Corvallis 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	30 00
¼ Col.	6 00	9 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ "	7 50	12 00	18 00	35 00	65 00
⅔ "	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 26, 1879. 16-12yl

J. K. WEBBER,
Main St., Corvallis, Oregon,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Ranges,
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS.
HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE,

Constantly on hand, the
NEW RICHMOND RANGE,
Best in Market. The
BONANZA COOK STOVE,
Something New. And the New
VECTA PARLOR STOVE.
Jan. 1, 1880. 17:1 tf

J. R. BRYSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

All business will receive prompt attention.

COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.
Corvallis, July 14, 1879. 16:29tf

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

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

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

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. 14-26f

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.

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

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

AUGUST KNIGHT,
Cabinet Maker,

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

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

REES HAMLIN. EMMETT F. WRENN.
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 solicited.
Corvallis, Dec. 27, 1878. 15:52tf

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, upstairs, day or night.
June 3, 1879. 16-28t

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 he 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

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 Cuitings.
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 28, 1879. 16:18tf

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

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

$300 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.

An Olympian Joke.

It was a bright afternoon and the immortals were sitting on high Olympus watching the cremation of some insane American who thought there wasn't land enough on this continent to bury him in, when the blue-eyed maid remarked:

"Mars."

The colonel hastily folded up his map of the lava beds and slipped it in his pockets.

"Speak, Minerva; the class is up. Go ahead with the oral."

"When they put a man into the crematory or the retort, or whatever they call it, what figure of expression does it remind you of?"

The colonel scratched his greaved shin (now don't ask us what it was greaved about, or we'll tell you it was greaved about to the knee, for we are in no humor for nonsense) and presently he said he wasn't much of a scholar on raw grammar, but he believed it was a kind of an erysipelas; something left out you know.

"Well," said the goddess, "but what is left out?"

The colonel hesitated a moment, and said he hadn't considered in regards of that, and Hermes remarked that it was probably an intepolation, because the man was put in.

Vulcan, who happened along with a new hinge for the front gate, asked if it wasn't hotology.

Juno didn't think it could be tautology, because it wasn't always the same man; indeed, it never was the same man.

"It's the same man this time, isn't it!" asked her husband, cautiously throwing up his elbow to the level with his head.

Ganymede, the barkeeper, said he thought it was a hyperbole, because it was awfully extravagant; $35 per man at the Washington, Pennsylvania, crematory was the regular charge for every barbacue.

Saturn, who came up this afternoon, it being Friday, with a string of fish, said he thought it was synedoche, but, on being asked what synedoche was, frankly confessed that he didn't know and went down three.

Apollo thought it was a bit of trochaic metre because the man was in his coffin.

It took the immortals a long time to catch on to this, and then Jupiter remarked that they weren't running a college pharmacy up there.

"No," said his amiable married sister; "no, pharmacy's sake don't talk doctor shop. What do you think it is, Minerva?'

The blue-eyed goddess turned down her place in Emerson, adjusted her eyeglasses and said, with great precision:

"Why, the retort scorches; does not it strike you that way?"

But, after a moment of silence, the colonel said he wasn't up to this new fangled pronunciation very well, and the immortal Jove called to Ganymede to bring him a "light one," at the same time holding up all the fingers on one hand behind his wife's head.

Laughed all the gods; the heavens with laughter broke.
And wise Minerva thought 'twas at her joke.

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Rules for Common Calculation.

To square any number of nines, write as many lines, less one, as there are in the number to be squared; then annex an eight, as many ciphers as nines, and a one.

To square any number ending in five, cut off the five, multiply the number as it then stands by the next higher number, and annex twenty-five to the product. That is to multiply five and one-half by itself, or five and five-tenths decimally—multiply five by six, which is thirty, and annex twenty-five, which would be thirty and one fourth, or 30.25.

To multiply any number of two figures by eleven, add the numbers crosswise and place the result between them; that is, to illustrate, forty-five multiplied by eleven; add the number four and five—nine, set the nine between the four and five, making four hundred and ninety-five. Should the number make ten or more, carry out to the left, as in addition, and set the difference between them.

