L. P. List

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

VOL. 4. OREGON CITY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1870. NO. 49.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.
ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

TERMS of SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copy one year, in advance,.....	$3 00

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

Transient advertisements, including all legal notices, 12 sq. of 12 lines, 1 w. $	2 50
For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....	$120 00
Half " "	60
Quarter " "	40
Business Card, 1 square one year.....	12

☞ *Remittances to be made at the risk o Subscribers, and at the expense of Agents.*

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.
☞ The Enterprise office is supplied with beautiful, approved styles of type, and modern MACHINE PRESSES, which will enable the Proprietor to do Job Printing at all times
Neat, Quick and Cheap!
☞ Work solicited.
All Business transactions upon a Specie basis.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
JAS. K. KELLY, Residence, Columbia st bet. 2d and 3d sts. | J. H. REED, Residence corner of Columbia and 7th sts.
Jas. K. Kelly and J. H. Reed, under the firm name of
KELLY & REED,
Will practice law in the Courts of Oregon Office on First street, near Alder, over the Post office room, Portland. (40tf

LANSING STOUT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Under the United States District Court Room. Front street. 40tf

PAGE & THAYER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Cree's Building, corner of Front and Stark streets, Portland. 32tf

J. E. CAPLES. J. C. MORELAND.
CAPLES & MORELAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON Sts.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

EUGENE A. CRONIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Rooms 7 and 8 Carter's Block,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

H. W. ROSS, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Main Street, opposite Masonic Hall, Oregon City. 13tf

H. SAFFARRANS,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office at his Drug Store, near Post Office, Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

J. WELCH,
DENTIST.
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon
ROOMS—With Dr. Saffarrans, on Main st.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.,
SURGEON, PORTLAND, OREGON.
OFFICE—Odd Fellows' Temple, corner First and Alder streets—Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

ALANSON SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PROCTOR AND SOLICITOR.
AVOCAT.
Practices in State and U. S. Courts.
Office No. 108 *Front Street, Portland, Oregon,*
Opposite McCormick's Book Store.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand, *Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon.*
An Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.
Repairings done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
All orders for the delivery of merchandise or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care.

NEW YORK HOTEL,
(Deutsches Gafthaus,)
No. 17 Front Street, opposite the Mail steamship landing, Portland, Oregon.
H. ROTHFOS, J. J. WILKENS,
PROPRIETORS.

Board per Week	$5 00
" " " with Lodging	6 00
" " Day	1 00

IMPERIAL MILLS.
Savier, LaRoque & Co.,
OREGON CITY.
☞ Keep constantly on hand for sale, flour, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties bringing feed must furnish the sacks.

"Live and Let Live."
FIELDS & STRICKLER,
DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES,
COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.,
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS.
☞ At the old stand of Wortman & Fields Oregon City, Oregon. 13tf

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.

GEO. NOAH. JAMES MORRISON.
INTERNATIONAL HOTEL,
Formerly New Columbian,
Corner Front and Morrison Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
NOAH & MORRISON,
PROPRIETORS.
Free Coach to and from he House.
July 16th tf

OREGON CITY
BREWERY!
HENRY HUMBEL,
Having purchased the above Brewery wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of
LAGER BEER,
As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Patronize Home Industry.
THE PIONEER CURLED HAIR MANUFACTORY
IS NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY THE market with a No. 1 article of Curled Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality or price.
I pay the highest price for Manes and Tails of Horses and Tails of Cows at my store, corner Front and Salmon streets.
D. METZGER,
Portland, Oregon.

JOHN M. BACON,
Importer and Dealer in
BOOKS
STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.,
Oregon City, Oregon.
At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackerman, Main street.
10 tf

STEERS & HINDE,
Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Etc.
No. 49, FRONT STREET, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Constantly on hand a genuine article of Cutter Whisky.

HOW'S THIS FOR HIGH?
PAUL GRISSER
Having thoroughly reconstructed inside and out, Logus' building, formerly occupied by Chas. Freidenrich, has opened the same, where the best of
Wine, Beer and Cigars,
can be had. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Aug. 20:m3*

CHAS. HODGE. CHAS. E. CALEF. GEO. W. SNELL.
HODGE, CALEF & Co.,
DEALERS IN
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
PAINTS, OILS, AND WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, BRUSHES, PAINTERS Materials, and Druggists' Sundries.
97 Front Street,
35. Portland, Oregon.

