A. L. Bancroft 860.

THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.

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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
FOR THE
Business Man, the Farmer
And the FAMILY CIRCLE.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY BY
A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.
OFFICE—Corner of FIFTH and Main streets Oregon City, Oregon.

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Single Copy one year, in advance,.....$2 50

TERMS of ADVERTISING:

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For each subsequent insertion.....	1 00
One Column, one year.....$	120 00
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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.

CHARLES E. WARREN,
Attorney at Law,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Sept.16:1y.

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 new 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. F. CAPLES. J. C. MORELAND.
CAPLES & MORELAND,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Cor. FRONT and WASHINGTON Sts.,
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 Stoar

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 Midlings, Bran and Chicken Feed. Parties purchasing feed must furnish the sacks.

JOHN FLEMING,
DEALER IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,
IN MYERS' FIRE-PROOF BRICK,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY, OREGON.

"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 Cit, 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 House.
July 16th 1f

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 Curl Hair for Upholstery work, which will compare with any imported article in quality and 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 GRISBER
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 482, Portland, Oregon.
STITZEL & UPTON,
9tf. *Real Estate Brokers.*

Jackson County Correspondence.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 2 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—In the *Democratic News* of Oct. 15th, 1870, we see a somewhat extraordinary letter, written by Hon. Jas. D. Fay, dated October 6th, 1870. We deferred answering until we returned home, and then intended to reply through the *News*. On our return we find the *News* suppressed, hence our appeal to the party organ to publish our reply.

He makes an invidious distinction in regard to the acts of the members of the Legislative Assembly from Southern Oregon, upon the caucus resolutions in relation to the Senatorial question. As usual, Mr. Fay takes occasion to land himself and censure the acts of others who differ from him.

We now propose to state the facts in regard to that transaction. On the 15th day of September, a caucus of the Democratic members was held, at which Mr. Fay was present, although against his inclination. At his suggestion, a resolution was proposed and adopted by the caucus requiring every Democratic candidate for the office of U. S. Senator, to state, in writing, whether or not he was not in favor of the early completion of the Oregon and California Railroad through Southern Oregon.

Although a candidate himself, Mr. Fay did not deign to set his views in writing, as required by his own resolution. Col. Jas. K. Kelly, alone, gave a written answer, substantially saying that he was in favor of the early completion of that road, and of such legislation by Congress as would secure the Western terminus of the Oregon Branch Pacific Railroad in Rogue River Valley. This answer was virtually satisfactory to us, and we believe to all the other Democratic members of the Legislature, except a very few malcontents, who were influenced by Mr. Fay to disregard the usages of the party, by remaining out of caucus unless they could dictate its policy and control its action. Mr. Fay was an aspirant for the office of U. S. Senator, and yet never gave to the caucus a written statement of his views upon the railroad question, as his first caucus resolution required. Nor did he indorse the caucus resolutions adopted on the 19th of September, to which he refers in his letter of October 6th, 1870.

The fact is that Mr. Fay was relying for his election to the U. S. Senate upon the votes of the Republican members of the Legislature, aided by the votes of such Democratic members as he could induce to remain out of a caucus of their party. We declined to be parties to any scheme of this kind to promote the election of Mr. Fay in opposition to the Democratic party, and at the hazard of losing our standing in it. Hence the querulous letter of that gentleman to the *Democratic News*, in which he complains of our acts towards himself. This makes it necessary for us to give this statement of facts in order to place the whole matter before the public in its true light, so that every one may judge for himself who has acted properly, and who, if any one, is deserving of censure.

ANDREW J. BURNETT,
JOSEPH WELLS,
A. L. WALDON.

The Internal Revenue.

