A L Bancroft Nes

Oregon City Enterprise.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER FOR THE Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

OFFICIAL PAPER FOR CLACKAMAS CO.

OFFICE—In Dr. Thessing's Brick, next door to John Myers' store, up-stairs.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F.,

Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Order are invited to attend. By order N. G.

REBECCA DEGREE LODGE NO. 3, I. O. O. F., Meets on the Second and Fourth Tuesday evenings each month, at 7½ o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

MULTNOMAH LODGE NO. 1, A. F. & A. M., Holds its regular communications on the First and Third Saturdays in each month, at 7 o'clock from the 20th of September to the 20th of March; and 7½ o'clock from the 20th of March to the 20th of September. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend.
By order of W. M.

FALLS ENCAMPMENT NO. 4, I. O. O. F., Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall on the First and Third Tuesday of each month. Patriarchs in good standing are invited to attend.

CLIFF ENCAMPMENT NO. 2, C. R. C., Meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock. Members of the order are invited to attend. M. C. ATHEY, C.
J. A. BACON, R. S. ma27ly

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. NORRIS, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Office Up-Stairs in Charman's Brick, Main Street. aug1tf.

W. H. WATKINS, M. D.
Surgeon.
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OFFICE—Odd Fellow's Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Residence corner of Main and Seventh streets.

W. W. MORELAND,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW;
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
OFFICE—Main Street, opposite the Court House.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW:
OREGON CITY, - - OREGON.
OFFICE—Charman's brick, Main st. 5mar1872-tf.

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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT-LAW.
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City. 5apr1872-tf.

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—AND—
RESTAURANT!
LOUIS SAAL, Proprietor.
Main Street, - - - - Oregon City.
ICE CREAM WILL BE SERVED FROM and after this date during the Summer season. The best qualities of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES.
Ice for sale in quantities to suit.

J. T. APPERSON,
OFFICE IN POSTOFFICE BUILDING.
BROKER.
Legal Tenders, Clackamas County Orders, and Oregon City Orders BOUGHT AND SOLD.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Loans Negotiated, Collections attended to, and a General Brokerage business carried on. Jan6tf.

A. NOLTNER
NOTARY PUBLIC.
ENTERPRISE OFFICE,
OREGON CITY,

The Next Legislature.

From the Daily Record.

We have compiled from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State the lists which follow of members elect to the Senate and House of Representatives in the next Legislature. With the aid of the Secretary, Hon. S. F. Chadwich, and Hon. H. H. Gilfry, we have made a classification of the members to show their political standing, but the delegation from Multnomah is partly Independent, without being so in the same degree as the Independents elected from other counties. They were Independent candidates as opposed to the regular Republican ticket.

This is the first correct Legislative directory yet published.

STATE SENATE.

Baker County—J. W. Wisdom D.
Benton—J. B. Lee R.
Clackamas—John Myers D., Jas. W. Offield D.
Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook—S. H. Smith R.
Coos and Curry—G. Webster R.
Douglas—J. F. Watson R., W. F. Owens I.
Grant—W. H. Clark D.
Josephine—E. N. Tolen D.
Jackson—J. S. Herren D.
Lane—W. W. Bristow I., R. B. Cochran D.
Linn—S. D. Haley D., Thomas Munkers D., T. P. Goodman I.
Marion—M. L. Savage D., Joseph Engle R., J. A. Richardson R.
Multnomah—J. N. Dolph R., J. S. M. Van Cleave I., Sol. Hirsch R.
Polk—R. S. Crystal I.
Union—Sam Hanna R.
Umatilla—C. L. Jewell I.
Washington—T. R. Cornelius R.
Wasco—E. Barnes I.
Yamhill—Wm. Townsend D., J. C. Brady D.
Benton and Polk—A. M. Witham R.

Democrats, 12; Republicans, 11; Independents, 7.

