INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

(ORVALLIS, : : OREGON. OFFICE ON FIRST STREET, OPP. WOOD-COCK & BALDWIN'S Hardware store. Special attention given to Collections, Fore-losure of Mortgages, Real Estate cases, Probate Will also buy and sell City Property and Farm Lands, on reasonable terms. March 20, 1879.

J. K. WEBBER. Main St., Corvallis, Oregon,

DEALER-IN

Stoves, Ranges, FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,

HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Constantly on hand, the RICHMOND RANGE. BONANZA COOK STOVE, VECTA PARLOR STOVE.

J. R. BRYSON. ATTORNEY AT LAW.

All business will receive prompt attention.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

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

OFFICE-On Monroe street, between Second and

Special attention given to the Collection of Notes and Accounts. 16-1tf JAMES A. YANTIS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, CORVALLIS, . . . OREGON.

WILL 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

DR F. A. V.NCENT, DENTIST.

CORVALLIS - "REGON. OFFICE IN FISHER'S BRICK — OVER Max. Friendley's New Store. All the latest improvements. Everything new and complete. All work warranted. Plea-e give me a call. 15:3tf

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

OFFICE—OVER GRAHAM & HAMILTON'S
Drug Store Corvallis, Orogon. 14-26tf

W. C. CRAWFORD. -DEALER IN-

WATCHES,

CLOCKS,

JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, SILVER WARE.

Musical Instruments &c. Repairing done at the m Corvallis, Dec. 13, 1877.

GRAHAH, HAMILTON & CO.,

CORVALLIS . . . OREGON

-DEALERS IN-

Drugs, Paints. MEDICINES. CHEMICALS, DYE STUFFS,

OILS, GLASS

PUTTY.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS

-FOR MEDICINAL USE .-

And also the the very best assortment of

Lamps and Wall Paper

ever brought to this place.

AGENTS FOR THE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER

or Physicians' P. escriptions Care-

Cakes, Pies, Candies, Toys, Toys, Etc. Always on Hand.

Corvallis

VOL. XVII.

CORVALLIS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11, 1880.

NO. 24.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Corvallis Lodge No I4, F. & A. M. Holds stated Communications on Wednesday on or preceding each full moon. Brethren in good standing cordially invited to attend. By order W. M.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rarnum Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F. Meets on Tuesday evening of each week, in their hall, in Fisher's brick, second story. Mem-bers of the order in good standing invited to at-

F. A. CHENOWETH. F. M. JOHNSON. CHENOWETH & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW CORNALLIS OREGON September 4, 1879.

ALLEN & WOODWARD, Druggists

Apothecaries.

P. O. BUILDING, CORVALLIS, OREGON, Have a complete stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OIL.

GLASS, ITC., ETC.

School Pooks -tationeny, &c.

We buy for Cash, and have choice of the FRESHEST and PUREST Drugs and Medic nes the market affords. Prescriptions accurately prepared at half the usual rates. 2May16:18tf

FRESH COODS -AT THE-

BAZAR 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., GEORGE KISOR,

Agency for Mme, bemorest's reliable 25apr16:17tf

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

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE Heavy and shelf Hardware, Livery,

IRON, STEEL, TOOLS, STOVES, RANC-S, ETC Manufactured and Home Made

Tin and Copper Ware, Pumps, Pipe, Etc. A good Tinner constantly on hand, and all Job Work neatly and quickly done. Also agents for Knapp, Burrell & Co., for the sale of the best and latest im-

FARM MACHINERY. of all kinds, together with a full assort-ment of Agricultural Implements. Sole Agents for the celebrated

ST. LOUIS CHARTER OFK S'OVES the BEST IN THE WORLD. Also the Norman Range, and many other patterns, in all sizes and styles.

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

EMMETT F. WRENN. REES HAMLIN.

DRAYAGE!

DRAYAGE!

Hamlin & Wrenn, Propr's HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM

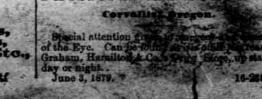
Salem with a new truck, and having leased the barn formerly occupied by James Eglin, we are now prepared to do all kinds of DRAYING AND HAULING, either in the city or country, at the lowest living rates. Can be found at the old truck stand. A share of the public patronage respectfully solic-Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878.