The internal revenue law, which took effect on Sturday, Oct. 1st, is of very general interest, from its numerous modifications of taxes heretofore imposed. The following is a synopsis of its provisions:

"No stamps are required on any receipt for money, whether for a large or small amount. All sight checks drawn on any bank, banker or trust company, whatever the amount, will require a two cent stamp, as heretofore; all sight check or money orders drawn on any private individual, or company, or corporation not in the banking business, will also require a two cent stamp, if the sum exceeds ten dollars. All notes of hand and due bills of every description, for a less sum than one hundred dollars, will require no stamp. All promisory notes amounting to one hundred dollars and over are to be stamped as heretofore; and all mortgages transferred, sold or assigned after Oct. 1st will require no new stamp if the original has been once duly stamped when it was executed. All taxes on sales, except such as are now paid by stamps, and except the tax on sales of tobacco, snuffs, cigars, spirits and wines, will not cease. The returns for September are the last to be required under the law as it stands. Licenses and special taxes assessed by the year will run to May 1st, except the tax on brewers and dealers in distilled spirits and tobacco. The inquiry has been made as to what shall be done with the two cent receipt stamps hereafter. That stamp is used in common for receipts, checks, and whatever else might be covered with the same amount. Those who have bought them be used solely for receipts can use them for any other purpose requiring a revenue stamp. Ten of them, with a five cent stamp, would cover a power of attorney, and in various ways they may be utilized until the stock is exhausted.

EX-GOVERNOR JOHN WHITEAKER.—The Washington *Standard* pays a lengthy tribute to our ex-Governor from which we extract the following:

Among the Democratic politicians of Oregon, he is one of the very few who have uniformly adhered to principle without becoming factious, envious, or, self-seeking, or identified with any faction or clique; never among those who canvass, log-roll, or bargain for nominations, and become disaffected when defeated in their aspirations; a strict party disciplinarian without ever sacrificing his sense of honor to a party wrong; no man holds his own conviction by a firmer tenure, and none are more tolerant of differences not material to the main issues.

A philosopher says, if you want a pair of boots to last four years, melt and mix four ounces of mutton tallow, apply while warm, place the boots in a closet, and go barefoot.

STATE NEWS.

From the Eugene City *Guard*: The prices of produce are looking up. Wheat sells rapidly at 65 cts.; butter is scarce and at 37½ cts.; eggs 25 cts.

Mr Chichester, of our town, is at present feeding about one hundred bushels of wheat per day to fattening hogs, of which he has over one thousand head.

In December, 1869, there were no less than twenty-five or thirty vacant houses in our town. Since then in the neighborhood of a dozen new dwellings have been erected; yet at this time there are very few untenanted houses in town.

The surveying party which left here in the latter part of August, for Ochoco, returned this week.

The amount of taxes to be collected in this county this year is $33,771. The tax levy is eighteen mills.

Says the Engene *Journal*: D. G. Gay, Engene City, has received from the United States Patent Office, letters of a patent on an invention "for setting logs on the head blocks of saw mills."

There is a colored family living near Corvallis which is said to have the smallpox. Several members of the family are lying very low, and Dr. Lee of Corvallis, who has been attending them, decidedly pronounces the disease to be smallpox.

Here is an account of the land disposed of at the Roseburg Land Office, during the month of October: Number of acres sold, 2519·11; acres taken the homestead law, 4568·90; acres taken under pre-emption law, 3260·00. Total for the month, 10348·01.

The *Plaindealer*, speaking of the sale of the Jacksonville *News*, says that the material was purchased by Judge Shipley. No announcement has been made when the publication will be resumed.

The same paper has an Oakland correspondent who speaks of the continued improvement of that enterprising town—buildings are being erected and repaired—streets graded so as to be dry and solid in winter. The schools are in a flourishing condition, and so far as our prosperous neighbor is concerned, everything is lovely for the pesent, and promising for the future.

It also gives an account of the wreck of the propellor Commodore, at the mouth of the Coquille, on the 22d ult. This is the steamer whose entrance into the Coquille created so much hope and enthusiasm amongst the good people of that portion of Coos county. This was her second trip, and the attempt to enter was at low tide, when there was but little water on the bar. The Captain was warned of the danger and advised to wait until high tide; he, however, refused to do so, made the attempt to go in, struck a rock and sunk. Phol & Co. had about $3,000 worth of goods on board, which were seriously damaged, if not entirely ruined. Others sustained loss.

