

Oregon City Enterprise.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AND THE BEST INTERESTS OF OREGON.

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THE ENTERPRISE.

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

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A. NOLTNER,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. O. F.
Meets every Thursday evening at 7 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. 2, I. O. F.
Meets on the second and fourth Tuesday evenings each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

CLACKAMAS LODGE NO. 1, I. O. F.
Meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings each month, at 7 o'clock, in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street. Members of the Degree are invited to attend.

CLACKAMAS LODGE NO. 2, I. O. F.
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BUSINESS CARDS.

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Office—Up stairs, in Chamber's Brick, Main Street.

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

S. HUELAT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Office—Chamber's Brick, Main Street.

JOHNSON & McCORMACK,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Office—Main Street, opposite the Court House.

L. T. BARIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Office—Over Pope's Tin Store, Main Street.

Dr. S. PARKER,
LATE OF PORTLAND, OFFERS HIS services as Physician and Surgeon to the people of Clackamas county, who may at any time be in need of a physician. He has opened an office at Ward & Harding's Drug Store, where he can be found at all hours of the day when not engaged in professional calls. Residence, Main Street, next door but one above R. Gault's store, October 28, 1874.

JOHN M. BACON,
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In Books, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., etc.,
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OREGON CITY BREWERY.
Henry Humbel,
Having purchased the property, 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 sent to him promptly filled.

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LOUIS SAAL, Proprietor.
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DINERS WILL BE SERVED FROM 11 o'clock until 10 o'clock during the Winter season. The best qualities of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES, for sale in quantities to suit.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

Prospectus for 1875—Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE, THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully carried out."
The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the American people to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE, which issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although such splendid material affords a fresh pleasure to its readers, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and absolutely isolated with no competition in price or character. The volume which it contains could not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of numbers for less than its cost, and then there is the chromo besides!

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.
"Man's Unselfish Friend"
will be welcome in every home. Every body loves such a dog, and the portrait is exactly so true to life, that it seems to be a real dog, and not a painted one. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that he owns a New Foundland dog (the first in his flock) and he is a natural, and a natural, no one who sees this premium being so good, will have the slightest fear of being bitten.
Besides the chromo, every advanced subscriber for 1875 will receive a copy of a member, and entitled to all the privileges of a member.

THE ALDINE ART JOURNAL.

The Union owns the originals of all the Aldine pictures, and will distribute them among the members. To every series of 100 subscribers, 100 sets of pictures, valued at over \$2,500, are to be distributed as soon as the issue is full, and the number of each series is made, and to be published in the next succeeding issue of THE ALDINE. This feature applies only to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in regular issues on application.

TERMS.

Our Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and Specimen copies of THE ALDINE, 50c. (No charge for postage.)
LAWYERS WANTED.
Any person wishing to act as counsel in a local case, will receive full and prompt information by applying to—
THE ALDINE COMPANY,
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, AND FURNITURE.
I now offer this stock of Goods at Prices far below any other house in the State.
Times are hard and money scarce and I will give every one who keeps a full assortment of—
OREGON CITY MADE
Men and Boys' Clothing, Underwear, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Bags, Cases, and Furniture.
Wholesale and Retail.
SPECIALTY—LADIES' DRESS GOODS, HATS, CAPS, GLOVES, TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, CASES, AND FURNITURE.
Wholesale and Retail.
AT THE—
Lowest Prices
For CASH.
A. LEVY'S,
OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

Str. E. N. COOKE, will leave OREGON CITY for PORTLAND every day, except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, and return to Oregon City at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Str. ALICE, will leave OREGON CITY for CORVALLIS every Monday and Thursday of each week.

Str. DAYTON, will leave OREGON CITY for McMinnville, La Fayette and Dayton, and all points between, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Leaves the Basin at 6 o'clock, A. M., and connects with the train at Canemah at 9 A. M.

Str. ALBANY, leaves OREGON CITY for HARRISBURG and EUGENE and all intermediate points every week.

Str. Fannie Patton, leaves OREGON CITY for ALBANY and all intermediate points between twice every week. Leaves the Basin at 6 o'clock, A. M., and connects with the train at Canemah at 9 A. M.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO. ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
The Oldest, Largest, and Most Perfect Manufacturing in the United States.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Sheridan's Slander.
Protest from Leading Merchants, Bankers and Clergymen.