The hold over members of the Senate are Myers of Clackamas, Webster of Coos and Curry, Watson of Douglas, Tolen of Josephine, Bristow of Lane, Dolph of Multnomah, Hanna of Union, Cornelius of Washington. Only 8 hold over and 22 were elected last spring.

In Washington county P. G. Buford was voted for as a candidate for State Senator, and received 589 votes and it is understood that he will contest the election of T. R. Cornelius, who holds over and was elected to represent Washington, Columbia and Tiliamook, and holds over, especially, by the act which created Washington into a separato district. Cornelius' seat seems secure.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Baker—J. C. Wilson D., G. C. Chandler D.
Benton—James Bruce I., James Chambers R., W. J. Kelly R.
Clackamas—Henry McGugin D., J. M. Reed D., P. S. Noyer D., S. P. Lee R.
Columbia—J. S. Rinearson I.
Coos—J. D. Dully R.
Coos and Curry—H. Blake R.
Douglas—Geo. Riddle I., J. C. Drain I., D. W. Sears I., Thomas Ledgerwood I.
Grant—Bart Curl I.
Jackson—J. P. Van Riper D., W. J. Plymale D., Thomas Wright D.
Josephine—W. W. Fidler D.
Lane—A. J. Doak D., Richard Hays D., J. D. Matlock D., John McClung R.
Linn—Henry Shelton D., A. W. Stannard D., G. F. Crawford D., Frank Shedd I., Joseph Lane I., Jonathan Wassom I.
Marion—F. X. Mathieu D., David Simpson R., William Darst R., C. A. Reed R., W. Cranston R., A. N. Gilbert R.
Multnomah—Jacob Johnson I., R. S. Jewett I., Raleigh Stott I., Wm. Cornell R., M. Gearin I., R. P. Kelly R., J. M. Scott R.
Polk—W. C. Brown I., S. L. Butler I., David Stump I.
Clatsop and Tillamook—W. Dean R.
Union—D. Wright D., W. W. Ross R.
Umatilla—W. M. Steen I., J. A. Florence I.
Washington—James Partlow I., U. Jackson I., Thomas Roe I.
Wasco—Robert Mays I., E. R. Dufur I.
Yamhill—William Galloway D., E. C. Bradshaw D., Lee Laughlin R.
Clatsop county voted for Joseph Jeffer believing they were entitled to separate representation, but this claim cannot stand as the constitution limits the number of representatives to sixty, and that number is full already.

The complexion of the House is as follows:

Democrats, 19; Republicans, 17; Independents, 24.

We learn that the seat of Bart Curl, of Grant county, will be contested by George Reynolds, the Democratic candidate. The vote stood Curl 212, Reynolds 199, and Curl's seat will be contested on the ground that he is inelligible under the clause of the constitution that requires one year previous residence in the county as qualification for membership of the Legislature.

FROZEN CUSTARDS.—This is a very nice dish for dessert and very easily prepared.

Boil two quarts of rich milk; beat eight eggs and a teacupful of sugar together, and after the milk has boiled pour it over the eggs stirring all the while.

Pour the whole mixture into your kettle and let it come to a boil stirring constantly, then take it off the fire and let it become cold.

Flavor with whatever essence you prefer, then freeze it.

A Sacramento man has invented a machine which cuts, threshes and sacks grain all at the same time.

Endowed with Immortality.

From the San Francisco Examiner.

The Democrats of Indiana have put upon a judiciously constructed platform and are going in to beat Radicalism to death in the Hoosier State. It is amusing to analyze the Radical platform of Indiana, and Governor Hendricks in his speech before the Democratic Convention performed this analytic task in his most felicitous manner. That platform appeals with pride to its fidelity to duty; to its freedom from taints or suspicion; to its reforms; to its resistance to wrong, and to the exposure of its faithless and dishonest agents. Was ever so bold an appeal made to the credulity of mankind? Did its authors really suppose they could impose on any voter by such an appeal? Is Williams not still the Attorney-General? Is not Moses now the Governor of South Carolina, with the indictment of a penitentiary crime upon him? Are the District Judges not still in office, against whom proceedings for impeachment were instituted? Does not the Louisiana crime against republican institutions still remain unrevoked? And are the guilty parties not now in the enjoyment of the fruits of the crime? a crime so odious as to make a Radical Senator denounce it as a "cloud upon the fair name of our nation." And, when public opinion compelled the Secretary of the Treasury to resign his office because of his connection with the Sanborn frauds, was he not the same week made Judge of the Court of Claims for life and confirmed by the Senate?

The platform also declares the party pride over the investigation of the abuses in the District of Columbia, because they do not want the spoils of office. When did they decline the spoils of office? Intolerant and proscriptive, they allow none to share in the honor and profits of public positions unless they bend the knee in devotion to the party. The vast expenditures must pass into the pockets of their partisans, and no man can tell what sums pass wrongfully. It has no precedent in our history.

In February, 1871, the District of Columbia was placed under a new form of Government. The Governor, Board of Public Works and many other officers, and one branch of the Legislature were appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, and the more numerous branch of the Legislature was chosen by people in districts. If capable of maintaining good government, the opportunity was most favorable. Under the eye of the President and his Cabinet, with a party in such majority as to exclude all others, none could hinder; they had their way and developed their tendency. But partiality, favoritism, and corruption soon had sway without restraint and in three years the debt of the District exceeds twenty millions of dollars. The burden became too great for the party. Corruption and failure were admitted. Before the world they conceded that, in the national capital, with officers appointed by the President and Senate or elected by their party, they could not preserve pure and free government. That form of government was lately abandoned, and, in the spirit of Rome's government of her conquered provinces, the District of Columbia was placed under the rule of three commissioners taken from distant parts of the country. Free and representative government is this day broken down by party corruption in the capital of our country, and arbitrary, almost despotic, authority established. Can we conceive a more humiliating admission by the advocates of free institutions to the world?

The gentleman who presided over the Radical Convention felt it his duty to say that two years ago, Governor Hendricks had proclaimed the death of the Democratic party. The Governor denies this emphatically, and declares he only said that we must turn our backs on the past, and stand in the present, and look forward to the great future; that the future is ours and that in it the people should achieve that full measure of prosperity and happiness which it is in our power to secure. The dead issues of the past do not furnish our animating sentiments. The principles of free government, and the usages essential to preserve liberty, are of the present as of the past, and must be of the future.

It is amusing to hear Radical orators assuring their followers that the Democratic party is dead. It establishes one's genius for originality. It has not been repeated more than one million times; and each time the followers laugh and cheer; they are so glad the Democracy is dead! They wish it, but feel that it is not so. The laugh and cheers are hollow and without joy. If they were sure of it they would say kind and generous things of so great and powerful an organization. It is not brave or noble to strike even a dead lion.

But a few years since they boasted that the Democrats had no Governor in the Northern States, and but few in the South, but now there are Democratic Governors in New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Oregon, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, Georgia, and Texas. Arkansas may now be added to the list of Democratic States, for the bands who corrupted the ballot-box are broken and scattered.

Organizations may be broken and pass away, but Democracy cannot die. It is endowed with the immortality of truth and right. Wherever in all lands men aspire to higher, freer, better governments and purer liberty; wherever there is the sentiment that government is made for man, and not man for government, there is the spirit of Democracy that will endure and yet achieve man's enfranchisement and elevation.

Local Option.

The San Francisco *Alta* of a recent date has a long article in review of the various industries and interests in San Francisco that would be seriously affected, if not destroyed, by the success of local option in that city. If the figures of the *Alta* are correct, there are invested in San Francisco in breweries, distilleries, malt houses, wholesale liquor establishments, saloons, bars and groceries, brewers' materials, syrup and glass factories, $16,651,756; there are employed in these several industries 11,562 men; to these men there are paid annually as wages, $10,682,662. This is the amount of the capital invested, the number of men employed and the wages paid in San Francisco alone by the proprietors of the several classes of business named.

But these departments of business are not limited to the city. They extend in their ramifications to remote parts of the country and affect interests and industries that many may not even suspect. Thus it is estimated that the breweries of San Francisco use annually, 28,260,787 pounds of barley; that the malt houses use 22,080,000; and that the distilleries use (of grain) 29,800,000 pounds. The cost of this is estimated at $1,339,111 80. At an average yield of 20 bushels to the acre it requires 83,479 acres on which to produce it. We have not space for the detailed statements of the *Alta*, but the above figures will suffice to give some idea of the extent of the interests in San Francisco, that would be affected directly by the adoption of the no license policy, while they will also suggest some of the interests that would be affected indirectly.

Not Entirely Dead.

A Washington correspondent calls attention to the fact that the Civil Rights bill is not entirely dead, having merely been left with other unfinished business at the close of the session. At the beginning of the next session it will be in the power of a bare majority to take up a bill on the speaker's table, the two-thirds rule having been adopted only toward the close of the session to prevent interruption of other business. There is an impression also prevailing in this connection that the two regular sessions of Congress are independent of each other, and if any business is left unfinished it must be originated again at the next session. A joint rule of the two houses, however, provides that after six days from the commencement of a second or subsequent session of Congress all bills, resolutions, or reports which originated in either house, and at the close of the next preceding session remained undetermined in either house, shall be resumed and acted upon in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place. It will thus be seen that next winter the Civil Rights bill will begin just where it left off when Congress adjourned. At the beginning of the next session it will be in the power of a majority, and unless the fall elections change the present aspect of the House the bill will be passed, unless the minority have the parliamentary skill to starve it off, at least until it is found necessary to put the two-thirds rule into operation.

Worth Remembering.

Benzine and common clay will clean marble.

Castor oil is an excellent thing to soften leather.

Lemon juice and glycerine will remove tan and freckles.

A dose of castor oil will aid you in removing pimples.

Lemon juice and glycerine will cleanse and soften the hands.

Spirits of amonia, diluted a little, will cleanse the hair.

Lunar caustic, carefully applied so as not to touch the skin, will destroy warts.

Powdered niter is good for removing freckles. Apply with a soft rag moistened with glycerine.

To obviate offensive perspiration, wash with soap and diluted spirits of amonia.

A strong solution of carbolic acid and water, poured into holes kills all the ants it touches, and the survivors immediately take themselves off.

According to "women correspondents," the regent of Mount Vernon and her associates charge fifty-six cents admision to the grounds, allow no boats but their own to touch the shores, run a vulgar, high-priced eating house, sell plants and boquets from the green-house for double their intrinsic value, vend photographs of the place, and dispose of canes said to be made of wood grown upon the premises—in short, speculate on the bones of Washington for their own private emolument.

COLORED STATES.—There are three States in the Union in which the negroes are in excess of the white population, viz: Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi. In Louisiana their preponderance is 2,145; in Mississippi, 61,305; and in South Carolina, 126,147.

Scar-faced charley has been chosen delegate of the Modocs to the General Council of the Indian Territory. Since the Canby massacre there can be no doubt of his executive ability.

Death in the Barn-yard.

Careless and neglectful farmers, says the *Science of Health*, permit the accumulations of excrements, decaying straw, chaff, and hay to lie and rot all summer in close proximity to the dwelling, whence bad odors are wafted into every room and the inmates breathe the foul and pestilential odors night and day, all through the year, and adds:

"In hot weather windows must be kept shut to keep out these sickening and deathly barnyard smells. Finally one of the members has an attack of typhus fever. The doctor is sent for and prescibes—what? a lot of poisonous drugs! The patient dies, and another one sickens in the same way, and goes through the same experiences, with the same results; and then another, and that stricken family is left without a mother, a daughter, or the younger children that made it happy. Those away at school or at work away from the house escape with their lives. Here is a case of the most palpable cause and effect and yet it was not seen till death had thinned the ranks of the family.