The California Germans are very Democratic. They say:

"We owe to the Democratic party the liberal naturalization laws, under which we have become citizens of a free Republic. We owe to that party the repeal of the odious Sunday laws by which we are trammeled under radical authority. We owe to that party that our cosmopolitan schools have become a State institution. Our countrymen throughout the Western States owe to the liberal pre-emption laws passed by the Democratic party their easily acquired farms and homes. We owe to the radical party the present odious system of internal revenue, continued by the votes of that party after its necessity was past. We owe to that party the present unjust and odious high tariff that is eating out our substance; and we owe to it the oppressive taxes that we are compelled to pay to support an army of Federal Assessors and Collectors. And more than all, we owe to that party the odious Fifteenth amendment, which destroys the sovereignty of the States, and fills our cities with the pagan slaves from China."

NOVEL COURTSHIP.—The young men of Naples have an opportunity once a year of selecting a wife, provided they can prove that they are able to maintain one. On Lady-day, March 22d, the foundling hospital of the Amunziata is thrown open, and all the girls who have arrived at a marriageable age are gathered in one room, where the cavaliers are allowed to enter. When a young man sees a girl whom he desires to make his wife, he drops his handkerchief in front of her. If she accepts his suit she picks it up, and they walk off arm in arm to signify their intention to the authorities, and to make preparation for their marriage. Strange to say, these matches usually turn out happily.

WILSON REVILING STANTON.—Senator Henry Wilson has an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* in which he accuses the late Edwin M. Stanton of complicity in the secession plot prior to the outbreak of hostilities. This is characteristic of these head centers of Abolitionism. Too cowardly to tell the truth on each other face to face, they wait until Death removes one of their number and then they pitch on him like a pack of wolves on a wounded member of the gang.

From the Nation (Republican.)

A Candid Review.

A LEADING REPUBLICAN JOURNAL ON CONGRESS AND ITS DOINGS.

"It is tolerably clear that nobody in the Republican party looks back to its performance in Congress, during the last two years, with any pride or satisfaction. Indeed, the address of the National Committee confesses that the least said about it the better. Two years more of such helplessness and incapacity, in the presence of the questions of the day would probably, if nothing better turned up in the interval, make even the Democrats with all their sins upon their heads, acceptable to a majority of the voters.

"Mr. Boutwell is armed with full power to fund at a lower rate of interest, and we believe the new bonds are being rapidly prepared in Washington, but the names of the mysterious "German Bankers" who were so eager to take them and of whom we have heard so often, have not been revealed. We venture to say that they have been slain on the bloody field of Worth, and that the bonds will for the present, have to lie in the treasury vaults, the hostilities of the bankers in other countries to our institutions leading them to prefer 4½ per cent. interest on their money to 4 and 4½. If, however Mr. Boutwell can find anybody to fund upon under the new law, we presume the public will heartily rejoice but there must be no favoritism in the distribution of the bonds.

The uncertainty of the tariff—it is changed from top to bottom nearly every year—combined with the weight of its duties, also helps to strengthen the speculators and capitalists, and to concentrate in a few hands all the most profitable trades. It is all the great operators having control of large funds who can successfully contend with the ups and downs which the tariff has introduced into business. It is only they who can spare the labor and time necessary for the work of lobbying at Washington, which the high duties make as necessary a part of any great manufacturer's business as the yearly balancing of his books and the repair of his machinery, and it is only they who, if their efforts are unsuccessful, and sudden adverse changes are made in the tariff can meet the crisis without ruin. Under such a system there is no place for small producers. It is as much as they can do to meet the annual uncertainties of trade; the artificial uncertainties they cannot provide for. The consequence is that the labor market, like all other markets, passes every year more and more under the control of a few capitalists, who whenever they please, can make the competition of capital for labor, on which economists rely so much for keeping up wages, a mere farce."