Close of the Louisiana Investigation—Vigors and Kellogg Examined.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A Tribune's New Orleans special says the matter of the organization of the anti-Kellogg Legislature was clearly unjustifiable, but the subsequent organization of the Kellogg Legislature was just as clearly illegal. Fifty-four members were present—the number necessary to constitute a quorum of the House—after the anti-Kellogg party proceeded to organize, the old clerk holding over. Vigors called a roll for a second time, and only 53 answered. Knowing that 54 were necessary, however, in order to proceed to business legally, Vigors said: "Fifty-four members answered to their names; there is a quorum present, and the election of a speaker will be proceeded with, or words to that effect. A speaker was accordingly elected, and to conceal the fact that there was not a quorum present, the vote was by acclamation. The calling of the roll would have developed the truth, which would have nullified the proceeding. They (the Kelloggs) now claim that the first roll-call, to which over 100 members responded, was the roll-call contemplated by law, and that the proceeding was interrupted by a revolutionary attempt of the anti-Kelloggites to obtain the upper hand. When this revolutionary attempt was suppressed the House proceeded to business, the minutes showing that many more than the requisite number were present. The result is that the United States troops are sustaining a usurping and illegal legislature.

New Orleans, Jan. 6.

The situation in the city is unchanged. There is no excitement. The Congressional committee to-day examined Wm. Vigors, clerk of the Kellogg House of Representatives, who testified that at the first organization of the House on Monday 102 members answered to their names; only kept a tally sheet and was so confused by the crowd that he could not keep the tally properly. Of the 54 members answering, three had been sworn in since the previous roll call.

Subsequently the committee examined Gen. Kellogg with reference to the White League, his testimony being a repetition of statements previously made in published letters and proclamations. He denied, absolutely, the existence of a Black League. In the course of his examination he informed the committee that a report had been received by him of a conspiracy to assassinate President Grant. The conspirators were from a rendezvous in Baltimore. He exonerated the White League from any connection with this plot, which, he believed, was concocted by a few visionaries. He gave the committee the name and address of his informant.

Kellogg emphatically denied any connection with or responsibility for the decision of the returning board. He thought their powers excessive and would not approve of them. The law was one approved by War-moth in the interest of the fusionists.

At the close of his testimony he handed the committee a protest, signed by fifty-two members declared elected to the Legislature before he called the troops to clear the hall of unauthorized persons.

The committee concluded its investigation and left for Washington to-day.

A meeting of bank officers was held at the clearing house to-day. The bankers of the city passed resolutions condemning the recent telegrams from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War.

The Kellogg Legislature met to-day. The House had no quorum. In the Senate there were 27 present; no Conservatives.

Foster, chairman of the Congressional Committee, had acknowledged the receipt of a proposition from contending officials to leave the matter to the arbitration of the committee. He has stated that they cannot consider the question unless certainly assured that their decision would be acquiesced in and accepted by all.

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The "Oregonian" on the Louisiana Question.

We make the following extract from the leader which appeared in the Oregonian of the 7th inst. It is a plain statement of facts, and while it has caused the Bulletin to become enraged, the latter has been utterly unable to deny the facts as stated by the former. As is well known, the Oregonian is edited by one of the most ultra Abolitionists in our State. Therefore it cannot be said that the extract is written by a secession sympathizer, as is customary by the Radicals. The Oregonian says:

When the Louisiana Legislature met, last Monday night, the most ultra Abolitionists in our State were no indications of trouble. Notwithstanding the scandalous conduct of the Returning Board in reversing by canvass the verdict of the people at the polls, there was a manifest disposition on the part of the aggrieved people to submit quietly until relief could be had through the legislative branch of the government. Kellogg had telegraphed to the President for more troops, and the President had honored his requisition. So on Monday morning the State House was guarded by squads of United States soldiers and Metropolitan police. The Legislature assembled and the lower house duly organized. The usual formalities seem to have been complied with—such formalities as the appointment of a committee on credentials, the election of Speaker, Sergeant-at-Arms, etc.

An officer wearing the uniform of the United States army appears on the floor of the House and asks that certain letters be read by the Clerk of the last House. Objection being made, he orders a file of soldiers to remove the officer elect of the House and install Vigors, the former Clerk. This is done at the point of the United States bayonets. The committee on credentials presents its report declaring certain persons duly elected and entitled to seats. Vigors, the usurping Clerk, presents a pretended list of members. The Federal officer, General De Trobriand, announces that these are the House of Representatives of Louisiana, and commands all whose names do not appear on Vigors' list to leave the floor. They decline, and are forcibly expelled by the troops. This is done at the point of the United States bayonets. The Federal officer next orders Vigors to call the roll, and Speaker Wiltz directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Vigors. Again the Federal authority intervenes. With a wave of his sword, the Soldier-Speaker declares "this no Legislature, and Wiltz no Speaker." Thereupon the Conservative members withdraw.

Throughout this narrative we have assumed that the troops which accomplished this outrage were extra militia. There has been no outrage of the most atrocious and dangerous character were United States soldiers. The comments of the New Orleans press clearly indicate this to be true.

