

Bancroft & Co 497

# THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 3. OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1869. NO. 39

**BUSINESS CARDS.**

**Logan, Shattuck & Killin,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
No. 100 Front Street, Up Stairs,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**PAGE & THAYER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
OFFICE—In Cree's Building, corner of  
Front and Stark streets, Portland. 2214

**J. F. CAPLES,**  
J. C. MORELAND,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON STS.,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.

**W. C. JOHNSON,** F. O. M'CONN,  
Notary Public.

**JOHNSON & M'CONN,**  
LAWYERS,  
Oregon City, Oregon.

Will attend to all business entrusted to  
our care in any of the Courts of the State.  
Collect money, Negotiate loans, sell real estate  
etc. Particular attention given to contested  
land cases.

**J. S. MITCHELL,** J. S. DOLPH, A. SMITH  
**Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, and Prac-  
tisers in Admiralty.  
Office over the old Post Office, Front  
street, Portland, Oregon.

**A. C. GIBBS,** C. W. PATRICK,  
Notary Public and Com. of Deeds.

**GIBBS & PARRISH,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
OFFICE—On Alder street, in Carter's  
brick block.

**J. WELCH,**  
DENTIST.  
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon

**ROOMS—**With Dr. Saffarans, on Main st.

**DR. F. BARCLAY,**  
VETERINARY SURGEON,  
(Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)  
OFFICE—At Residence, Main street Oregon  
City, Oregon.

**W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,**  
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.  
OFFICE—95 Front street—Residence cor-  
ner of Main and Seventh streets.

**A. E. BELL,** E. A. PARRER.

**BELL & PARKER,**  
DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN  
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints,  
Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,  
And every article kept in a Drug Store. Main  
Street, Oregon City.

**LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,**

**EXCELSIOR MARKET!**  
Corner of Fourth and Main streets,  
OREGON CITY.

Keep constantly on hand all kinds of  
fresh and salt meats, such as  
**BEEF, PORK,**  
**MUTTON, VEAL,**  
**CORNED BEEF, HAMS,**  
**PICKLED PORK, LARD,**  
And everything else to be found in their line  
of business.

**JOHN H. SCHRAM,**  
Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**SADDLES, HARNESS,**  
etc., etc.,  
Main Street, Oregon City.

Wishes to represent that he is now as  
well prepared to furnish any article in his line  
as the largest establishment in the State. He  
particularly requests that an examination of  
his stock be made before buying elsewhere.

**ANDREW WELLS,** WM. BROUGHTON.  
**WELLS & BROUGHTON,**  
Having purchased the interest  
of S. Crum, in the well known  
**LIVERY STABLE**  
one door west of Excelsior Market, Oregon  
City, announce that they will at all times  
keep good horses and carriages to let, at  
reasonable rates. Horses bought and sold  
or kept by the day or week.

**BELVIDERE SALOON.**  
Main Street, Oregon City.

N. BROWN, Proprietor, thankful for past  
patrons solicits a continuance of the same.  
**"FREE BUNCH DAILY,"**  
And the very best qualities of Wines, Liqueurs  
and Cigars, kept on hand.  
Also, Fish, Shell, Crabs, Herring, Oysters  
and Sardines constantly on hand.

**NEW WAGON**  
AND  
**Carriage Manufactory!**

The undersigned, having increased the di-  
mensions of his premises, at the old stand  
Corner of Main and Third streets,  
Oregon City, Oregon.

Takes this method to inform his old pat-  
rons, and as many new ones as may be  
pleased to call, that he is now prepared with  
ample room, good materials, and the very  
best of mechanics, to build anew, recon-  
struct, make, repair, iron and turn out all  
complete any sort of a vehicle from a com-  
mon cart to a Concord coach. Try me.  
Blacksmithing, Horse or Ox shoeing, and  
general jobbing—neatly, quickly and cheap-  
ly done.  
Opposite Excelsior Market.