JACOB STITZEL. JAMES B. UPTON.
STITZEL & UPTON,
Real Estate Brokers and General Agents, Corner of Front and Washington streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
☞ Will attend to the sale and purchase of Real Estate in all parts of the City and State. Special attention given to the sale of East Portland property.
Address P. O. Box 462, Portland, Oregon.
STITZEL & UPTON,
19tf. *Real Estate Brokers.*

The Battle for Life
Which is continually going on between health and disease, has never received from any medicine such marked and unmistakable assistance, on the side of health, as it has from
Newell's Pulmonary Syrup
REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco.

Telegraphic Clippings.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day, it was decided that, as the Chinese Government had refused to make reparation for the massacres of Teitsin, as demanded of it by the French Representatives, and as the Chinese Goverment is obviously making preparation for a general war upon foreigners, England must join the French in exacting full reparation for these outrages and other fresh outrages. It is believed that Russia will act with the other powers in the matter.

It is said that Alexander Dumas, sen., is dying at Dieppe.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—The Parisians having ordered that no Prussian prisoners are to be taken, because they consume stores of food in Paris, the Prussian commaders have also been directed to take no prisoners.

All the villages around Metz were destroyed by cannonading.

Paris letters received to-day say that the Prussians are threatening Point Du Jour. The bombardment of the city from the west is imminent. The books of the great libraries have been moved to cellars. All windows have been filled with bags of earth, and watches have been stationed at Notre Dame to look out for fires.

TOURS, Oct. 4.—An encounter occurred between a French reconnoitering party and the enemy, a few miles north of Paris. No result given. Large masses of Prussians were reported passing to the west towards Versailles, on the same day No Prussians were visible from the town of Vincennes.

The postal service continues irregular and uncertain.

There are 150,000 Prussians at Pithevers.

LYONS, Oct. 4.—From all parts of France accounts now show that sharpshooters are seriously annoying the enemy.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A special correspondent at Ostend, telegraphs that there is a great irritation at Berlin on account of what Prussians regard as a violation of neutrality by the United States in permitting shipments of munitions from New York to French ports. It is stated that Prussia has demanded explanations from the American ministry.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Gen. Burnsides, Gen. Hazen, and Col. Forbes, after much diplomacy, have obtained special permission from the King of Prussia to visit Paris. They carry their own flag of truce, and go at their own risk.

NANTES, Oct. 4.—It is known that a great General died recently at Rheims, and it is supposed, from the fact that persons who took care of him were menaced with death if they divulged the secret, to have been General Moltke.

Telegrams from Shanghae say the North China *Herald* announces that a treaty has been concluded betwen China and Japan for the expulsion of foreigners.

A correspondent writing from Paris says: "Judging from present indications, I think the Prussians will walk into Paris on the first serious attack. No works constructed of stone can stand against Krupp's cannon at the range at which the besiegers, owing to the recent advances, can place them.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—A serious engagement occurred in the forest of Fontainbleau, near Paris, yesterday.

The *Telegraph*, this morning, has a number of dispatches relating to the rumored death of Gen. Von Moltke. A lead coffin passed through Chalons and Toul. It is supposed to contain the remains of the great Prussian General.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Special to the *Telegram* has the following:

LONDON, Oct. 5.—Advices from Berlin state that the citizens have petitioned the King not to expose himself to personal danger at the siege of Paris. His majesty replied he had taken his decision, which is not to return to Berlin until the war is terminated.

SHANGHAE, Sept. 15.—The Chinese are threatening foreigners at Che Foo, Kin Liang and Chin King.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The British Government has resolved to adopt the small bore Gattling Mitrailleurs.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Prussian guard is north of Paris, between the canal De Lourg and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the 4th corps and on its left the 12th corps. To the Prussian guard has been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the canal De Lourg into the La Mouse river, a stream which falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design one source of the water supply of the besieged will be cut off.

The objection the Bavarian Government has to the German Confederation, is her reluctance to place her army under federal charge during times of peace.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte has arrived in this city.