Every thinking man will at once recognize this outrage for what it is, a usurpation of power by a few ordinary and without any precedent in law. The Constitution of Louisiana makes each house of the Legislature judge of the election and qualification of its members. It does not confer upon any Returning Board, or any other body, the right to remove or install in their places the willing tools of a corrupt and vicious Executive. Gen. De Trobriand was obeying the orders of a superior officer—the General commanding the department of the Gulf. That command is subject to the orders of the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of War receives his instructions from the President. It is thus made possible for a President at Washington to make and unmake Legislatures in distant States; to tear down and build up State governments, and shape the local policy and destiny of communities to his own pleasure. If our statement of the facts be correct, then in the scenes of Monday President Grant, be it wittingly or unwittingly, appeared in the character of another Cromwell, dispersing the parliament of a sovereign State save the right of impressment with the national significance of the events now transpiring in the South, we ask: If such things are possible in Louisiana, are they not also possible in Oregon?

A TIMELY WORD TO YOUNG MEN.—Young man, go to work. For good news sake quit loitering around the stores and saloons. Earn something for yourself, and don't sponge your living any longer; because the "old man," or the "old woman," don't see fit to drive you out to work; and when you get a few dollars ahead, don't go to a saloon and fool it away purchasing ivory balls over a table with a whip-stock. Be a man. Show the world that you are able to earn an honest living by patient and persistent industry. Quit loafing. Buy a saw and go to sawing wood, if nothing better offers. It will give you a sharp appetite for your hash, and you will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that you have earned it honorably.

Iron Smelting in Oregon.

The S. F. Daily Call says: Oregon takes precedence over California in the matter of Iron smelting. The Oswego Iron Works, located on the Willamette River, are in operation, and have a capacity for turning out ten tons of iron per day. The ore worked is said to be of the best quality, and as Oregon has an exhaustless supply of timber, found in nearly every part of the State, the smelting, which costs nine cents per bushel, and which costs one cent per bushel of the furnace, while the lime is brought from San Juan Island and Puget Sound. The editor of the Stockton Independent, in conversation with a gentleman from the scene of the works, ascertained that two and a half tons of the ore will make one ton of iron. The Central Pacific Railroad has tested it for car wheels, and purchased 150 tons for that purpose. The charges are put into the furnace every half hour in about the following proportions: Thirty bushels of charcoal, 400 pounds of ore, 100 pounds of limestone. The cost per ton of manufacturing the iron is about as follows:

Iron ore at furnace, \$10 75
Charcoal, 150 bushels, at 9 cts 13 50
Limestone, 500 pounds, at 10 cts 5 00
Superintendence and labor, 4 00
Total cost per ton, \$33 25
The iron is now selling in San Francisco at \$49 per ton.

The Louisiana Frauds.

FIFTY-FOUR REPUBLICANS AND FIFTY-TWO CONSERVATIVES RETURNED TO THE LOWER HOUSE—BOTH STRONG CONSERVATIVE PARISHES LEFT FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO CANVASS—RESIGNATION OF MR. ARROYO, A MEMBER OF THE BOARD.

From a correspondent of the Tribune.
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—The Returning Board, contrary to expectations, completed its work this afternoon, rushing through with the nine parishes hastily, and adjourning before any one looked for it. The count now stands: For the lower house, Republicans, 54, and Conservatives 52, with four parishes, DeSoto, Winn, Bienville and Grant, all overwhelmingly Conservative, referred to the Legislature for action. In Bienville there were no Republican votes at all, and in Winn, only two. These parishes elected five Conservative members, which would have given the Conservatives a majority. They are referred, however, to a Radical Legislature, and thus the game is played completely out.

Mr. Arroyo, the Conservative member of the Returning Board, did not attend this morning. He sent in his resignation at an early hour, which is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1874.
To the Honorable the President and members of the Returning Board, Gentlemen: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the returning board, a place which I was tendered by you without solicitation on my part, and which was accepted by me with great reluctance, and only in view of the important service I might render my native State. I am compelled to adopt the present course by the rulings of the board in the last few days, in returning to the Legislature, as elected, members who were unquestionably defeated, rulings which, to my mind, are so clearly partisan and unjust, defrauding the people of Louisiana of their chosen representatives that my self-respect will not allow me to longer remain a member of the board. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

OSCAR ARROYO.

In the case of Caddo parish, where seven polls were counted on a general charge of intimidation, Merrill and his associates were elected. The Federal officer next orders Vigors to call the roll, and Speaker Wiltz directs the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove Vigors. Again the Federal authority intervenes. With a wave of his sword, the Soldier-Speaker declares "this no Legislature, and Wiltz no Speaker." Thereupon the Conservative members withdraw.

