would be tied behind her, and she would be given a bed of a couple of pillows and a blanket on the floor. On one occasion red pep-per was rubbed in her mouth as a pun-ishment for talking. She carried a scar on her right cheek as a record of the first whipping she re-ceived after her mother's death. The last was to have been inflicted on December 16th, when she was sent up-stairs to undress herself, the woman promising to "whip her till the blood ran down her Before her tormentor went upstairs, the child jumped out of a second-story window, this being the only means of escape, and after lying for a time unconscious on the ground, fled into the woods. She was almost without cloth-ing and covered herself with leaves, but in the evening was driven by the cold to seek shelter in a neighbor's barn. Here she was discovered, and has since been kindly cared for, while her guardian who narrowly escaped a coat of tar and feathers, is now awaiting trial at the February term of court at New City.

A STRANGE FREAK OF THE GREAT NA-POLEON.—About two months after his marriage to Marie Louise, Napoleon in sisted upon Metternich having some private conversation with her. The next morning he repaired to the Tulleries. He found Napoleon with the Empress. The conversation ran on ordinary topics, when Napoleon said to me: "I wish the Empress to speak openly to you, and confide to you what she thinks of her position. You are her friend. She should have no secrets from you." At the end of this speech, Napoleon closed the door of the room, put the key in his pocket, and disappeared by another door. I inquired of the Empress what was the neaning of this scene. She addressed the same question to me. Seeing that she had not been prepared by Napoleon, I guessed that he wished to enable me to receive from the mouth of the Empress herself satisfactory ideas of her domestic relations, in order that I might give a favorable account to her father, the Emperor. The Empress was of the same opinion. We were together for more than an hour. Then Napoleon came back smiling. "Well," said he to us, "have you had a good talk? Has the Empress said much ill of me?"

One of the steamers that plowed the waters of the Mississippi in days gone by, a quiet party was deeply immersed one evening in the mysteries of that somewhat uncertain game called poker. One of the party, a Colonel, or Judge, or The game progressed, and the Colonel almost "raised" his antagonists out of their boots. When the "draw" came he threw away his legitimate five cards, called for one, and reached for the four aces on his knee. They were gone! Rising he cried in tones of virtuous indignation; "Gentlemen, this thing has gone far enough. There's cheating going on around this table!"

There is a Baptist minister down in Georgia, who is evidently a sincere teacher. He has five churches under his care, and on Sunday has to preach from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M. During six days of the week he goes into the forest and chops wood for a living.

May Jurors Eat and Drink?

Apropos of the jury drinking during the trial of the seven bishoys, it is stated in 1 Inst. 227, that "when the evidence is given the jury are to be kept together till they bring in their verdict, without meat or drink, fire or candle, otherwise than with leave of the court who may give then leave to eat or drink at the bar, but not out of court. If jurymen, after being sworn, either before or after they are agreed of the verdict, eat and drink, the verdict may be good but they are finable; but if it be at the charge of either parties the verdict is void. Old Dyer mentions a case where the judge was informed that the jury had eaten food after they had retired, and he found that they had had some "pippins," of which some confessed that they had eaten, but others said they had not. His lordship severely repri-manded them all, and fined those who had eaten twelve shillings each, "for that they had them (i. e., the apples) in their pockets." In Hilary Term, 6
Henry VII. it appeared by a motion in
the Court of Queen's Bench that in a
case tried before Lord Chief Justice Reed, the jury after being locked up and before giving their verdict, had eaten and drank. The Chief Justice fined them heavily, but took their verdict. An application was made in term to set aside the verdict for irregularity, the jury having eaten when they ought to have fasted; and another motion was made to have the fines inflicted upon the jurors remitted. The "twelve good men and true" said that they had all made up their minds before they ate, and returning into Court to deliver their verdict, found that the Lord Chief Justice had run out to see a fray; thereupon, not knowing when the Judge would return, they had eaten refreshments. The Court held the fines to have been properly inflicted, but did not disturb the verdiet.