J C. MORELAND, (CITY ATTORNEY.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, PORTLAND, . . OREGON.

OFFICE-Monastes' Brick, First street, between Morrison and Yambil. 14:38tf THE STAR BARERY. Moin Street, Corvallia. HENRY WARRIOR, PROPRIETOR. Family Supply Store

Groceries, Bread



Winter Egg-Production.

LANDS ! FARMS! HOMES!

HAVE FARMS, (Improved and unim-proved,) 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

Write (with stamps to prepay postage).

R. A. BENSELL, Newport, Benton county, Oregor

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

GROCERIES. PROVISIONS. -AND-

Dry Goods

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

CORVALLIS, - . . OREGON. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE and well selected stock of Cloth, viz:
Wes' of Ingland Broad Cloths, rench cassimeres, cotch Tweeds, and American Suitings,

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

Parties wishing to purchase cloths and have them cut out, will do wall to call and examine our stock. DRAKE & GRANT.
Corvallis, April 17, 1879. I6:16tf

Boarding and Lodging Philomath, Beuton Co , Oregon.

Ever brought to Corvallis, which I will sell at prices that defy competition.

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE TRAVeling public that he is now prepared and in readiness to keep such boarders as may choose to give him a call, either by the SINGLE MEAL, DAY, OR WEEK. Is also prepared to furn sh horse feed. Liberal share of public patronage solicited. Give us a call. GEORGE KISOR.

Philomath, April 28, 1879.

CORVALLIS

... AND ...

SALE STABLE.



Main St., Corval is, Oregon

SOL. KING. - Porpr.

OWNING BOTH BARNS I AM PREPARED

ery line. Always ready for a drive. GOOD TEAMS

At Low Rates. My stables are first-class in every respect, and competent and obliging hostlers always

ready to serve the public. REASONABLE CHARGES FOR HIBE Particular attention Paid to Boarding

ELEGANT HEARSE, CARRIAGES AND HACKS FOR FUNERALS

Corvallis, Jan. 3, 1879.

A MONTH guaranteed. Twelve dollars a day made at home by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly outfit and terms free. Now is the time, Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Soft A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business as offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. \$6 outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

FRANKLIN CAUTHORNEM. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

To obtain a breed of fowls that are perpetual layers is the object that many aim at. This is an impossibility, for nature will exhaust itself and must have period of rest. In order that we have a perpetual production of fresh eggs, the usiness must be arranged beforehand. There is a difference in breeds, some laying better than others at any time of the year, and others, again, will give their eggs in winter. There is little difficulty in obtaining eggs in summer, but the winter eggs must be worked for, and the fowls managed beforehand. Hens that have laid well during the

not to allow such birds to go into the winter. They are generally fat, after having finished the annual moult, and should be killed for the table. After the second annual moult hens are apt to be-come egg-bound, especially if well fed and fat. The excess of fat that accumu-lates about the lower intestines and ovaries weakens these organs, and ren-ders them incapable of performing their offices. Hence the fowl suffers and becomes profitless. When left too long the bird becomes feverish and the flesh is unfit for food. The better way is to avoid this trouble, since there is no cure, by not allowing the birds to go into the second winter. Trouble of this kind eldom occurs with pullets or young hens. To obtain a supply of winter eggs, we must have the chicks out in March or April. Leghorns and some of the smaller breeds will do in May or the first of June, but the Brahmas and Cochins must come off early, that they may have the full season for growth. The Asiatics are generally good layers in winter, and need less artificial heat, as nature has not furnished them with any ornamental appendages which suffer by exposure to frost. For them it is not necessary to spend large sums in warm buildings. What they can dispense with in this respect they demand in feed,

which must be given regularly. The combed varieties require warmer uarters and sunnier exposures than the siatics, and are good winter layers after Asiatics, and are good winter layers after and Ed declared it was "a dale asier than December and early January. They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the "method" to all our good people up North. Everything needed for it is a sole-leather bag, a clothes-line and and they seldom commence again before horse.—Youth's Companion.

They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the "method" to all our good people up North. Everything needed for it is a sole-leather bag, a clothes-line and a number of eandless and they seldom commence again before horse.—Youth's Companion.