To find the interest at any per cent for any number of days, write the principal, the number of days and the rate per cent on the right of a line, write thirty on the opposite side and cancel. If you want it for months, write twelve instead of thirty. Another rule is to multiply one-twelfth of the principal by one-third of the days.

A FEAST IN MOROCCO.—We seated ourselves, and were served at once. Twenty-eight dishes, without counting the sweets! Twenty-eight immense dishes, every one of which would have been enough for twenty people, of all forms, odors and flavors; monstrous pieces of mutton on the spit, chickens (with pomatum), game (with cold cream), fish (with cosmetics), livers puddings, vegetables, eggs, salads, all with the same dreadful combinations, suggestive of the barber's shop; sweetmeats, every mouthful of which was enough to purge a man of any crime he had ever committed; and with all this large glasses of water, into which we squeezed lemons that we had brought in our pockets; then a cup of tea, sweetened to syrup; and finally, an irruption of servants, who deluged the tables, the walls, and ourselves, with rose water.—[Morocco de Amicis.

A TOUGH QUESTION.—Children are often puzzled by questions which are not understood by their elders. During the late Franco-Prussian war a Sunday-school scholar read about the prayers with which the Germans and French were petitioning Heaven for success to their arms. "Mother," asked a little girl of her parent, "I don't see what the Lord can do under the circumstances, do you? He can't give the victory to both of them, and it seems to me like a terrible dilemma to be placed in." Her mother, who was not entirely satisfied with the role which Great Britain played in the affair, remarked, "well, my dear child, perhaps he will do as the English do, and remain neutral."

Rheumatism.

Common rheumatism is a disease which affects the joints, the hinges of the body, in such a way that the slightest motion of the ailing part gives pain. A creaking hinge is dry, and turns hard. A single drop of oil to moisten it makes a wonderful change, and it instantly moves on itself with the utmost facility. All kinds of rheumatism are an inflammation of the surface of the joints. Inflammation is heat; this heat dries the surfaces; hence the very slightest effort at motion gives a piercing pain. In a healthy condition of the parts, nature is constantly throwing out a lubricating oil which keeps the joints in a perfectly smooth and easy-working condition. Rheumatism is almost always caused by—indeed, it may be nearer the truth to say, that it is always the result of cold dampness. A dry cold, or a warm dampness, does not induce rheumatism. A garment, wetted by perspiration or rain, or water in any form about a joint, and allowed to dry while the person is in a state of rest, is the most common way of causing the rheumatism. A partial wetting of a garment is more apt to induce an attack than if the entire clothing were wetted, because, in the latter case, it would be certainly and speedily exchanged for dry garments. There are two very certain methods of preventing rheumatism. The very moment a garment is wetted in whole or part, change it, or keep in motion sufficient to maintain a very slight perspiration, until the clothing is perfectly dried.