In Iowa, lately, it was decided that the drinking of two glasses of beer by a juror, pending trial, after the adjourn-ment of the Court, and eleven hours before another session, did not vitiate the verdict; nor does the taking, by a juror, during the trial, of a small quantity of intoxicating liquor for medical purposes, at night, afford grounds for a new trial. And in other States the taking of spirituous refreshments is not of itself sufficient ground for setting aside a verdict, nor even though the drinking was in a saloon and with the Sheriff. though if a juror takes the liquor at the invitation and at the expanse of the party who afterwards gets the verdict, or at his own expense drinks so much that he does not know what he is about, a new trial will be granted .- Albany Law

WHEN WERE TROUSERS FIRST WORN IN ENGLAND?—It is generally known to us middle-aged men, by "tradition," that breeches began to give place to trousers during the first decade of the present century, but it is not generally known that the trousers were actually worn by London exquisites in the latter years of the last century. "It will be observed," says a writer in Arliss's Pocket Magazine of Classic and Polite Litera-ture, New Series, Volume 3, 1825, "from the following description of a dandy, published in 1791, that trousers were then in fashion, and were considered as

TURKISH MANNERS .- Neim, who sat opgreat deal of noise and lip-smacking, and then he suddenly proceeded to fill up my plate with the same spoon. I was quite aghast. \* \* " It was the same thing throughout the dinner. Though he had plates, spoons and all the table necessaries, Neim had a wooden ladle for himself, and he not only helped up with this but used it for his own eating, putting it back into the dishes at every mouthful. The chicken he divided with his fingers, sucking them well afterward; and finally seizing my husband's tumbler, drank it off, called for more water, filled it up again, and gravely handed it back to him. \* \* But, in truth. even the educated Turks have not the least delicacy in eating. Unacquainted with usages of good society, they cannot understand our objections to their manners.—[Our Home in Cyprus — Mrs.

PRACTICAL GOOD SENSE IN BIRDS .- A curious illustration of the practical good British birds is reported by a railway engine driver on one of the northern lines. He has noticed that certain hawks of the merlin or "stone-falcon" species make use of the passing of the trains for predatory purposes. These creatures are not larger than blackbirds, but are very bold, swift and powerful, and in the days of falconry were famous hunters of woodpigeons and partridges, which they would kill by a single stroke on the neck. It appears that, having laid their wise little heads together, they came to the conclusion that the railway trains might be made available for them as well as for the tyrant man; so they hit upon the following device: They fly close behind lowing device: They fly close behind the train, near the ground, partly hidden by the smoke, but carefully watching for the small birds which, frightened by the train as it rushes roaring past, fly up in bewildered shoals. The merlins then, while the little birds are thinking more of the train than lurking foes, swoop on them from the ambush of the smoke, and strike them down with ease. If they strike them down with ease. If they miss, they return to the wake of the carriages and resume their flight and their hunt. They can, it seems, easily keep pace with an express train, and outstrip it when they please. Who put the merlins up to thir clever little plan for making the "Flying Scotchman" a mechanical pointer for starting their game, no one can tell; but the fact that these hinds at the same and a start when the same and a start when the same and the same and the same and the same and the same are the same are the same and the same are the same ar

OUR INSANE ASYLUM.

(From the Portland Telegram.) But a short distance from this city exsts an establishment which contains more of human woe and misery than could be written in a lifetime. It is the Oregon asylum for the idiotic and insane, and under the careful management of Dr. Hawthorne; is a model of good order and cleanliness, or at least as nearly as an institution of this kind can be. Thinking a brief description of it would prove interesting to our readers, who may have a dread for such a place and would not visit it, we have gone through the various wards and will give in brief portion of what we saw and heard. On Saturday last, by invitation, we crossed the river and walked over to the House of Lamentation. The buildings are beautifully located, the grounds ornamented with trees and shrubbery, the a proach for the time being banishing that queer feeling which involuntarily rises in one's breast. We were met at the western entrance by Mr. Beatty, first attendant, who has spent the greater portion of his time in such an institution, to whom we stated the object of our visit. He very kindly INVITED US INSIDE,

And we started on our tour. The dining hall of the first ward is a light, cheerful and airy room, as in fact every room about the building is, except the cellar, the walls ornamented with bright-colored pictures. The long tables were spread for supper and very much resembled the dining-room of our city hotels. Everything was as neat and clean as an old maid's pinafore. We passed on through into the ward where the convalescents were assembled. They all spoke pleasantly as we passed and seemed very cheerful and contented. The general appearance was good, all being well dressed and orderly. The floors were as bright and clean as if freshly waxed. Throwing open a door, and by the way we will remark that not a door within reach of the inmates can boast of knobs, they are unlocked and opened with the key) we emerged into the second ward dining-hall, which was the counterpart of the one first entered. The wards are the same also, having a hall about twelve feet wide down the center, with a cross hall at the end the same width. On either side were the rooms containing comfortable beds, while in each ward, as in every part of the building, hose are at hand ready to be attached to large pipes and put into use

IN CASE OF CONFLAGRATION.