**KOSHLAND BROTHERS,**  
**PORTLAND AUCTION STORE,**  
97 First st., Portland.

Importers and Jobbers of Staple and  
Fancy Dry Goods, Grain bags, Burlaps, fur-  
nishing goods, etc. We pay the highest cash  
price for Wool, Hides, and Skins.

**THE SONG OF THE RAIN.**

Lo! the long slender spears how they quiver and  
dash,  
Where the clouds send their eavly down;  
Rank and file by the million the rain-lances dash  
Over mountain, and river, and town;  
Thick the battle drops fall—but they drip not in  
blood;  
The trophy of war is the green fresh bud;  
O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

The pastures lie baked, and the furrow is bare,  
The wells they yawn empty and dry;  
But a rushing of wings is heard in the air,  
And a rainbow leaps out in the sky;  
Mark! the heavy drops pelting the rycamons  
leaves,  
How they wash the wide pavement and sweep  
from the eaves!  
O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

See, the weaver throws wide his one swinging  
pane,  
The kind drops dance in on the floor;  
And his wife brings her flower-pots to drink the  
sweet rain  
On the step by her half-open door.  
At the time on the sky-light, far over his head,  
Smiles their poor crippled maid on his hospitable  
bed;  
O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And away, far from men, where high mountain-tops  
tower,  
The little green mosses rejoice,  
And the bud-headed heather nods to the shower,  
And the hill torrents lift up their voice;  
And the pools in the hollows mimic the flight  
Of the rain, as their thousand points dart up in  
light;  
O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

And deep in the fir-wood below, near the plain,  
A single thrush pipes full and sweet,  
How days of clear shining will come after rain,  
Waving meadows and thick-growing wheat;  
So the voice of Hoopings, at the heart of our  
fears,  
Of the harvest that springs from a great nation's  
tears.  
O, the rain, the plentiful rain!

—A young German merchant  
in Boston lately asked a young  
lady in Austria a very interesting  
question, and received the "happy  
yes" by the Atlantic cable. A  
Vienna paper, in chronicling the  
fact, says: "Perhaps the bride  
and bridegroom may exchange in  
the same way their first kisses,  
which would be electrifying in  
deed."

—Juarez sent two thousand let-  
ters found in the apartments of the  
late Archduke Maximilian to a  
French ex-deputy, in order that  
they might be published at Brus-  
sels in French and Spanish. The  
book has been printed, but there is  
a delay at out its circulation.

—Venice is built on 177 islands.  
The grand canal cues the city into  
two equal parts, and is serpentine  
in its course. From these start  
out a great number of smaller can-  
als, which correspond to streets  
in smaller cities. There are 150  
small canals; add to these the  
small roads or streets of the city,  
and the whole amount to 2,480.  
The canals are crossed by 400  
bridges.

—Fifty years ago the standard  
price of horses was very low,  
\$100 being considered as much  
as a first-class animal was worth,  
unless in exceptional cases, not-  
withstanding we had very much  
the same quality of horse then as  
now.

—The cultivation of flax is daily  
increasing in importance as a pro-  
duct of Western soil. Its value  
hitherto has been greatly under-  
estimated, inasmuch as it was raised  
for the seed only, while the  
three was allowed to go to waste;  
but within the last few years ma-  
chinery has been constructed to  
work up that article to advantage,  
and the product is now extensively  
used for covering bales of cotton.  
To cover a crop of 3,000,000 bales  
of cotton, 20,000,000 yards of bag-  
ging are required, at a cost of about  
\$5,000,000.

—Major W. H. Smith, of Lex-  
ington (Ky.) says that it might  
benefit farmers to be informed of  
the plan which he has used with  
success for ringing hogs. It is as  
follows: Put a running noose  
around their upper jaws and draw  
them to a post; by this simple  
means the largest hogs can be  
handled without the difficulty ex-  
perienced in the old mode.