THE LOSS OF A WIFE.—In comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements sink into nothing. The wife—she who fills so large a sphere in the domestic heaven; she who is busied, so unwearied, in laboring for the precious ones around her—bitter is the tear that falls on her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems at amber colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars glittered over head. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered above that sweet clay, save those your hand may have unwittingly planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, and beauty and purity. But she is dead! The dear hand that laid upon your bosom rests in the still darkness, upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministerd so untiringly are folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portails. The heart, whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles bend now above her with tears, shaking the dew from petals, that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

The names of the Fenian officers pardoned by the President, are as follows: Owen. Starr, Wm. L. Thompson, Edward J. Minnix, John J. Brown, Daniel Murphy John Monahan, John Donelly, John O'Neil, and Hugh McGinnis. The latter died some time since, but at the request of friends his name was included in the list.

Kansas, that claimed half a million population, the census only allows 400,000.

What the Democrats Propose to do.

If the Democracy succeed in gaining power they are pledged to and will carry out these things:

First—They will compel the bondholder to pay as much tax on his bonds as the farmer pays on his farm, the merchant on his house and lot. At present he pays nothing.

Second—They will pay the bonded debt as they agreed to do, and will not give the bondholder one hundred cents in gold on a dollar for that which cost him but fifty cents—the latter being all that he is entitled to receive.

Third—They will cut down the tariff to a low revenue basis, and will remove in a large degree from the people's shoulders the exhorbitant taxes now imposed upon all the necessaries of life.

Fourth—They will reduce the standing army more than one-half, and save in taxes on that one item alone fully $25,000,000. They will also largely reduce the expenditures of the navy.

Fifth—They will save $20,000,000 a year to the people by abolishing the national bank circulation and substituting legal tenders in its stead. They will put forty millions more into the treasury by taxation on the bonds; total sixty millions; being enough to pay the interest on one half of the national debt.

Sixth—The gigantic robberies of the public lands for the benefit of railroad corporations, to whom Republican Congressmen have given whole States, will cease, and the land will be kept for the benefit of actual settlers.

Seventh—They will repeal the laws enacted by Republican Congressmen, that gave the President and the military and other Federal authority the power to interfere in popular elections in the States. On the contrary, they will forbid and prevent all such interference.

Eighth—They will establish a rigid economy in every branch of the government.

Ninth—They will immediately admit every State to its equal rights in the Union, and remove all the political disabilities which are now so grevious an injustice upon the people of the South.

Tenth—They will throw the moral influence of the goernment upon the side of every people who are struggling for liberty, and give the oppressed in our ports at least the same priveleges that we give the oppressor. This Grant's administration in the case of Cuba, has notoriously not done.

Eleventh—They will restore the Supreme Court and the Judiciary to the powers constitutionally given it, and which have been wrested from it by a corrupt and unprincipled administration.

Twelith—They will protect the American laborer against the influx of Chinese coolies to this country, where they threaten to reduce him to starvation if there is not a government interference. They will save our Pacific coast for homes for the European and American and their descendants, instead of handing it over to the degraded Chinese Pagans.

They will stop the efforts of the Republican party in Congrees to repeal the naturalization laws and disfranchise the foreign born citizens.

If the wandering death-bed utterances of the two great Confederate chieftans "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E Lee, may be considered as final in the matter then the late Confederate General A. P. Hill, who lost his life at the closing battle of the war, must be accepted by history as the most trusted coadjutator of these emminent commanders. In his dying moments Jackson exclaimed, "Send A. P. Hill to the front!" Upon his death-bed at Lexington, General Lee, as the telegraph states, his mind reverting to the bloody events of the war, "once ordered his tent to be struck, and at another time desired that Hill to be sent for." Thus does it appear that, in the supreme moments of the closing hours of those men upon whose shoulders rested the heaviest burdens of the war upon the side of the Cofederacy, came the utterances, born of delerium, but more solemn for that reason, that stamps Gen. A. P. Hill as a man whose presence was to be desired and whose fidelity was assured. No higher compliment could be paid to his memory than those parting words of Lee and Jackson.

