

THE DEMOCRATIC TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE TIMES

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-AND-

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And all other kinds of printing required to be done in the community, on very reasonable terms.

Prof. O. S. Fowler's Lecture on Love, Courtship, Selections and Marriage.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Weisiger Hall was filled almost entirely last night with an audience of fair ladies and gallant men, whose faces were lighted up in eager anticipation of what Prof. Fowler had to say of love, courtship, and marriage.

The true basis of love and selection is similarity. Nature must keep her genera apart. If the lion and the lamb were to amalgamate, their species would be spoiled.

I appeal to you to know if, when you love, you do not love some one in sympathy with you? There are, of course, some exceptions.

You sometimes see a long, lean, lank Mr. Stork married to a heavy, plump Mrs. Partridge. Then you find the heavy, coarse-grained elephant married to the fine, nervous and susceptible angel.

Men are always the poorest judges of themselves. The conceited man is the last to find out his conceit, and the humble man the last to find out his humility.

"Oh, and some power the gentle give us To see ourselves as others see us." Plainly teaches this: there is nothing more valuable than a knowledge of one's self.

The young men in their tight pants, boots, high collars and dandy waistcoats, smelling of pomman and cigar smoke--with shaggy coats and striped Zebra pants--they, too, said--Farewell, brother Crawford!

The colored brethren of the congregation now came forward (black sheep who had been admitted to the fold under my ministry) with tears running down their cheeks, they, too, said--Farewell, brother Crawford!

As I passed down the highway, through the forest, the wind, as it sighed and whistled through the treetops, playing on the leaves, seemed to say--Farewell, brother Crawford!

A Massachusetts paper tells of a wench who had been lately converted, but was so unfortunate as to fly into a passion over the misdoings of one of her neighbors' youngsters.

At a recent examination at one of the schools in Washington, the question was put to a class of small boys: "Why is the Connecticut river so called?"

And other kinds of printing required to be done in the community, on very reasonable terms.

a post-mortem examination be made, and that post-mortem showed that there had been an actual sundering of the heart.

Mr. Corbett presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, asking a change of boundary to conform to the constitution of the State; which was read to the Committee on Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, asking for the establishment of certain post roads in Southern Oregon and a portion of California; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly of Oregon, asking a subsidy of land for a railroad from Corvallis to Yaquina Bay, Oregon; which was read to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad, of Jacksonville, Oregon, to be designated as the company to receive all subsidy and donations of lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from or near the Big Bend of the Humboldt river, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to a point on the Oregon and California Railroad, in the Rogue River Valley, and in favor of extending the railroad from McMinnville to Eugene City, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Corbett reported from the Committee on Commerce, the bill to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company. The bill provides for no subsidy, but simply for the organization of the company.

Mr. Smith introduced the following memorial in the House: Asking Congress to repeal the Act of February 14, 1859, which took away from Oregon the county in the bend of the Columbia and Snake rivers, above Walla Walla, and to restore the same to the State, as provided in the Constitution, making the Columbia and Snake rivers the line between Washington and Idaho.

For an appropriation to improve the navigation of Willamette river from the Clackamas Rapids to Eugene City. Asking that the Commissioner of the General Land Office approve the selections of the indemnity school lands, located under the Act of January 7, 1853.

For the establishment of post roads and mail service from Ashland, Oregon, to Lake City, California, a distance of 233 miles; and from Yreka, California, to Fort Klamath, Oregon, 193 miles.

For an appropriation of \$400,000 in money, or so much as may be necessary, to construct a canal and locks around the falls of the Willamette, at Oregon City. For an appropriation of \$75,000 to make the Umpqua river navigable from Scottsburg to Roseburg.

Asking that the time for selecting ten sections of land and salt springs, with six sections, to be applied to the erection of State buildings, which lands should have been selected by the Governor within one year after the admission of the State into the Union, be extended to 1872.

Asking a grant of alternate sections of land to the extent of three miles in width on each side of the road, to aid in the construction of a military road from Saug Harbor, on Smith's river, in Douglas county, to Siuslaw Valley, Lane county.

Asking a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific, at Promontory, along the Hudson survey, to the Columbia river, connecting with the Northern Pacific Railroad. Asking that the Oregon Branch of the Pacific Railroad Company of Jacksonville, incorporated Aug. 25th, 1870, be designated as the Company which shall receive any and all donations, subsidies or land grants, made by Congress in aid of the construction of a line of railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, at or near the North Bend of the Humboldt, to a point on the Oregon and California Railroad in Rogue River Valley.