The failure to wear woolen flannel next to the skin is the most frequent cause of rheumatism; for a common muslin or silk shirt of a person in a perspiration becomes damp and cold the instant a puff of air strikes it, even in mid-summer. This is not the case where woolen flannel is worn next the skin. The easiest, most certain and least hurtful way of curing this troublesome affection is, first, to keep the joint affected wound around with several folds of woolen flannel; live entirely on the lightest kind of food, such as coarse breads, ripe fruits, berries, boiled turnips, stewed apples and the like. If such things were eaten to the extent of keeping the system freely open, and exercise were taken, so that a slight moisture should be on the surface of the skin all the time; or if in bed, the same were accomplished by hot teas and plentiful bedclothing, a greatful relief, and an ultimate cure will very certainly result in a reasonably short time. Without this soft and moist and warm condition of the skin, and an open state of the system, the disease will continue to torture for weeks and months and years. Inflammatory rheumatism may, for all practical purposes, be regarded as an aggravated form of the common kind, extended to all the joints of the body, instead of implicating only one or two. For all kinds, time, flannel, warmth, with a light and cooling diet, are the great remedies.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A BRITISH OPINION OF LONGSTREET.—Naturally a man of no intellectual brightness, and wholly devoid of book-learning, Gen. Longstreet possessed the rare faculty of thinking calmly and correctly when under fire, and at moments of danger, when the minds of abler men than himself were unstrung and thrown off their balance by excitement. Stolid of demeanor, slow and guarded of speech when in camp or engaged in the ordinary pursuits of peaceful life, Gen. Longstreet was altogether another man when the battle-flag went to the front, and the air was alive with bullets and rent with a hailstorm of shot and shell. It may be doubted whether there is living at this moment another soldier who has passed through a more fiery ordeal than the able and stanch lieutenant of Gen. Lee. He has been sneered at—unworthily, in our opinion—by the late Gen. Richard Taylor, in his "Reconstruction and Destruction," and by the namesake of the latter, Gen. Walter Taylor, the Adjutant General of the army of Northern Virginia, in his "Four Years with General Lee." Nevertheless, the fact remains that no braver and stouter soldier ever marshaled his division and led it right onward against the foe than the Minister whom—subject to confirmation by the Senate—President Hayes is about to send to Turkey as representative of the United States.—[London Telegraph.

EXILING THE PRIVILEGED CLASSES.—In St. Petersburg more than six hundred persons of the noble or privileged classes are under arrest to be deported to Siberia without trial. In one of the temporary Governor Generalships in the south of the empire (Odessa) sixty privileged persons have already been sent to Siberia without trial, and two hundred persons of this class are under arrest to be judged. So great is the number of persons of this category to be exiled, that a practical difficulty is said to have arisen in connection with their deportation. A noble or privileged person who has not been judicially sentenced, when sent to Siberia, by the orders of the Third Section, or Secret Police, must be escorted by two gendarmes, it being against the laws to manacle a privileged person who is uncondemned. It appears that there are not gendarmes enough thus to escort the number of persons to be deported, and the Ministry of Secret Police has proposed to get rid of this difficulty by sending the privileged persons fettered like ordinary criminals. On the other hand the officials are opposed to any such course.

EXPENSE OF LIVING IN GERMANY.—The cost of living in Germany has advanced at a very rapid rate during the past ten years. An instance of this is found in the average expenses of the young men who attend the courses of lectures at the Heidelberg University; for their number is so large and their condition so varied that they form a fair index of the nation. In 1871 the average yearly expenses of these students were but a trifle over $150, while in 1878 the average had increased to more than $340; that is, it had doubled in seven years, and during the interval the gain had been an almost constantly ascending one. If these are the fruits of the French war the triumph was a terribly costly one.

Loving a Whole Family.

"I don't want to make any trouble, but there is one man in this city who ought to be gibbeted!" began a blunt-spoken woman of forty-five as she stood before the officials of the Twentieth Street Station a day or two ago.

When they inquired for particulars she handed out a letter and said:

"Observe the envelope. That letter is addressed to me. You will see that the writer calls me his jessamine, and he wants me to set an early day for the wedding."

When the captain had finished the letter she was ready with another, adding:

"And this is addressed to my daughter Lucretia. You will see that he calls her his rosy angel, and he says he can't live if she doesn't marry him. It's the same man."

So it was, and his letter was as tender as spring chicken. That finished, she handed out a third, with the remark:

"This is directed to my daughter Helen. It's the very same man, and in it he calls her his pansy, and he says he dreams of her."

"Why, he seemed to love the whole family," remarked the captain.

"That's just it. I'm a widow with two daughters, and he was courting us all at once and engaged to the three of us at the same time. Oh! what wretches there are in the world."

"Yes, indeed. It's lucky you found him out."

"Yes, it is. If I hadn't he might have married the whole caboodle of us. If Lucretia hadn't opened one of my letters, and if I hadn't searched the girls' pockets while they were asleep, we'd have thought him an innocent lamb."