"In a pleasant town in Massachusetts there was a young ladies' seminary. The reputation of the place and the fame of the teachers drew a large number of blooming girls there to be educated and trained to the accomplishments and duties of life. High hopes animated all—parents, principals, teachers and pupils. But ere long pale death made its appearance and claimed its victim. Then another and another, until a panic raged in the institution at beautiful Maplewood, and all who could do so hastened to their homes; some to die in their own family circle, others, with more constitution, to recover slowly and thank God for their escape. But what was the cause of this epidemic? Was it the water? No. Was it the food? No. Overstudy? No. Well, was it the malarous region of country? No; for it was in the charming town of Litchfield, an educational centre, from which have come some of the brightest intellectual lights of the age. It is a healthy place. Then what was the cause of this epidemic at the young ladies' seminary? We answer, it was a filthy barn-yard!

"The institution stood near by, and a little east of an uncleaned barn yard, whence the sickening odors were wafted through the house, and those young creatures breathed the death-giving fumes, all unconcious of its fatal effects, till one after another fell before the destroyer. *That* school failed. Then the wise ones began to cast about to ascertain the cause of their misfortune. Having cleaned out the stinking barnyard, there was no more trouble.

"Last summer, when the weather was hot, cattle dealers were transporting a cargo from Texas north, when the boat struck a snag in the Red river and sunk just above Shreveport, in Louisiana. The dead cattle were hauled on shore, their hides taken off, and their carcasses left to decay on the bank or tumble into the river. The foul stench which supervened soon rendered life in Shreveport intolerable. Air and water were polluted. The festering stench filed the air for miles around. A few weeks later the telegraph announced the scourge of yellow fever to be raging in that town. It soon spread to other places, where the sanitary, or rather want of sanitary conditions, gave the disease a foothold, and it peeled several of the Southern cities, among others Mashville and Memphis, Tennessee.

"In the above it will be seen that we trace cause and effect in these cases. But we have cited only three or four conspicuous cases with which the public are familiar. But we do this to call attention to every man's barn-yard, pig-pen, privy, door-yard, hen house, compost heap, or any other dead or decaying rubish which fills the air with impurities. Neither doctors nor drugs can counteract the disease-generating effects of these things.

"It is not enough that we bathe and keep the person clean and free from bad odors; we must keep all our surroundings clean, so that the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat shall all be pure. Neat and tidy farmers will clean out their stables and their barn-yards, pig-pens, door-yards; clean out their cellars and their wells, cisterns and springs, and make all sweet, clean and healthful. This is the way to preserve health, prolong life, and save doctor bills. This is hygiene."

SELFISHNESS.—We are put here to grow in goodness, and to assist others in the same growth. We should build ourselves to build others with us. He who is busy supremely and exclusively in getting himself ready for another world is a selfish man, and of all selfishness there is none accursed than spiritual selfishness. The only sins that the master refuses to forgive are those that develope in the religious nature of cultivated people. There is nothing so despicable as for a man to go through such a world as this thinking only how to take care of himself and at last shoot out of it and the riches he has got into heaven. There is no heaven for such minions. This latter view will require that man take hold of common duty, and that he be a citizen, and that he build up the material prosperity of society, and that he shall make a power of self and leave behind him at least as much as a coral insect does which leaves the island larger round about where it builds.

It has just been learned that galvanism was discovered by a man named Swammerdamm, 130 years before Galvani called attention to it. That won't do at all. Just pronunce it once—there—"Swammerdammism."

The Part of Wisdom.