—A writer in the *Mark Lane*  
(Eng.) *Express* strongly advocates  
working bulls. In his own case he  
uses bridle, collar, and cart saddle.  
He says it is remarkable how soon  
a surly bull may be taught obedi-  
ence by a man of good common  
sense, courage, and firmness.

—The Maine Board of Agricul-  
ture has directed the several agri-  
cultural societies of the State to  
offer in premiums for the encour-  
agement of wheat culture a sum  
equal to one-fourth of the bounty  
so received during the years 1869,  
1870, and 1871.

**Another Successful Cable-Laying.**

On the 13th the French cable  
was successfully landed at St.  
Pierre, and connections were made  
with the main land.

The *Great Eastern*, which bore  
the third Atlantic Cable as she  
had borne the first, left Brest June  
21st, with 2,726 miles of cable in  
her hold. The distance from Brest  
to St. Pierre is only 2,325 miles,  
showing an excess of cable over  
actual distance of 400 miles, most  
of which has probably been paid  
out. St. Pierre, where the cable  
was landed on this side of the At-  
lantic, is a rocky islet off the coast  
of Newfoundland, and the prop-  
erty of France. The line connecting  
with the United States will be laid  
along the Nova Scotian and New  
England coast to Boston. This  
additional distance, 722 miles, will  
be laid by the steamers *Scandinavia*  
and *Chiltern*. The total length of  
the Franco-American cable will  
thus be 3,407 miles.

The charter for this new cable  
was granted by the French Gov-  
ernment, in 1868, to Erlanger of  
Paris, and Reuter of London—the  
former notorious as the Confed-  
erate Bond operator, and the latter  
known for his connection with  
European telegraphy and news  
despatches. Their franchise en-  
dures for 29 years; their capital  
stock is fixed at \$6,000,000, and  
they are restricted in their charges  
to a limit of \$20 for twenty words,  
which is the same rate now charg-  
ed on the old cable. It is a stri-  
king fact that the charge of 45 for  
20 words was originally proposed  
for the first cable, although much  
more was finally demanded, and  
two successive reductions were  
made before the present schedule  
was reached. The French cable  
may effect a further reduction in  
a little while, to the advantage of  
all concerned. It has been laid  
with more economy of time and  
money than its predecessors, al-  
though much longer, the Anglo-  
American cables being each 1,864  
miles long, or 861 miles less than  
the French line to St. Pierre. A  
short cable of 85 miles connects  
the English lines with Cape Bre-  
ton, on the main land, while the  
French line will be connected with  
Boston by a cable 722 miles long,  
the charter requiring that it shall  
touch only French and American  
soil, and thus obliging it to pass  
British America.

The success of the cable from  
Brest to St. Pierre shows that we  
did not reach the limits between  
which a cable could be stretched  
when the Anglo-American line  
was laid. We have now a work-  
ing cable more than one-third  
longer than either of the old ones.  
There is no limit to the length of a  
cable, but the capacity of a ship to  
carry it, and even that is no limit,  
for when we remember that the  
new cable was taken up and cut  
during a gale, buoyed through the  
storm, and afterwards spliced, it  
would seem that under favorable  
circumstances a longer cable might  
be carried by sections in two or  
three different vessels, and the splicing  
and laying be done in opposite  
directions. But the *Great Eastern*,  
by reason of her great length, rides  
easier and pays out more smoothly,  
and there would be more economy  
and less risk in employing such a  
vessel, with stowage capacity of  
3,000 miles, of cable, than in using  
several smaller vessels. However  
this may be, there are no unavail-  
able difficulties in the way of lay-  
ing a cable under the Pacific from  
San Francisco to the Japanese and  
Chinese coasts. A great portion  
of the Pacific bottom, like the At-  
lantic, is believed to be tolerably  
even, if not an actual plateau. Then  
the distance from one land point  
to another is considerably less than  
that from Brest to St. Pierre.  
From San Francisco to Honolulu,  
on the Sandwich Islands, it is  
2,100 miles; and from Brooke's  
Island to Yokohama, Japan, it is  
2,100 miles further; making a to-  
tal of 5,600, in three lengths—one  
shorter than the old Atlantic cable  
by 464 miles, and two shorter  
than the French cable by 625 miles  
each. The Pacific cables would  
of course be longer than the statute  
distances given, but the figures  
used will do for purposes of com-  
parison.

The steamship route from San  
Francisco to Yokohama is 300  
miles shorter than that marked  
for the cable, because it avoids the  
deflection to Honolulu; but this  
difference is immaterial. The  
steamship distance from Yokohama  
to Hongkong, China, is 1,600 miles.  
But the cable will find a shorter  
route to the China coast by either

crossing the Korean channel, at a  
point not over 150 miles wide, and  
thence connecting by land lines  
through Russian Territory with  
the coast cables of the Oriental  
Company, or by crossing the mouth  
of the Yellow Sea to Shanghai, a  
distance of perhaps not more than  
600 miles. Hongkong is nearly  
1,000 miles further down the China  
coast, as a ship sails, than Shang-  
hai. The Pacific cable project is  
certainly one of more magnitude  
than the Atlantic projects, and  
there may be more uncertainty  
about its profitability; but it is  
sure to be undertaken, and that a  
day not very distant.

**BRILLIANTS.**—Who discerns what  
is infinitely small? Only one.  
The infinitely Great.

If one does not hold still when  
stung by a bee or by fate, the  
sting remains behind in the wound.

The odor of flowers is never so  
sweet and strong as before a storm.  
Beautiful soul! When the storm  
draws nigh thee, be a flower.

Scatter flowers on the young  
midwife's coffin, ye blooming  
friends! Ye used to bring flow-  
ers on her birthday feasts. She is  
now celebrating the greatest of  
them, for the bier is the cradle of  
heaven.

Many flowers open to the sun,  
but only one follows him in his  
course: Heart, be thou the sun-  
flower; be not only open to thy  
God, but obey him too.

Man endures opposition and re-  
proof more readily than we sup-  
pose, only he will not endure them  
when violent, even though they are  
deserved. Our hearts are flowers,  
they continue open to the gently  
filling dew, but close against the  
storm.

—In India, a correspondent  
writes, the ornaments worn by the  
native women are something won-  
derful. The hair is handsomely  
dressed and filled with all kinds of  
silver arrows and gold darts, and  
bound with bands of gems and  
precious stones. The ears are  
pierced for not only one set of ear-  
rings, but for several, the usual  
custom being seven holes in the  
right ear and six in the left, which,  
in a full dressed belle, are all filled  
with rings. The nose is usually  
pierced in the left side, and a ring  
with pendant jewels hangs around  
the mouth, dangling upon the  
chin. The neck is heavily laden  
with necklaces of metal, precious  
stones, coral or pearls. The brace-  
lets on the arms are of silver or  
gold, according to the means of  
the wearer, some of the fair sex  
wearing as many as twenty-five to  
thirty bracelets on either arm.  
The fingers are covered with rings  
in the same profusion, with the  
addition of a seal ring on each  
thumb, which is generally the  
finest and most ornamental. The  
anklets of the higher classes are of  
solid gold set with precious stones,  
and are extremely beautiful. Little  
bells are attached, so that in walk-  
ing or dancing time is kept to the  
motion. The toes are frequently  
covered with rings, the seal being  
worn on top. An India bell in full  
costume may wear several pounds  
of jewelry and not to be over-  
dressed.

**SIGNS.**—It is a good sign to see  
a man do an act of charity—a bad  
sign to hear him boast of it. It is  
a good sign to see a man wipe the  
perspiration from his brow—bad  
to see him wipe his lips as he comes  
out of a cellar. It is a good sign  
to see a man advertise in the pa-  
pers—bad to see the sheriff adver-  
tise for him. It is a good sign to  
see a woman dressed with taste  
and neatness—bad to see her hus-  
band sued for finery.

—An Irishman was going along  
a road, when an angry bull rushed  
upon him, and with his horns  
tossed him over the fence. The  
Irishman, recovering from his fall,  
upon looking up saw the bull paw-  
ing and tending up the ground,  
whereupon Pat, smiling at him,  
said: "If it was not for your bow-  
ing and scraping your apologies,  
you brute, fix I should think you  
had thrown me over this fence on  
purpose."

—Josh Billings says that the  
cockroach is born on the first of  
May and the first of November  
semi-annually, and is ready for  
use in fifteen days from date.  
They are born from an egg—four  
from egg—and consequently they  
are all of them twins. There is  
no such thing in the annals of na-  
ture as a single cockroach.

—What debt is that for which  
you can not be sued? The debt of  
nature.

**A JAPANESE DINNER.**

1. Bitter Green Tea, (whipped.)
2. Sweetmeats. (Band arrives, and tobacco is brought on to fill up time between the courses.)
3. Fish, Soup, and Raw Fish, with hot Saki (a spirit, not unlike whisky extracted from rice.)
4. Soup of Mushrooms, Green Vegetable, and Fish.—(Heat Band, to the great relief of guests.)
5. Dish of prawns and sea-weed.
6. Soup of sea-weed, vegetables, etc.
7. Hard-boiled eggs, and sliced pears.
8. Soup of Lobster and Mush-rooms, with very diminutive lobsters.
9. Cold Fried Lampreys.
10. Soup of Locchoo Pork Fat and various vegetables.
11. Fish, with salted plums and vegetables.
12. Soup of wild bear and young bamboo.
13. Cold fowl, and pickled shoots of bamboo.
14. Soup of fish and sea-weed.
15. Cake of fish, eggs, and rice, with green beans and fungus.
16. Soup of white berries and sprats.
17. Small fried trout.
18. Soup with acorns, etc.
19. Raw cuttle fish.
20. Soup of fowl and fruit.
21. Green ginger, fish in batter, cucumber and bamboo.
22. Beche du Mer, in batter.
23. Small bones of chicken, and malidies.
24. Soup of fish and roe, with ginger leaves.
25. Soup of cookies (with their shells).
26. Raw benita, rice, apple and Chili leaves.
27. Soup of vermicelli, with "Say" and red berries.
28. Sweetmeats.
29. Sea-weed Jelly, preserved beans, bonbons.
30. A tray with rice, thick soup, and pickles.
31. Another tray containing "daimio fish" and various soups.
32. A third tray with fish "conglomerate; followed by saki."
33. Hot water in the rice bowl (as an appetizer.)
34. Gelatine sweetmeat (like stewed india rubber), a chestnut, and pickled tripe.
35. Bitter green tea.
36. Large dish of elaborate sweetmeats.
37. Bitter green tea again.
38. Imitation peaches, made of sugar and sweet jelly.
39. Red berry sirup, slices of tur-  
nip, salt, etc.
40. Dried fish (very small), with thick soup and hot, strong saki.—*Harper's Magazine for August.*

**A CHEAP CHICKEN COOP.**—A correspondent of the *Western Farmer* describes his method of making a coop or house for the protection of early chickens, or a few choice fowls. He puts a window sash in the front of a large dry goods box, leaving a space above the sash for ventilation, slopes the roof slightly, makes a partition so as to leave a feeding space about a foot wide at the back, puts the entrance at the side, and has no further trouble, except to keep the coop clean.

—An aged colored auntie was doing the washing for a family occupying a part of the house with me, when as I stepped into the yard she was drawing a pail of water from the well by a wheel bal-  
anced with a large stone.

"Ugh! pooty you dese folks his for gettin' water; and dis ere horrid wheel!" she spluttered away as she tugged at the chain.