"And do you want him arrested?"

"No, I guess not, but I want this matter to go into the papers as a warning to other women. Just think of his sitting up with me Saturday night, Lucretia on Wednesday night and Helen on Friday night, and calling each of us his climbing rose! Oh! sir, the women ought to know what a deceiving animal man is!"

"Yes, he is pretty tough."

"It has learned me a lesson," she said as she was ready to go." The next man that comes sparking around my house has got to come right out and say which he's after. If it's the girls I won't say nothing, and if it's me it won't do 'em a bit of good to slam things around and twit me of burying two husbands!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Liszt's Playing.

An American lady whose sister is taking lessons with Liszt, the world-renowned pianist, describes his playing. She says:

I hinted to her that she should ask Liszt to play. She must have been astonished at my presumption, but nevertheless she asked him, and I guess he was none the less astonished.

At first he did not understand, and asked, "You play something more to me?"

"No; you play something more to me, will you not? Something of your own, please."

He laughed good-humoredly, and sat down on a stool, saying, "I cannot do anything now." Then he exclaimed, "Oh, this stool is too low!" and rose again.

Florence ran and placed the chair she had used for him, and he sat down and began. We came forward and listened throughout without stirring—almost without breathing, it seemed.

It was a dreamy, melancholly strain, with a rapid, running bass, very sweet, and played excessively pianissimo—the wonderful tone he was so celebrated for. Except for this there was nothing very extraordinary in his playing.

He used both pedads continually, and but once came down with the forte passage. While he was playing, his face was set and rather sad-looking, and now and then he raised his eyes to my face without changing the expression.

Instead of feeling excited at so great an honor being accorded us, it seemed to have a chilling effect; and when he rose and came toward us, and we warmly thanked him, he was less calm than we were, for he seemed saddened and nervous.

He looked at his fingers and said, "Ah, these are invalids; I can do nothing with them now. I am an old man—ah, yes, a very old man."

I took his hands, and he looked pleased as we admired them. He must really have been amused at us simple little girls. I would have liked to kiss them, but I feared the after ridicule of my less demonstrative sister; so I let them drop.

TEMPERANCE. — Newton commanded the lightning from the clouds and held it at his feet, while Morse made it a swift messenger of thought to the inhabitants of the earth. But he who invented the laden jar charged with alcoholic stimulants, invented a telegraph, the operators of which can be heard all along the wires by the tingling of glasses in every tippling shop in the land, sending forth to the inhabitants of the earth daily the sad news of misery and death, and such are the relations of mankind, one to the other, that they go through life together, as it were, hand in hand, so that not one can touch the electro-magnet without all receiving the shock. To avoid it, the connection must be broken, the wires must be cut, and the most effectual way of doing this is total abstinence.—[Ex.

DEFINITION OF POETRY.—Poetry is the product of earnest thought. Thought cherished in the mind becomes earnest; then expressed in words it becomes poetry. The feelings move inwardly, and are embodied in words. When words are insufficient for them, recourse is had to the prolonged utterance of song. When this, again, is insufficient, unconsciously the hands begin to move, and the feet to dance. To set forth correctly the successes and failures (of government) to affect heaven and earth, and to move spiritual beings, there is no readier instrument than poetry.—*Sacred Books of China.*

Science and Art.

A new planet of the eleventh magnitude has been recently discovered by Palissy, at Pola.

Arsenic may be discovered by its smell; when placed near the fire it emits an odor like garlic.

The remains of a large swimming and flying bird, exhumed from the London clay near Sheppy, were recently described before the Geological Society of London It evidently belonged to the genus albatross, but was considerably larger.

It is now maintained by some scientists of repute that the same poison gives rise to the several diseases known as scarletina, puerperal fever, typhoid, dyptheria, erysipelas, etc., varying in its results according to the surroundings and constitution of the patient.

Dr. Bollinger says that the milk of cows suffering from tubercular disease will communicate that effection to human beings. Boiling will not destroy the propagating power. He also makes the alarming statement that five per cent. of old cows have tubercular disease.