The stoves must be very violent about the Asylum, as they are all put in iron cages and securely locked. We had grown to feel rather at home than otherwise, until our guide, as he opened a door, says, quietly, "This is the worst ward-many of whom are incurable, and some frequently rave." We timidly re-marked, "Don't let them rave until we get out, as it would be more fun to watch them from the outside." We entered and the asylum stands, and whenever worka ridiculous article of dress: 'Advertise-ment Extraordinary!—Lost, last Satur-nolds of Canyon City. He was comparday night, supposed in the lobby of the new theater, an overgrown Baby, who arrived but two days ago in town, from We were pleased to see him, but not so the country. He had on a light colored emphatic. The crowd were assembled in coat with cape hanging carelessly over the Hall intersections, listening to the his shoulder; a pair of his father's Patriarch of the World and Jesus Christ breeches, which reach down to his ankles; and an old pair of his grand-mamma's spectacles, which he converted and their audience, while looking at into an opera glass. He had on his sis- them, kept up strange movements pecuter's high-crowned hat, and his hair cut so short that you might observe his bare lician and took not half so much interest poll. Laughs a great deal; can swear a in the discussion as we did to keep close few fashionable oaths, but does not to the heels of Mr. Beatty, and our know how to write his name. Answers weather-eye scanning the horizon. We to the name of Master Jackey. As he had only sixpence a week pocket money, it is feared he is detained in some cake to the name of Master Jackey. As he breathed free and became very talkative that the door opened to let us out, better the fore one of them could get a rave in one of the could get a rave in one fore one of them could get a rave in on us. Next we came to the Women's Wards. posite me, after helping me to some chicken broth, highly flavored with oil and cinnamon, suddenly helped himself to a few spoonfuls, which he ate with a ted gaily with each other. Some, however, were sitting idly by, nursing their sorrow in silence, We missed one in-mate from the second ward, and that was CHARITY LAMB.

In early days she murdered her husband by splitting his head open with an axe. She served years in the Penitentiary and was at length sent to the Asvlum, where she died last fall by a stroke of apoplexy. She imagined she was a serpent and kept up a continual hissing. She was a very beautiful woman, having hair and eyes as black as night and complexion as pure as alabaster. The dining alls of these wards are the same as those described, only more handsomely orna-mented by the handiwork of the ladies. The halls and neat white beds are also more homelike and comfortable. Having chatted pleasantly with a number and re-ceived invitations to "call again," we were conducted to the most repulsive ward in the building, being the one for ward in the building, being the one for incurable and idiotic women. The scenes we beheld during our brief stay will long be remembered, and could we transfer them to these columns we would hesitate. Upon one end of a rough bench, (things in this ward are made more for strength than elegance), sat two young women in each others arms, with cheeks pressed together and weeping as if their hearts would break. Another unfortunate wailed continually as she walked, "Oh, for God's sake, won't somebody help me as well as her!" This is the

BURDEN OF HER SONG From morn till night and almost from night till noon. Still another sat in a stooping position rocking herself furiously and cursing between her clenched teeth On the opposite side sat half a dozen more women indulging ir idiotic gibberish and seemingly so well tickled they were about to fly to pieces. A dozen more, some perfectly helpless made up the occupants of this ward, who are cared for by two lady attendants, there being male and female attendants in every ward constantly. We had seen enough and when the door closed behind us we tried in vain to banish the scenes from our memory. I were better a hundred times over if they were dead and it would be a charity should the Divine

We visited the laundry, bake shop, en-

gine room, etc., where everything is always neat, clean and in order. The bread which was being turned out in the bakery, white, brown and corn bread

CALL TREM HENCE.

duct themselves properly, every week was neat and in good order. The yard for the male inmates is large and sunny, that is where the sun strikes, while the one set apart for the ladies is much smaller and directly east of the central

ouilding. There are at present TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY PATIENTS In the asylum, eighty of whom are females. Having taken in the whole establishment, the laboratory and all, we were conducted to the physician's office and found Dr. Josephi at home, who kindly gave us the following facts in relation to the queer ideas and delusions of

some of the inmates: JESUS CHRIST.

This individual, not the one referred to in the Good Book, is a peculiar genius. During the recent gale he danced and howled for joy saying that he was causing the storm to sweep the world to let it know his power. He was going to give it to them stronger still if the people did not hearken to his teaching. He would show them who ruled the universe, him or Dr. Hawthorne. He has been an inmate for years but is not violent at any time, yet he frequently gets a little loud. On Christmas day a turkey dinner is always served, which he claims is in honor of his birthday and he is correspondingly jubilant.

THE PATRIARCH.

One man proclaims himself as the Patriarch of the World, and demands that he be honored and obeyed in all his proclamations. He insists that his commission arrived two years ago and that it is awaiting his order at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s in this city together with his salary of \$100,000. He is not violent yet is very arbitrary as he argues his high commission entitles him to respect and obedi-ence from the common herd of the world.

A PIONEER. One poor, simple old fellow claims that he is 1,500 years old, and from the color of his complexion we must concede that he is Ham, or has some relation with ham, as he works into the kitchen. He assisted in building the ark, and loading it, and from this we presume Ham was a longshoreman and Stevedore. After this job was completed he went to New York. where he worked 500 years making big fiddles, therefore Ham was also a fiddler, which fact is nowhere found in history. Since that time, the fiddle business having caved in, he has been a wanderer on the face of the earth; therefore, lastly, we must conclude that Ham is the Wander-A BILLIONAIRE.

Another individual is the possessor of untold millions, and is always negotiating a loan with some of the powers of Europe, for amounts beyond computation. He carries a number of papers, which are covered with figures representing the amount in round numbers he is worth in gold. He gives checks on Ladd & Tilton for \$5,000 to buy himself a neck-tie, and fabulous amounts to purchase horses, coaches, pay his servants, etc., with. He is happy in his hallucin-

OTHER INDIVIDUALS. One thinks he owns the land on which he orders their arrest; another owns five miles square, and is going to build a block of brick buildings that size; still another imagines he is sowing wheat and keeps up the motion without intermission except when asleep; another owns a great many ships and inquires daily about their arrival; another man claims Dr. Josephi poisoned his wife, and is frequently very troublesome; another imagines that Dr. Hawthorne has done him great injury, and while his hands were strapped a few days since ran and butted the Doctor in the back, almost sending him to grass. We might go on and fill an entire page of the Telegram with descriptions of these queer vaga-ries, but the above are all sufficient to satisfy our readers for the present. The patients have the best of care, are examined daily by the corps of physicians, and are as happy as they can be under the circumstances.

## Can Earthquakes be Predicted?

M. Delauney, the French astronomer, believes he has established a connection between earthquakes and the position of two great planets, Jupiter and Saturn. Taking for data M. Alexis Perrey's earthquake tables from 1750 to 1842, and noting the maxima commencing 1759, and having a period of about 12 years, a second commencing in 1756, also with a period of 12 years, and a third and fourth group, commencing in 1756 and 1773 respectively, and each having a period of 28 years. Now the epochs of maxima of the first and second groups coincide with the epochs when Jupiter attains his mean longitudes of 265 deg. and 135 deg., while the epochs of maxima of the third and fourth groups correspond to the times when Saturn is found at the same two longitudes. Thus earthquakes seem to pass through a maximum when Jupiter and Saturn are in the neighborhood of the meam longitudes 265 deg. and 135 deg. M. Delauney further says this influence is due to passages of these two planets through cosmic streams of meteors. He gives an approximate table of future earthquakes, indicating particularly the years 2886, 1891, 1898, 1900, 1912, 1919, 1927 and 1930 as having numerous. Among recent earthquakes the most noticeable were those in Hungary. These seem to have been coupled with phenomena of a remarkable nature. The large island in the Danube near Old Moldowa was completely cleft in two by one of the shocks. From the chasm thus formed a gigantic column of water shot forth, partly flooding the island. On October 18th the giant fountain suddenly ceased to flow, but numerous funnel-shaped craters had formed, from which black sand and clay were ejected. Near Weisskirchen the old ruins of the Castle Ooludaez have fallen in completely, and in the vicinity several caves have been rendered inaccessible. These caves were breeding places of the dreaded Kolumbac mosquitoes, and if this insect is thus exterminated the earthquake may, with all the damage it did, have yet been of some