They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the "method" to all our good people up North. Everything needed for it is a sole-leather bag, a clothes-line and a number of eandless and takes possession of the room in which he lies. The room is darkened and a number of eandless and takes possession of the room is darkened and a number of eandless lighted, the priest continuing to mutter his prayers until the function.

A Boston paper defies any living man to take an old-fashioned flail and hit a number of eandless lighted, the priest continuing to mutter his prayers until the function.

They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the "method" to all our good people up North. Everything needed for it is a sole-leather bag, a clothes-line and a number of eandless and they seldom commence again before how the sole in the so the change of fall to winter, and the getting into winter quarters affects them, and they seldom commence again before the days begin to lengthen, at which time Brahmas will cease egg-production, and become broody. Where one has the convenience it is well to keep both kinds, in order to insure a supply of eggs. It is useless to expect many eggs from old fowls of any variety. Have the buildings ready early and the fowls of the right age and in condition to insure success. The business of our domestic hen is to produce eggs, and we must feed her for it.—C. B, in Country Gentle-

THE INFLUENCE OF MICROSCOPIC LIFE.—What is too small to be seen is generally apt to be regarded with contempt or indifference, as of no practical consequence. This is one of the grossest consequence. This is one of the grossest of popular errors. There is not only a profound scientific interest in the realm of microscopic life which is every day becoming deeper as its organisms are viewed from the standpoint of evolution, but they have a significance in the economy of nature, a usefulness to man and a value in the industrial arts, of which but few glimpses have been popularly but few glimpses have been popularly obtained. To the inquiry, Of what service are those swarms of infinitesimal objects which are revealed only through the microscope? do they subserve any other purpose than to amuse infatuated microscopists?—the reply is, that their operations in nature are on a grand and imposing scale, and that their influence on man and other organisms, as well as on the air, the water, and the solid earth, is nothing less than enormous. Although we do not see these infinitesimal creatures at work, their proceedings are none the less real; and though their operations are infinitesimal, the aggregate results are vast and in the highest degree important. It may be shown—1. That, as food, they feed a greater number of beings than any other kind of organisms; 2. That, as scavengers, they eat more refuse than any other group of organisms; 3. That, despite their minuteness, their fossil remains are much greater in bulk and of far more consequence than bulk and of far more consequence than those of larger quadrupeds and serpent-like monsters, such as the mastodon, megatherium, plesiosaurus, ichthyosaurus, etc.; 4. That, as builders, they have produced immense structures, which far surpass in size all the colossal works of man. The evidence of these statements will be presently given; but meantime it may be remarked that such grand results redeem the study of microscopical obredeem the study of microscopical objects from that pettiness which is often imputed to it.—Scientific Monthly.

A PRETTY SOFA CUSHION .- To knit a simple but very effective sofa cushion, have a pair of bone knitting needles and double zephyr wool of three shades, say a handsome shade of red and white and black, or you may have French gray and bright crimson, or any other shades that you may fancy. Cast on thirteen stitches. Knit across one plain, make one at the beginning of the next row by one at the beginning of the next row by putting your worsted over your needle and knitting six stitches plain, then knit two together and knit the remaining plain; repeat the last row continually. This is all the pattern, and is is knit in rows as long as you may desire. The rows as long as you may desire. The length of the row will decide the number of rows. You will need to make it of good proportions. Join the rows by crocheting together with plain black crochet stitch in old gold and black.

Little Edith (Mrs. Brown, a visitor, has just kissed her): "Mamma, I doesn't like womens one bit." Mamma: "Why, Edith, what do you mean? Why not, darling?" Edith: "Cause womens is teasin' for tisses all 'e times." The Texas Fashion of Churning.

I thought that I had seen a good many kinds of churns before I came down here—crank churns, dasher churns, and "chemical churns." But I will now describe a mode of churning butter that will, I think, make New England folks open their eyes. Commonly, they do not make much butter in this country, and the settlers here come to get along without it; but by the time I had been at the poesta two or three days, I began

to want some butter on my bread. M— had a herd of 25 or 30 cattle, which he kept for beef, and among them a number of milch cows. Ed was bidden and the fowls managed beforehand. Hens that have laid well during the summer cannot be depended upon for late fall or early winter, even if well fed, but will generally commence in January and keep it up through February and March, giving a good supply before, it appears. Liz went out and brought a bag of raw-hide, about as brought a bag of raw-hide, about as large as a common meal bag. How clean the foregoing paragraph.