"But it's pure when you get it," said I. "But auntie, do you draw water from the well of salvation?"

"No sah," replied she, indignantly, "No sah, we has pumps!"

—So sore are the Wisconsin hop-raisers over the failure of that interest, that a local paper says that any one who should offer to sell hoproots to a Sauk county man would get his eye punched for the result.

—The Hon. Theodore M. Ponce-roy is now a partner in the Au-  
burn banking firm of W. H. Sew-  
ard, Jr., & Co.

—In the Swiss village of Gur-brue numbering about 300 inhabi-  
tants, no one died from February,  
1858, to February, 1866.

—John G. Saxe, the representa-  
tive humorous poet of America  
contemplates a visit to California.  
He will probably arrive here early  
in September.

**ELECTRICITY.**

Man knows what electricity is; yet by an attentive observance of its effects, he avails himself of its power existing in an unknown source, and produces marvelous results. When the Grecian phil-  
osopher, Thales, at rubbing a piece of amber, and watching the attraction of small particles of matter to its surface, he little knew of the mighty power that was then whispering to him its offer to serve mankind. And when Franklin, with the aid of a boys plaything, drew down the electric current from the clouds, and caught a spark upon the knuckles of his hand, even he little conjectured that the time was so near when the strange element, which sent its messenger to him along the string of a kite, would become one of man's most submissive servants.

So many great results have sprung from the careful observa-  
tion of the simplest phenomena, that we would never pass over inattentively the most trilling thing that offers itself to our examina-  
tion. Nature in her revelations, never seeks to startle mankind. The formation of a rock, and the elaboration of a truth, are alike the work of ages. It was the sim-  
ple blackening of silver by the sun's rays which led to the discov-  
ery of the chemical agency of light. It was the falling of an apple that pointed Newton to the discovery of the laws of gravitation. It was the force of steam, observed as it issued from beneath the lid of a kettle, that led to the invention of the steam engine. And it is said of Jacquard, that he *invented the loom*, which so materially aided the commerce of nations, while watching his wife's fingers, as she plied her knitting. As great discoveries spring from such small beginnings, who among us may not be the herald of some great truth—the founder of some world-wide benefaction?

That the area of discovery has not perceptibly narrowed its limits, is evident from the fact that the greatest elements in nature are still mysteries to man. And though it may not be within the power of a finite being to unravel the chain of wonders that enfold the works of an infinite God, still it is evident from the progress which discovery has made, and from the good which all discoveries has done, that God does invite and encourage the human mind to contemplate the work-  
ings of Divine power, and to pursue its manifestations in every element, and in every direction.

The wonderful force of electric-  
ity astonishes us all the more when we view it in contrast with that equally wonderful element, light. We have seen that light travels with a velocity of 192,000 miles in a second, but that it falls upon a delicate balance so gently, that it produces no perceptible effect. As far as we know the nature of electricity, it is even more ethereal than light; yet, while the ether of light falls harmlessly and imper-  
ceptibly—even with the momen-  
tum of a flight of ninety-five mil-  
lions of miles, the ether of electric-  
ity, bursting from a cloud only five hundred yards distant will split massive stones; level tall towers with the dust, strike majestic trees to the ground, and instantly extinguish the life of man!

Why does the one ether come divested of all mechanical force, while that which seems to be even more ethereal than it, is capa-  
ble of exerting the mightiest force over material things? Does it not appear that the Creator of the universe has established these para-  
doxes of power to testify his Omnipotence—to show to man that with Him all things are possible; and that, in the grand cosmicm of the universe, every attribute of Omnipotence has been fulfilled?