Oregon in Congress.

In the Senate proceedings of Jan. 5th we find the following:

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The Laboring Man.

On our homeward way at noon and evening we frequently see a mechanic or laborer, with the marks of toil upon his person or garments, walking with manly tread toward the little spot where are sheltered the loved ones. The poor exquisite, whose dainty nose turns up, and who would faint outright were his velvet paw to feel the pressure of one of these stalwart heroes of the world's workshop, could not think low an inmate of a poor man's cottage. But should he see, as we do every day, groups of bright faced children, their countenances radiant with joy, rush out on the sidewalk and run with distended arms to welcome papa, he would change his opinion. A child's love is the crown of the good man's life, and he whose children are ever waiting to give a welcome kiss, cannot be wholly bad.

Though we may be placed in the most humble circumstances-- tho' there cannot be found one in the circle of our friends and acquaintances who is brave enough to defend our good name from the venom of the slanderer--yet so long as the good woman of the house and her little child extend to us a loving welcome, we need not despair.

A BLESSED DAY.--What a blessed day is Sunday to the weary man who necessarily catches but brief glimpses of home during the toiling week; who is off in the morning while little eyes are still closed in slumber, nor back at night till they are again sealed by sleep! What would he know of the very children for whom he toils, were it not for the blessed breathing respite of Sunday? What honest working-man's child will ever forget this day, when, clean and neat, it is his privilege to climb papa's knee, and hang about his neck, and tell him all the news which goes to make up his narrow little world? "Narrow," did we say? We recall the world, for it widens out into the boundless ocean of eternity. Sunday for the working man's children! So would we have it--a day hallowed by sweet, pure, home influences; when the little land, quite complete, shall write it down the blessed day of all the seven.

The Christian's future--how bright it is! Hope lends its rainbow all over it. Joy shimmers through all its air. Love perfumes all its breezes. Peace sheds its balm everywhere. There is his inalienable inheritance--his paternal estate, willed to him by the great Father. There is his Savior, his friends, his companions. Heaven, with all its grandeur and bliss, is there. The church of the redeemed is there. Rewards, rich and glorious, for the toil and sorrows of life are there. Home is there. The future is full of grand blessings, and delightful surprises, and glorious discoveries for the Christian. Death opens the gate to this magnificence of glory. "Oh, death, where is thy sting?"

"No man liveth unto himself."--The rose perfumes the air; the wind rocks the flowers; the rain-drops swell the river, the dew drops refresh the grass; the sun warms and cheers the millions of creatures that live in his light. So every man puts forth some kind of influence. If he is evil, he exerts an evil influence. If he is good, he does good. What a responsibility is lodged in the hands of every man! Why does not every man let the spirit of the Lord work through him to accomplish good? Seeing that men cannot help influencing others, why do they not endeavor to influence them to be and do good? Alas! for the evil that is in men.

Look at the modest lily! What is it but a beautiful thought? Look at the mountain! What is that but an expression of thought? Look at the sea! Is it anything else than a great thought? Look at the stars! What are they but sparkles of thought? And whose thoughts are these? Whose mind conceived them! Whose hand wrote them down for men? God! Every day, every hour, men walk upon and among the expressed, the realized thoughts of God. Yet how little men think of God.

A Dutchman once met an Irishman on a lonely highway; as they met each smiled, thinking he knew the other. Pat, on seeing his mistake, remarked with a look of disappointment: "Faith, an' I thought it was you an' you thought it was me, an' it's nather of us."

The Dutchman replied: "Yaw, dat is drun; I am anudder man and you is not yourself; we pe both some oder bodies!"

How TO TREAT A BURNING CHIMNEY--SALT FOR EXTINGUISHING FIRE.--If it is desired to extinguish the fire in a chimney which has been lighted by a fire in a fireplace, shut all the doors of the apartment so as to prevent any current of air up the chimney, throw a few handfuls of common fine salt upon the fire, which will immediately extinguish the same. The philosophy of this is, that in the process of burning the salt, muriatic acid gas is evolved which is a prompt extinguisher of fire.

People who are behind the times should be fed on "ketchup."

A BIG SNAKE.--An Indian came to a certain agent to procure some whisky for a young warrior who had been bitten by a rattlesnake. At first the agent did not credit the story, but the earnestness of the case overcame his scruples. He asked the Indian "how much he wanted?" "Four quarts," replied the agent, with much surprise; "as much as that?" "Yes," replied the Indian, frowning as savagely as though about to wage a war of extermination on the whole snake tribe, "Four quarts--snake very big."