Bismarck has found it necessary to make public the following statement:

"VERSAILLES, Oct. 6.—1:30 P. M.—I do not hold the opinion that the republican institutions of France constitute danger for Germany, nor have I asserted in a letter of the 15th ult., published in the London *Daily Telegraph*, or ever expressed such views to Mr. Mallet or any other person." (Signed) BISMARCK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—A special from London says the controversey between Prussia and England, in regard to the latter's violation of her neutrality by exporting arms to France, is growing more and more serious. Bernstoff's delay in replying to Earl Granville's last communication created the belief that Prussia had abandoned the discussion. A strong dispatch sent to the Foreign Office to-day, explains that the delay was due to the hope of peace, which now disappears. It reviews the whole question at great length, and points out how the English Government has shifted its ground, first furnishing proof of alleged supplies to France; when proof was furnished, Granville declared the trafic legitimate; that certain authorities had no power to stop it, and imputing to Prussia a desire for a benevolent neutrality with England.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Balloons are constantly leaving Paris, always closely watched by the Prussian hussars. Two balloons, containing a great quantity of official correspondence, were recently captured.

Special Message from Gov. Grover.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Oct. 3d, 1870.

To the Honorable, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Oregon:

In answer to your Resolution No. , making inquiry as to the amount of land remaining on hand of the 500,000 acres granted to the State of Oregon by act of Congress of 1841, and how much of said land has been disposed of—if any—and for what sum or sums of money, and what disposition—if any—has been made of the proceeds of such sale or sales, and also any other information, etc., I have the honor to say that the entire amount of 500,000 acres of said grant has been selected by the State, that of this amount, 431,576 42-100 acres have been approved by the General Land Office, as follows:

Feb. 20, 1867, in Roseburg District	79,514 93-100
Feb. 20, 1867, in Oregon City Dist.	116,584 10-100
Aug. 11, 1868, in Oregon City Dist..	103,777 25-100
Feb. 7, 1870, in La Grande Dist...	131,700 14-100
Total	431,576 42-100

Of this amount, there have been sold 10,520 82-100 acres for the sum of $15,002 30. There remains on hand of the 500,000 acres, the amount of 489,489 18-100 acres.

As to the proceeds of the sales which have been made, one-third only of the amount of said total of $15,002 30 has been paid down, amounting to $5,000 76, which is said to be in the hands of the Treasurer of Union county, as local agent of the Board of Commissioners for the sale of School and University lands, or loaned out by him as such agent, with the exception of small sums, which have been paid to the State Treasurer and to the agent of the Board, at the seat of Government; and as to the balance of 10,001 52, the same remains unpaid by the purchase of said land, but is secured by note and mortgage as the law directs.

It is not apprehended that any of this fund has been directly used for any purpose; but by Act of the Legislative Assembly, approved October 27, 1868, entitled "an Act to improve the State lands of Union county," authority was given to "improve and drain the University lands, school lands, and State lands in Grande Ronde valley, in Union county," and for such purpose the Secretary of State was directed to draw warrants to pay the contractors for the work "out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted to the State of Oregon for the purpose of internal improvements, by Act of Congress passed September 4, 1841; *provided*, that said warrants shall not be drawn for a greater sum than fifteen thousand dollars."

The fourth section of said Act of the Legislature appropriates fifteen thousand dollars for said purpose out of funds created by the sale of these lands; and in case there should not be funds arising from such sales in the hands of the Treasurer at the time of the drawing of said warrants, the Treasurer shall indorse his acceptance thereon, and the same shall be paid in gold coin out of the first moneys secured for lands above mentioned.

Warrants have been drawn upon this fund on account of the authority above referred to, amounting to $14,302 14, which have been accepted, and are now unpaid, and still outstanding.

The information herewith transmitted, excepting the reference made to the Act of October 27, 1868, is derived from information given by Hon. S. E. May, late Secretary of State, and Hon. J. R. Moores, late agent of the Board of Commissioners for the disposal of school and University lands, the reports of those officers not being yet available.

L. F. GROVER,
Governor of Oregon.

A man has been convicted of murder in Missouri, hung, and afterwards brought to life by a galvanized battery, on purely circumstancial evidence. The wadding used in the gun, which was found near the murdered man, was a piece of German paper, and a piece of the same paper was found in the murderer's pocket, which exactly matched the wadding. Another strong circumstance against the man was that he confessed the murder.

A Bill to Prevent frauds at Elections.

Ex-Gov. Whiteaker introdouced the following bill in the House last Wednesday. The bill is a good one, and we hope that it may become a law:

A bill to prevent frauds in elections.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon.

SECTION 1. That any person who shall by promise of favor or reward, or otherwise induce or persuade any person to come into this State, or into any county or precinct within this State, for the purpose and with the intent that such person shall, by so changing his habitation, vote at any general election which may hereafter be held in this State, at a place where such voter or person is not a *bona fide* resident, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Any person shall also be deemed guilty of a felony who shall by promise of favor or reward, or otherwise induce or persuade any voter within this State to absent himself from his place of residence with intent to prevent or hinder such person from voting at such place of residence at any general election in this State.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall, in the manner provided in the preceding section induce or persuade any legal voter to remain away from the polls and not vote at any general election in this State, shall, on conviction be deemed guilty of a felony.