The ocean, especially near and within the tropics, swarm with life. The remains of its myraids of moving things are conveyed by currents, and scattered and lodged, in the course of time, all over the bottom. This process, continued for ages, has covered the depths of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hoar-frost, and as light in the water as down is in the air.

The sizes of crystals are as various as the substances of which they are formed, some being too small to be recognized, except under a microscope, while there is one at Milan weighing nearly nine hundred pounds. Examples of the system are found in a hundred different chemicals. The White Mountains of New Hampshire are a vast aggregation of crystals. The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky is an enormous museum of crystals. Yet the science of crystalization is a sealed book, awaiting the skill and perseverance of the patient experimenter and explorer.

Nothing can be more surprising and beautiful than the singular clearness of the water of the northern seas. As we passed slowly over the surface, the bottom, which was here in general of white sand, was clearly visible from twenty to twenty-five fathoms. During the whole course of the tour I made, nothing appeared to me so extraordinary as the immense recesses of the ocean, unruffled by the slightest breeze, the gentle splashing of the oars scarcely disturbing it. Where the bottom was sandy, the different kinds of esterise, echmi, and even the smallest shells, appeared at the greatest depth conspicuous to the eye; and the water seemed, in some measure, to have a magnifying power, by enlarging the objects like a telescope, and bringing them seemingly nearer. Though moving on a level surface, it seemed almost as if we were ascending the height under us, and when we passed over its summit, which rose in appearance to within a few feet of our boat, and came again to the descent, which on this side was suddenly perpendicular, and overlooking a watery gulf as we passed gently over the point of it, seemed almost as if we had thrown ourselves down this precipice; the illusion, from the clearness of the deep, producing a sudden start.—*Records of the North.*

A LIFE SAVING VESSEL.—Away down East a novel craft has been invented by a clergyman for the preservation of life at sea. It is a floating vessel in the shape of an inverted balloon, which is entirely covered, the entrance being by a man hole in the upper part, reached from a platform wholly surrounding the vessel, and from which small iron ladders drop down to the water. Inside, arranged around the widest part, are seats and berths, and under the covered bottom is space for provisions. Ventilation is provided for by an ingenius device. The boat is adapted for shoal or deep water by a ballast weight which is raised or lowered from within. It is furnished with a keel and rudder. Its peculiar feature is its method of motion. This is automatic. It is obtained by wave or air wheels attached to shafts which are connected with a small propeller. The principle of the wheels is that whatever way the wind blows or the waves move, the motion is always in the same direction and under control of the rudder. The boat can be made of metal, and the size regulated by the needs of the vessel to which it belongs. It is proof against fire, always rides vertically, is easily dropped from the ship, and can be handled by any one who knows how to turn a crank.

CATALANI AND JENNY LIND.—Catalani and Jenny Lind only met once. Catalani fled from Florence in 1848 to escape the cholera and took refuge in Paris, where she heard Jenny Lind at a concert given by Lord Nord Normandy. Some days after the entertainment she was sitting alone when a strange lady called on her. The visitor refused to give her name, but was ushered into the room. Catalani rose, and the stranger advanced timidly. She was young, not handsome, but with an expressive face, over which played a most agreeable smile. "I am Jenny Lind, madam," she said after a little preliminary dialogue, "I am come for your blessing." It was given. They never met again. Catalani died shortly after of cholera.—[Forney's Progress.

He was bald-headed, he had colossal feet, his ulster was apart, and there was a hazy look, like to a mackerel sky, in his blue eye. He was braced up in a corner of the saloon, and he regarded everybody who came in with an imbecile smile. "S-say," he gasped, catching at a lead-pencil speculator who was vending pencils at two for five cents, "why'm I melancholy?" The riddle was too much for the lead-pencil speculator's mind. He gasped for breath. "Because," continued the conundrum propounder, as he placed his knife rakishly in his mouth and tried to light it with a toothpick, "because I'm mor'n full."