"Love the prairies. I have asked in true sons of the prairies. I have asked in the foregoing paragraph.

"Love the prairies," he cried, his fine face mantling with a glow of genuine enthusiam, "I worship them. I live in tender and affectionate awe of their impossity. We dwellers of the prairies. but he turned the cream into it, and live between two heavens, one of matchpoured in new milk enough to fill it two-thirds full; and then he tied it up with a the fadeless blue above our heads, and

strong strip of hide. - stood with a broad grin on his face. I was already too much astonished to make any remarks. Liz now carried the bag out of doors, and then got his horse. Taking his lasso off the saddle, he made one end of it fast to the cream bag; the other end, as usual, being attached to a ring in the saddle. This done, he jumped on his horse and tucked spurs to him. Away he went, and at the first jerk that bag went ten feet in the air, and fell with a squanch, close at the horse's heels. At the next jerk it went higher still. He soon went out of sight, with the bag dancing after him. Sometimes it hit down alongside the horse, and sometimes it struck slap on the animal's rump. M— was con-vulsed with laughter—at me, I suppose; for I must confess that this upset all my previous ideas of butter-making. In the course of 20 or 30 minutes Liz came back, the horse looking pretty hot, and

the bag very dusty.
"Es mantica" (butter come), said he. Ed untied the churn, and sure enough, there was a good homely chunk of but-ter in it, and it proved to be very decent butter, too. I asked if that was the way they always churned. They said it was, and Ed declared it was "a dale asier than toms—for instance, their funerals. When

THE PEN GAME IN A UTAH CAMP.-Bingham is a thriving camp of Utah miners. A dealer in patent pens recently made his appearance there, says the Salt Lake Tri bune, and offered to sell \$5 notes for \$2 50.

A buyer made his appearance in an instant.

Five-dollar notes selling for \$2 50—the excitable portion of the camp were wild. The pen advertising medium placed 100 \$1 bills, 10\$5 bills, one \$50 bill, and one \$100 bill, all in separate envelopes in a box, and added a number of blanks, to box, and added a number of blanks, to equalize the percentage, the operator claiming that it was no game, only a means contrived by himself for the advertisement of his pens, which, when once used, could not be done without. The principle of the game was: One dollar for a box of the celebrated Parker pens and a chance in the money box. To say that chances were taken would be superfluous. Men who has been counted among the Men who has been counted among the "dead broke" of the camp for years shelled out as though they were young bonanzas. Animated by the same spirit, all classes vied in their efforts to attract the eye of the pen man. Gamblers, miners, mechanics, preachers, stale old citizens, and, we regret to say, juvenile members of the Sunday School class—all clamored loudly for a box of the celebrated pens and a grab at the treasure box. The excitement was only increased by the operator's price. Out with your weesel skine. or's voice: "Out with your weasel skins; down with kale seed; no catchpenny about me, boys. I am advertising with my jaw, and not my pen' (shaking the box), "and this is how I do it." Well, to tell the "and this is how I do it." Well, to tell the truth, he broke the camp—but he left us plenty of pens. Men who never wrote bought from \$40 to \$50 worth of pens. Men of families bought pens enough to last their posterity down to the fifth generation. Large consumers in this and adjoining Territories will profit by having their orders filled at Bingham.

Judge Mackey (Rep.) from South Carolina, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate when a sharp-faced, razor-strap-looking fellow said to him: "Mister, can you point out to me that infernal Hamburgh murderer, Butler, of South Carolina?" "Certainly," said the polite Judge; "and I will point out, also, other notables of the Senate. Don't you see that handsome Senator with light, curly hair. Well, that is Conkling; and the gray-headed, bright-looking ma. near him is Blaine; that large Senator is Judge Davis, of Illinois; and over there is Gen. John B. Gordon talking to Lamar. Don't you see that bald headed man?" pointing to Senator T. The eyes of our Yankee friend were lighted up with indignation as he replied: "Yes, I could have picked him out of a thousand"-adding a good deal that was not complimentary to the distinguished Vermonter. The other