The Yerka *Union*, which is under the control of Senator Irwin, who may justly be considered as a leading representative of the Democracy of California, is opposed to any repetition of the Greeley blunder. It very truthfully observes: It is the part of wisdom to profit by the experience of the past. The history of the last Presidential campaign demonstrated that there is a large body of voters—sufficient in all closely contested States to constitute a balance of power—who can not be induced to go to the polls even for so laudible and patriotic a purpose as the overthrow of the Grantized-Republican party, unless the opposing candidates are Democrats of unquestionable character and antecedents, and brought into the field by regular and legitimate party action. There may be those who will sneer at this class of voters for their fastidiousness. Such sneers would be as unwise as they would be in bad taste. The existence of this class of voters is a fact which can neither be ignored nor explained away. Party action must be taken and nominations made with reference to it. If the Republican party is overthrown it will be by the Democracy fighting under its own proper standard, with its own chosen leaders who will have the confidence and inspire the enthusiasm of the rank and file of the party. The Independent party, so-called, cannot contest successfully with the Republicans for the Presideucy. The elements of success are found neither in its organization nor in its professed principles and objects. It may as well be accepted as one of the fixed and inevitable events of the future that either the Republicans or the Democrats will elect the next President. They are the two contestants that will enter the field, one of which must carry off the prize. The Democracy, if they would win, must go before the country with a candidate whose ability and integrity will command the respect and inspire the confidence of the people, irrespective of party, while his fidelity to the principles and devotion to the fortunes of the party must be such as to arouse the enthusiasm of all party men.

Our Products.

Under date of August 4th, 1874, Hon. I. R. Moores, Commissioner of the Railroad Land Office, has prepared the following circular for general distribution, which will best explain the object sought for:

This office is desirous of making a full collection of the grains, grasses and texile plants, together with specimens of minerals, stone, earth, and in fact any products of our fields, forests and mines, for exhibition here, and transmission to Europe and the Eastern States, to illustrate the varied resources of our State, with a view to calling attention and inducing immigration. We want the choisest specimens of grain, flax, hemp, etc., in bundles, showing the height, size and strength of stalk, with a note giving name of producer, place where grown, product per acre, etc., and also clean seed. All packages left at any of the stations on the line of the railroad, will arrive here in as good order as when started.

If you will have the kindness to forward such samples to us, in the manner indicated, you will be the means of assisting very materially in calling the attention of many in the Old World, as well as in the United States, to the unparalleled resources of Oregon, and thereby indirectly receive a personal benefit yourself. Any reasonable expenses incurred in collecting and packing samples will be paid. Please call the attention of some of your neighbors to the within, and oblige, yours, very respectfully, I. R. MOORES,
Com. Railroad Land Office.

A COUNTRY PARSON AND THE TURKEY.—A correspondent sends the following to an English paper, and vouches for its authentity: Half a century ago, when the income of a Dissenting preacher was not very large, his salary was often supplemented by a bountiful supply of provisions from the well-to-do members of the congregation. The grandfather of our correspondent was a Babtist minister in Hertfordshire, and at Christmastime he used to be positively inundated with hampers filed with good things. On one occasion an enormous turkey was sent to him by the thoughtful kindness of a neighboring farmer, but as the minister's family had already provided for the Christmas dinner the bird was sent to market and sold. A passer-by seeing this fine specimen of poultry said, "What a splendid turkey! just the thing for the parson's Christmas dinner," and to the parson it was sent. The prudent wife sent it a second time to the market and sold it for a handsome sum.

Another friend similarly struck with the magnificent proportions of the turkey, purchased it, and also sent it to the parson. Not wishing to fly in the face of Providence, the good man said at last, "It is very clear that the Lord means us to have this turkey;" and with the entire approbation of the family, it formed a part of the Christmas dinner.

PRETENSE.—None but those who keep up appearances against heavy odds can understand what servitude pretense imposes upon the sensitive soul. The sting of confessed poverty is not nearly so burning as is the reality of being poor, while seeming to be rich.

The Washington *Star* denies the story that George Alfred rammed his umbrella down the throat of his antagonist and opened it.

Miscellaneous Items.

They make paper flour barrels in Iowa now. They are air-tight and very light.