Let us now consider man's rela-  
tions to this Omnipotence. He sees that electricity smites the tall edifice, and observes that in doing so, it displays a choice of a certain substance through which it passes harmlessly, and that its violence is manifested only when its path is interrupted. Man, tak-  
ing advantage of this preference of electricity for a particular con-  
ductor, stretches out an arm of that substance, and points it upwards to the clouds; electricity accepts the invitation, and passes harm-  
lessly to the earth. But this is not all; man learns by observation, that electricity resides in all mat-  
ter; that it may be collected or dis-  
persed; that it travels along a good conductor at the rate of half a

million miles in a second of time; he constructs a battery, a kind of scientific fortress, in which he en-  
campes the great warrior of nature, and then laying down a con-  
ducting wire, he liberates the mighty force, but its flight must be on the path which man has de-  
fined, and its journey must cease at the terminus which man has de-  
creed, where, by a simple contrivance of his ingenuity (the move-  
ments of a magnetic needle), the electric current is made to deliver whatever message of important he desires to convey. Thus, the element which in an instant might de-  
prive man of life, is subdued by him, and made the obedient mes-  
senger of his will.

**How for Love a Lawyer Turned Ne-  
gro Minstrel.**

His name is Lew. Benedict. His father was a well known New York lawyer, who died when the oldest child was fifteen years old. The property left by the father the boy turned over to his mother and sisters and determined to strike out for himself. At seventeen years of age he entered a law office, and at twenty-one he completed his studies, and was pronounced a young lawyer with a bright future before him.

About this time the young law-  
yer fell in love with the daughter of a wealthy New York merchant, and the love being re-  
ciprocated, he asked Pa for his daughter's hand. Pa was indig-  
nant, and, to forever kill the young lawyer's ambition, he told him that when he had \$50,000 in cash, his own, he might ask for the young lawyer's hand with a hope of success. This was all very nice, but to the young lawyer put putting but his shingle, \$50,000 was a great deal of money, at least the young lawyer thought so as he figured how many bricks he must have to make that amount.

The result of his deliberations was the conclusion that if he waited to make this sum to the bar he could do so, but by the time he had done it he would be so old that the romance of love would be all gone. For a long ten days the young lawyer bemoaned his fate, and then, after obtaining a promise from the young lady that she would wait, he disappeared from New York. In early life the young lawyer had quick wit, and one day meeting a negro minstrel manager named Duprez, the latter told him he had a talent which would make him \$50,000 in five years. In the young lawyer's frame of mind it did not take long to con-  
vince him, and, dropping Coke and Blackstone, he took up burnt cork under the assumed name of Lew. Benedict.

For a time the new business was harder than the young lawyer bargained for, but he made money so fast that his prejudice was soon overcome. At the end of the first year he had laid up \$5,000, at the end of the second year \$10,000, and now it is said he has nearly reached the figure of \$50,000, in bonds.

All the time he has been in the burnt cork trade he has improved his spare moments by a study of law books, and in another year he will go back to New York with \$50,000 in his pocket, claim the hand of her he so fondly loves, and who has been so devoted to him, and at the same time again embark in the practice of law.—*National Chronicle.*

**A CURE FOR THE GOIT.**—An alderman once called on a well-known physician, when the follow-  
ing dialogue took place: "Doc-  
tor, I have a strong tendency to the goit. What shall I do to ar-  
rest it?" "Take a bucket of water and a ton of anthracite three times." "How?" "Drink the former, and carry the latter up three pair of stairs." We have not heard that he needed advice afterwards.

—A Chicago reporter, who at-  
tended a spring opening of a fash-  
ionable millinery, says of it: "A cabbage leaf trimmed with three red peppers and a dried cherry sells for \$35. It is called a jockey; has one great advantage—can be eaten as a salad when the season changes. One compos-  
ed of three sighs and a bit of pink colored fog was considered cheap at \$55."

—A lady went out with her little girl and boy, and purchased the latter a rubber balloon, which es-  
caped him, and went up into the air. The girl, seeing the tears in his eyes, said: "Never mind, Neddie, when you die and go to Heaven you'll dit it."