JUDGING A SENATOR BY HIS LOOKS .-

Loving the Prairies-And Who Does Not? Do you suppose that men ever learn to love the prairies? That is as they love the mountains? Love them so they grow homesick away from them? So their hearts live in the prairies and throb anew at the sight of them, and ache with a dumb longing for them when they leave them, and grow to them as the heart of the mountaineer grows to his hills? Well, they do. You will find men out here who are infatuated with these fartile plains who available. these fertile plains; who could not be these fertile plains; who could not be lured to live away from them. I have a friend in Larned, Kansas—Major Inman of the Chronoscope—who is a type of the true sons of the prairies. I have asked him the same questions I have asked in the foregoing paragraph.

"Love the prairies," he cried, his fine face mantling with a glow of genuine enthysism. "I worship them I live in

circling around us we see them fade into each at the horizon. I ride over the prairies, I drink in the clear pure air laden with health and life, the free winds blow in my glad face; there is more exhilaration in a gallop across our prairies than there is in champagne, and there is no headache nor heartache in the ride. The world stretches itself out before me, and a great, wide, unbounded world, full of room and freedom. You shut me up in some little, narrow contracted valley, with the great mountains frowning beauty of gray rocks, the dainty ferns, and velvet mosses and sparkling cascades and pipe-crowned hills, but I could not breathe in it. I would tire of climbing and toiling like a worm up the steep hillside, and my heart would ache for my broad free prairies, with the spring-ing turf under my mustang's flying hoofs, and the winds of Kansas kissing my face."—Burdette in Hawkeye.

Russian Customs.

The Russians have some curious cusmutter his prayers until the funeral takes place. The body is carried to the church where the relations come and with it. Aye! we'd like to see the man that could hit anything but himself with it. take the hand of the deceased, asking pardon for any offenses they have given him in life. A paper is put into his hand, testifying that he was an honest man and a member of the Greek Church. When he is put into the ground and the grave filled, food is placed near it for the purpose of propitiating the spirit.

Drunkeness and disorder frequently prevail at this ceremony. Their marriages are also singular. They are always in a church at the door of which the priest meets the couple and kisses their hands, at the same time giving their hands, at the same time giving them his benediction. They follow him to the altar, and a crown, light, and generally made of silver, is placed upon their heads. This is called the marriage crown. He puts a wax taper in each of their hands and reads a portion of Scripture; a sweet and bitter drink, emblematical of the joys and sorrows of married life, is given to each. The whole service lasts about an hour, and ends by service lasts about an hour, and ends by the bride and bridegroom, with all the spectators, follow the priest around the altar three times. When a merchant gives a dinner, he and his wife stand be-hind the chairs of their guests and wait upon them, receiving the dishes from the servants and placing them upon the table. Every time one of the guests asks for more sweetening in the wine the asks for more sweetening in the wine the merchant must march round the table, meet his wife and salute her. When a newly-married couple, this ceremony, from the frequency of its being required, often becomes fatiguing to the parties.

Reautiful Extract.

The following beautiful extract is from a lecture by Professor Mitchell,

God called man in dreams into the vestibule of heaven, saying, "Come up hither, and I will show thee the glory of my house." And to his angels who stood about his throne, he said, "Take him, strip him of his robes of flesh; cleanse his affections; put a new breath into his nostrils; but touch not his human beart-the heart that fears, and hopes, and trembles." A moment and it was done, and the man stood ready for his unknown voyage. Under the guidance of a mighty angel, with man?" pointing to Senator Edmunds; sounds of flying pinions, they sped sounds, that is Butler, of South Carolina."

well, that is Butler, of South Carolina."

away from the battlements of heaven. sounds of flying pinions, they sped away from the battlements of heaven. Some time, on the mighty angel's wings, they fled through Saharas of darkness, wilderness of death. At longth from a distance of death. At length, from a distance not counted at once be familiar to the whole of cultithat was not complimentary to the distinguished Vermonter. The other day Senator Edmunds came over on the Democratic side, when Mr. Vest said: "Edmunds, Hampton has a good joke on you," and the gallant Carolinian was forced to tell the whole story. Senator Edmunds laughed heartily, and remarked that it was a compliment to be taken for so handsome a man as Gen. Butler. The fact, however, is that Mr. The fact, however, is that Mr. Thuman's face strongly indicates justice and wisdom, with no trace of mercy in it, unless when he is talking to Mr. Thurman or some personal favorite, and then it is as genial and pleasant as possible.