A Massachnsetts farmer's remedy for hard times consists of ten hour's labor well worked in.

A Milwaukee paper speaks of "Theodore Tilton's terrible tale." We tho't it was Beecher's that made all the fuss.

The women used to crusade in olden times, but it was with a fine tooth comb and the field of operation was a boy's scalp.

A man at Douglas City, Cal., is training his pet bear to eat the Chinamen who steal meat from his slaughter-house.

This is given as a Delaware obituary: "His hat wasn't always cocked over his left ear, but he didn't owe a butcher in town."

The Philadelphia youth who was married to a girl who had refused him eighteen times, refuses her now, and has applied for a divorce.

The residence of the murdered Nathan in New York is haunted and is offered rent free to "a courageous tenant who will make the demon down."

Miss Nettie Power Houston, a daughter of the hero of San Jacinto, is spoken of as "the gifted poetess of Texas."

A Taledo man, one hundred and ten years old, claims to have been a pet of Gen. Washington. He still points with pride to the prints of George's boot toes on his body.

The Louisvelle *Courier-Journal* very appropriately aske: What the dickens are they going to send Sheridan against the Indians for? *They've* got no barns and hay-stacks to burn.

A new game called "Granger-seven-up," is announced. Three men play for a can of oysters. The first man out gets the oysters, the last the can, and the "middle man" don't get anything.

They try to make out that Beecher's crime" was only a misunderstanding between the preacher and Mrs. Tilton. Most people would say the understanding was altogether too good between the two.

Georgia papers say that it would be hard to find a parallel year to the present one in the history of planting in that State. From the smallest to the greatest crop everything has done or promises to do well.

A Davenport newspaper speaks of a doctor in that city "looking with a deep meaning smile upon a lot of green cucumbers in the market." On his way home he was obsreved to whisper confidentially to several undertakers.

"Dear George," said an Indianapolis young woman, "I am willing to marry you if we have to live on bread and water." "Well," said the enthusiastic George, "you furnish the bread, and I'll skirmish round and find the water."

"How like its father it is!" exclaimed the nurse, on the occasion of the christening of a boy whose father was over seventy, and had married a young wife. "Very likely," replied a satirical lady; "It hasn't a tooth in its head."

It is affirmed that the worst toothache, or neuralgia, coming from the teeth, may be speedily and delightfully ended by the application of a small lot of clean cotton saturated in a strong solution of amonia to the defective tooth.

A temperance man has figured it all out, and arrives at this result: "A file of topers, seventy-five miles in length, marched steadily to drunkards' graves, at the rate of three a minute, or one every twenty seconds, all the year round."

The fiery Foote, of Mississippi, endorses President Grant's financial recommendations It is said that if you were to leave the choloric Harry alone with a jug of whiskey, for thirty minutes, or three-qurters of an hour, he would endorse anything.

Miss Lavinia Goodell, lately connected with *Harper's Bazaar*, has been admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney at Janesville, Wisconsin. She is the first female lawyer in the State. The crusade broke down the barriers and now women will go to the bar or anywhere else they choose.

The "coming man" is manifestly a Malden, Mass. boy, thirteen years old, who last winter took the job of cleading his father's door-steps for fifty cents and sub-let it to two other boys for ten cents each, and the other day hired boys to pick one hundred bunches of violets for a cent a bunch which he sold for two dollars and a half.

TRICKS OF INDIAN AGENTS—A number of stories illustrating the manner in which Ladian agents enrich themselves, are told in Washington. One by Mr. Beck of Kentucky, showing how a drove of 300 cattle was made to pass muster for 900, by having the herds that reached an agency counted driven around a hill, and then brought up a second time before the agent, who counted them over again just as the supernumeraries are made to re-appear repeatedly in personating an army.

A DIFFERENCE.—We heard a man complain about the weight of his baby the other day, and to our certain knowledge that same man used to hold the mother of that baby in his arms hour after hour after the fond parents of said girl had gone to their virtuous couch.

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