SEC. 4. Any person, upon conviction for a violation of either of the three preceding sections, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, or shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court, and shall be forever ineligible to hold any office of trust or profit in this State.

SEC. 5. No person within this State who shall be engaged in working upon any railroad or other public work, shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of such employment.

Who Would be a Boy Again?

In company one evening, when the song, "Would I were a boy again?" was called for, a grey headed "old boy" discoursed thus: "A boy again! who would be a boy again if he could? to have the measles, itch and mumps; to get licked by bigger boys and scolded by olded brothers; to do chores; to get your ears boxed; to get whaled by a thick headed schoolmaster; to be made to stand upon the dunce-block for the amusement of the whole school and to tell you how miserable, weak and stupid you were when you were born, and to ask you what would have become of you at that interesting point of life, if your parents had not been so patient with, and so kind to you; to eat at the second table when company comes; to set out cabbage plants and to thin corn, because you are little and consequently it would not make your back ache so much; to be made go to school when you don't want to; to lose your marbles; to have your sled broken; to get hit in the eyes with frozen apples and snoggy snow balls; to cut your finger; to lose your knife; to have a hole in the seat of your only pair of pants when your pretty cousin from the country comes to see you; to be called a coward at school if you won't fight; to be whaled at home if you do fight at school; to be stuck after a little girl and dare not tell her; to have a boy too big for you to lick, to tell you that your sweetheart squints; to have your sweetheart cut you dead and affiliate with that boy John Smith, whom you hate particularly because he put your nose out of joint the week before; to be made to go to bed when you aint a bit sleepy; to have no fireworks on the Fourth of July; no skates on Christmas; to want a piece of bread and honey and get your ears pulled; to have the canker rash, stone bruises; to be called to kiss old women that visit your mother; to be scolded because you like Margaret Love better than your own sister; and—and—why who'd be a boy again?"

An Omaha three-year-old asked its mother "if God's middle name was d—n."

House Joint Resolution

The following resolution was introduced in the lower house last Saturday, by Mr. Amis of Lane.

Whereas, The Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, by an act entitled "An Act for the relief of the Commissioned Officers and Enlisted Men of the Oregon Volunteers in the service of the United States," approved October 24, 1864, and by an act amendatory thereof, approved December 19, 1865, and by an act entitled "An Act in relation to bounties of Volunteers," approved December 19, 1865, authorized the loaning of the credit of the State, and the creation of debts, and liabilities in excess of the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and to an amount exceeding the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand (230,000) dollars, and at a time when the State of Oregon was not engaged in war, and was not invaded, nor in danger of invasion, and when there was no insurrection within its borders; and

Whereas, The loaning of such credit, and the creation of such debt and liabilities, were palpable violations of the Constitution of this State, Sec. 7, Art. XI; and

Whereas, It is claimed that there exists by reason of said illegal acts, a large indebtedness, amounting to about the sum of $106,933; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the question shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this State, whether the illegal indebtedness created in pursuance of said acts of the Legislative Assembly shall be paid, or not.

And the judges of election throughout this State are required to propound to each voter the question, "are you in favor of paying any indebtedness created by the acts approved October 24, 1864, and the amendment thereto, of December 19, 1865, and the act of December 19, 1865, entitled "An Act in relation to Bounties to Volunteers" and the answer thereto shall be recorded, certified, and returned as other election returns, and upon columns to be made upon the poll books by the County Clerks of the respective counties of this State. And until such election, and the meeting of the next General Assembly, the Treasurer shall not pay either the principal or interest of the bonds issued under such enactments.

The Orchard.

The heavily laden branches of all fruit trees should be relieved of a portion of their burden by thinning the fruit and removing all that is defective. Fruits as they ripen should be gathered immediately. Pears should be picked before they become thoroughly ripe and placed on a dark shelf in a dark closet where they will ripen thoroughly and preserve their full flavor. This precaution is particularly necessary in the case of Jargonelles and Bartletts, which, if allowed to ripen on the tree, will be found to be rotten at the core. Remove carefully all suckers, pinch the ends of too luxuriant shoots, and in case the tree is growing out of shape, prune moderately.