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Winnemucca Railway Bill Passed the House.

The following is a copy of the Bill which was introduced by General Nesmitt and passed by the House on the 6th inst.

The same Bill has been introduced in the Senate by Col. Kelly.

A Bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company through the public lands of the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railway and telegraph line from a point at or near Winnemucca, in the Central Pacific Railroad, in the State of Nevada; thence northwesterly to and across Goose Lake valley, and by way of Sprague river valley to the waters of the middle fork of the Willamette river in the Cascade mountains, thence down said river on the north side of Springfield; thence crossing to and continuing upon the west side of said river to the waters of the Columbia river via Portland, Oregon, there is hereby granted to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway Company, organized under and by virtue of the laws of Oregon, on the sixteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy four, and to their successors and assigns, a strip of land one hundred feet wide on each side of the central line of said road, and the necessary lands for depots, stations, side tracks, and other needful uses in operating said road and telegraph, not exceeding 40 acres at any one place; Provided, That the locations for depots, stations, and side tracks shall not exceed for the whole line of said road more than one location of 40 acres for every ten miles of the same, and, when made upon surveyed lands shall conform to the Government surveys thereof.

Sec. 2. That said company shall within six months after the location of any section of 20 miles or more of their said road, if the same be upon surveyed lands, and, if upon unsurveyed lands, within six months after the survey thereof by the United States, file a plat of such located section, together with proof thereof, with the register of the land office for the district wherein said located section is situated; and upon approval thereof the same shall be noted upon the township plats in said office, and thereafter all claims over which the said line of road shall pass shall be sold, located, or disposed of by the United States subject to such right of way so located as is said; Provided, That the line of said road shall be completed within ten years thereafter; Provided further, That the Oregon Central Pacific Railroad Company shall have the right to take from the public lands of the United States, timber, stone and other materials necessary for the construction of said road.

RAILWAY PETITIONS.
Persons having petitions for the Winnemucca railway are requested to forward them to Hon. B. J. Pengra, Washington, D. C., as soon as signed.

Railroad Meeting.
At a meeting of the citizens of Union county, called to consider the subject of aid to the Government in the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad, Hon. James H. Slater was elected chairman, and S. Elsworth, secretary, and the subject of the meeting stated briefly by E. S. McComas, and discussed by several gentlemen present. Whereupon the following committee, viz., E. S. McComas, S. Elsworth, Daniel Chaplin, John A. Childers and Benj. Brown, were appointed to suitable arrange the business of the meeting, and soon returned the following memorial:

To the Congress of the United States: The people of Union county in mass convention assembled in La Grande, Dec. 31, 1874, do hereby respectfully memorialize and ask your honorable body to pass the bill now pending to aid in the construction of the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad. Said proposed road will furnish an outlet commercially for a large section of country, domain of the United States, favorable for settlement and inviting immigration whenever a thoroughfare is opened, and we, the people of said county, directly and vitally interested in this great and important measure, have reasons to expect that the Government will be as liberal to us as has been heretofore in measures of great national and public importance.

After due consideration the same was unanimously adopted, and the chairman and secretary directed to procure true copies and forward to the delegation from Oregon in Congress.

On motion, the proceeding of this meeting were directed to be furnished to the newspapers of Eastern Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Portland dailies for publication.

On motion, meeting adjourned sine die.
JAS. H. SLATER,
Chairman.
S. ELSWORTH,
Secretary.

GOOD STREGGION.—The New York Herald suggests that if leading Democrats, such as Pendleton, Hendricks, Allen, Seymour, Thurman, Fildes, Beck, Lamar, Bayard and Gordon, would hold a conference, and agree to mutually support one another and act in concert on all great questions of currency, trade and finance, it would result in great benefit to the country and very materially strengthen the Democratic party.

OVERWORKING THE BRAIN.—Softening of the brain is becoming a more common disease than formerly; as it is utterly incurable, attention should be given to its causes. The softening is caused by an inflammation of the substance of the brain arising from intense excitement, as a result of study, the use of spirituous liquors, or allowing the mind to dwell on one subject unpleasantly, especially when there is no real cause, or conjectured injuries, or injustices and the like, moping over them, cherishing thoughts of them. This lamentable malady comes on with a sudden head or earache, at another time with difficulty of speech, or numbness, or convulsions, or paralysis, or actual insensibility; at other times there is simply a decline of the power of the senses, sight, hearing, speech and the mental powers generally.—Hall's Mental Doctor.

GOES WRONG.—"Everything goes wrong," said an Illinois farmer wiping his eyes. "The grasshoppers eat the hired man, broke his leg, wife died, barn burnt, and I've rid for three days and can't find a woman who wants to marry."