Well, there was a very rough young man, whom Sankey saw stairing around at the close of the meetings, and kindly asked: "Young man, are you looking for salvation?" "No," was the reply, "I am looking for Sal Jackson." "Let us sing a hymn," said Sankey.

A bachelor upon reading that "two was superior in quality to that used by one-half the people of this city. The little chapel where entertainments and dances are given the inmates who condant the inmates who considered the constant of the superior in quality to that used by lovers will sit up all night, with one chair in the room," said it could not be done unless one of them sat on the floor. Such ignorance is painful.

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.

# HALL'S

SAFE & LOCK COMPANY, CAPITAL . . . 81,000,000. General Cffices and Manufactory

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PACIFIC BRANCH, No. 210 Sansome St., S. F.

Agency for Oregon and Washington Territory, with HAWLEY, DODD & CO., Portland. HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE

### FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

Have been tested by the most disastrous conflagrations in the country.

They are thoroughly fire proof.
They are free from dampness.
Their superiority is beyond question.
Although about 150,000 of these safes are now in use, and hundreds have been tested by some of the most disastrous conflagrations in the country, there is not a single instance on record wherein one of them ever failed to preserve its contents perfectly.

#### HALL'S PATENT DOVETAILED

#### TENON AND GROOVE **BURGLAR-PROOF**

SAFES. Have never been broken open and robbed by burglars or robbers.

Hall's burglar work is protected by letters patent, and his work cannot be equaled lawfully.

His patent bolt is superior to any in use. His patent locks cannot be picked by the most

his patent locks cannot be picked by the most skillful experts or burglars.

By one of the greatest improvements known, the Gross Automatic Movement, our locks are operated without any arbor or spindle passing through the door and into the lock.

Our locks cannot be opened or picked by bur-glars or experts, (as in case of other locks), and we will put from \$1,000 to \$10,000 behind them any time argingt an equal recent.

time against an equal amount.

The most skilled workmen only are employed Their work cannot be excelled.

Hall's Safes and Locks can be relied on at all

They are carefully and thorughly constructed. THEY ARE THE BEST SAFE Made in America, or any other country

One Thousand Dollars To any person who can prove that one of Hall's patent burglar-proof safes has ever been broken open and robbed by burglars up to the

> R. N. WILLIAMS, Agent for Oregon and W. T. Office with Hawley, Bodd & Co. 28feb16:9tf. Portland

EMMETT F. WRENN. REES HAMLIN.

## DRAYAGE! DRAYACE!

Hamlin & Wrenn, Propr's.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM Salem with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Egin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of

DRAYING AND HAULING. either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old truck stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solic Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878.

# JOB PRINTING

-THE-

# Gazette Job Printing

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO

Plain and Ornamental Printing. As neat and Cheap as it can be done by any

Bill Heads,
Letter Heads
Bote heads,
bia.ements,
Programmes,

Ball Tickets, Invitations Circulary, Visiting Cards.

Labels.
Bodgers,
Small Posters,
Envelopes
Legal Blanks

Bank Notes, Shipping Receipts, Order Books, Duns, Tage.

Orders by mail promptly filled. Esti-

AUGUST KNICHT. CABINET MAKER,



# Cor. Second and Monroe Sts.,

CORVALLIS. - OREGON.

Keeps constantly on hand all kinds of FURNITURE COFFINS AND CASKETS.

Work done to order on short notice, and at reasonable rates. Corvalita. Jan. 1, 1877.

## ROBERT N. BAKER. Fashionable Tailor.

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

Corvallis, Jan. 1,1880. 15:48ft.

FRANKL'N CAUTHORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Corvallis, Oregon.