Keep strawberries free from runners, except those which are wanted to make new beds. Cut away the old cane of raspberry bushes, leaving but four or five shoots to each stool. Now is the time to catch the borers before they lay their eggs in the bark near the ground. It is said that a little guano strewn close to the base of the tree, will prevent them from entering the ground to lay their eggs, and others reccomend as a preventive, to wrap the stem of the tree with brown paper to the height of a foot from the ground. Worms, borers, bugs and aphides of every kind, which prey upon fruit trees, should now be pursued and exterminated. A few hours spent in waging this war now, will insure healthy trees and good fruit next year. It is recommended to wash the stems of apple trees, in dry weather, with ashes and water or brine, to protect them against the borer.

A pretty face soon loses its charms unless illuminated by the light and varied expressions of noble emotions and passions of a soul, in which sympathy, charity, and love are not deadened by selfishness.

An Iowa girl wants to die, but she prefers to be smothered with kisses.

God help the poor for the rich can help themselves.

A Marriage in the Knobs.

On the 12th, instant, at the residence of——, in Sevier county, by William Pickens, Esq., Bill Rogers to widow Nancy E. Baiely.

"This," says the correspondent who sends us the announcement, "was one of the most extraordinary exhibitions of fortitude and determination, on the part of the two persons interested, ever exhibited in East Tennesse. Mrs. Bailey was a widow of two month's mourning. She was fair beyond the usual fairness of her associates. Bill Rogers was, himself, a comely rough country youth of 19 years of age. A week before the marriage, the widow Nancy visited the residence of Bill's maternal parent, and luckily found her in the field and Bill in the house. Nancy is to all intents a practical business-woman, and went to work at once. Drawing a stool to Bill's feet, says she, "Bill Rogers, how'd you like to marry?" Says Bill, in reply, "first-rat.e" Says Nancy, straightening herself up and throwing out her magnificent chest, "Bill Rogers, how do you like this?" Says Bill, "bully." says Nancy, "Bill Rogers, get the license and it's yours." Says Bill, I'll have 'em or die." He was off in a moment for Sevierville, for the license. But alas! Bill had'nt the necessary sum, when he reached the clerk's office, to procure the license. So he tramped home again, entered his house before his family, and without saying a word, took from his rack, his rifle-gun, and placing it on his shoulder, again left. No one seems to know any further particulars. It is known that Bill got the license, but he brought no gun back with him. At twelve o'clock at night, Esq. Pickens was called for, most imploringly to perform the marriage ceremonies, and he did it in the most imposing form, before the brilliant pine-knot fire that blazed on the hearth, and the presence of the select audience who had assembled.

After the vows had been made and the record rendered that they were man and wife, Bill's first ejaculation was, "Nance, we've had a hard time, but I told you I'd bring 'em. Less go home.

And they went!

WHEN DID YOU SHAVE?—In one of the towns of Arkansas, a man had been drinking until a late hour at night. When he started for home honest men were in bed, and the houses were all shut and dark. The liquor he had taken was too much for him and he did not know where to go. He at last staggered into an empty wagon-shed and fell upon the ground. For a long time he lay in the unconsciousness of a drunken sleep, and would have frozen (for the snow on the ground showed the night to be very cold) had not others less insensible than himself been around him. This shed was a favorite rendezvous of the hogs; they rushed out when the new comer arrived, but soon returned to their bed. In the greatest kindness, and with the truest hospitality, they gave their biped companion the middle of the bed, some lying either side him, and others answering the place of a quilt. Their warmth prevented him from being injured by the exposure. Toward morning he awoke. Finding himself comfortable and in blissful ignorance of his whereabouts, he supposed himself enjoying the accommodation of a tavern, in company with other gentlemen. He reached out his hand and catching hold of the bristles of a hog, exclaimed: "*Why, Mister, when did you shave last?*"

Fanny Fern tells the following of her first meeting with Horace Greely. He had agreed to take tea at her house and Mr. Parton gave her special injunction to have some stale bread on the table, as Mr. Greely said he never touched hot biscuit. This was accordingly done, and when the great editor sat down to supper, a large supply of dry bread was placed close to his plate. He, however, was not content with this, but peering across the table in his near-sighted way at the biscuit opposite, he stretched out his arm and proceeded to help himsl', and actually made a meal of them. Mrs. Parton expressed her surprise at this, and said: "Why, Mr. Greely, I read the Tribune for so long a time that I thought you abominated hot bread." "Fanny," replied the sage Horace, helping himself to another biscuit, "do you always practice what you preach? I'm sure I don't."