Christ will come and the millenium begin in September, 1831, according to the calculations of Mr. Rev. Rounds, an Adventis of Portsmouth, N. H., who has devoted seven years to figuring out the matter on a chart 200 feet long.

Corvallis Gazette

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for each subsequent insertion—in ADVANGE.

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 berdeely.

SHORT BITS.

Highwaymen-Elevated railway com-

They went fishing. She looked languidly at him and said: "I wish the fish would bite at your hook; if I was a fish

I would." Parson—"Rather drowsy weather this, Farmer Jones." Farmer J.—"Aye, par-son, it be; 'minds one o' sermon time,

don't it?" No wild man has been reported as roaming the Michigan woods for three days, and a terrible calm is settling upon

the country. The betrayed dollar is one that finds itself not able to pass for more than 90 cents, after it has been stamped "In God

we trust.' It is believed that Kate Field could deliver a regular old howler of an agri-cultural address if she had any one to

A clock was on view at the Paris exhibition which fired off a pistol hourly. The exhibitor on being questioned as to the object, replied, phlegmatically, that it was to "kill time." An antiquarian has discovered that the

reason why the ancients took the owl for an emblem of wisdom, was be-cause he saved his talk and filled his stomach. A citizen of New Hampshire undertook to introduce his townsman, Mr. Green, attorney-at law. "Gentlemen, said he, "this is Mr. Turney, green at

law. down upon me every time I look out, and I would smother. Resplendent With beauty the valley might be, the yourself my equal." "I would haft to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

She said. "I am going to the post-office, John, shall I inquire for you?" John: "Well, yes, if you have a mind to; but I don't think you will find me there." All we now want out this way to set spring going is a robin with a sore foot, a dead horse in an alley, and a few more mud holes for folks to tumble

It is leap year, of course; but after all it doesn't look very well for the young ladies to go home alone, at 2 o'clock in the morning, after sparking their

It has been figured out that rum costs this country seven times as much as religion, and some folks believe it is all because religion can't be carried in a

When we think of Adam walking through the corridors of the Eden hotels unassailed by the brush-fiend and pedalpolisher, we begin to appreciate our loss y taking to clothing. If a Chicago schoolmarm gets married that ends her usefulness, and the Board of Education will have her in the schools

no more. This makes it very unpleasant for young men who are looking for sup-PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA .- Incilents in editorial life in St. Petersburg: Not long ago M. Polilikoff, editor of the Molva, a moderate journal, the organ of the educated commercial classes, was ordered to attend at Gen. Gourko's office. Arriving at the appointed hour, he was conducted into the Chancellerie. A gendarme appeared, ordered him to stand to attention, ranged himself beside him, and held him by the sleeve of his coat, as if in custody. A door opened, and the frowning military dictator appeared, and thus addressed the captive journalist: "Your conduct of your paper has obliged me to send for you. Should I have to do so again your journal will be suppressed, and you will incur very serious personal consequences." Next (to the gendarme) "March out, and dismiss the prisoner." The Golos, the most intelligently conducted journal in Russia, has been suspended for five months. The editor, dumbfounded at the suddenness and dumbfounded at the suddenness and severity of his punishment, requested an audience with M. Makoff, the Minister of the Interior. He was received with a torrent of abuse. "You are a revolutionist," cried the excited official. "If," replied the journalist, "if I am a revolutionist, then so are all educated Russians," The Minister did not risk any further such pertinent observations from the editor, and immediately dis-

from the editor, and immediately dismissed him.—[London World.

ENGLISH FAMILIARITY WITH GREAT THINKERS.—National and public life is no-THINKERS.—National and public life is nowhere so developed as in England. Anything or anybody of general interest becomes at once part of public life in this country. Something approaching takes place in France, though in a far smaller degree than in England. It is unknown