An Arkansas paper says: We had two great shocks in Arkadelphia last week, one of which was the empaneling for the first time of a negro, jury, and the other an earthquake. The earthquake won.

A stump speaker exclaimed: "I know no North, no South, no East, no West, fellow citizens." "Then," exclaimed an old farmer in the crowd "it's time you went to school and larnt jography."

"Grant writes a Letter."

Under this caption the *State Times*, a radical sheet published at Jefferson City, Mo., goes after Grant thusly:

"Gen. Grant has written a letter instructing the Federal employes in this State to support McClurg; and the accompanying symptoms are that Drake has a *carte de blanche* to take off dissenting heads as fast as they can be counted. It is unnecessary to remark that if we had asked a favor of the President this would have been precisely the one. We felt that this canvass needed something to make it lively. There was a prospect of a very light vote on the side of the Hateites. With nothing to bring them out but the slender patronage of the State Executive, the party was dying from sheer inanition before election. But now that Grant has introduced the national treasury to these fellows, we shall soon see the Hateite hounds running in full mounted chorus, with Drake, Jewett, and McClurg shouting to Weston, Flint and the editor of the Hickory county *Mirror*, their two metropolitan organs to cheer on the pack. We wanted somebody to fight, and now we feel that Gen. Grant has partially—only very partially—supplied the want.

"Grant writes to Collector Ford, of St. Louis, that he regards the Brown men as having gone over to the Democracy; and if Gen. Grant is right it is one of the worst things that could have happened to him, and the very best things that could have happened to the Democracy. What Gen. Grant probably meant to say was, that the Brown men had gone over to the party of the period—that its liberal, broad-guage platform would not only rally all the radicals but all the Democrats to its support. We think so too. We don't care who comes or who goes. The main point is "let us have peace," and we intend to have it in Missouri henceforth and forever—C. D. Drake to the contrary notwithstanding.

"We have no words of censure for the President. We feel too happy now to find one bit of fault with him. But won't there be laughter and merry-making when Attorney General Akerman commences writing to United States Marshals, District Attorneys, etc., that the President learns that they are affiliating with the 'late rebels,' and that their resignations will be accepted! Our readers will remember that Akerman is a 'late rebel.'

"It won't do, General! We must have a party which possesses a coherent strength beyond that of mere spoils.

"This letter of Grant's will add five thousand votes to McClurg's scanty column, and will swell by at least forty thousand the heavy Liberal phalanx. There are, we judge, some five thousand floating politicians in the State without visible means of support, who grasp at this letter as drowning men grasp at straws; and there are at least forty thousand voters who will feel that they can now afford to refrain from business long enough to go to the polls and put this crowd down. Now let the Hateites show their teeth! Let them quit looking and talking so luxubriously. Let us have a cheerful time. We are tired of long faces. One can readily imagine now the expression of Belshazzer's face when the hand-writing appeared on the wall, by looking at the countenance of his Excellency."

It seems that the official republican majority of Maine is a little larger then it was first reported. It is between 8,000 and 9,000. Last year the democrats were beaten 16,000. So large a loss in so small a State as Mane indicates that a political whirlwind is sweeping over the Union.

On a sultry summer Sunday the minister, observing quite a number of his congregation asleep remarked in a most emphatic manner: „I saw an advertisement last week for five hundred sleepers on a railroad. I think I could supply at least fifty, and reccommend them as good and sound."

A dog in Ripley county, Indiana, has taken a fancy to a venerable gander, and the strangely assorted pair abide togather by day and night.

MODESTY in a woman is like color on her cheek—decidedly comely if not put on.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY