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.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTNER, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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SOCIETY NOTICES.

OREGON LODGE NO. 3, I. 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 7½ o'clock. Members of the order are invited to attend. M. C. ATHEY, C. J. M. 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. W. MORELAND, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW; OREGON CITY, OREGON. OFFICE—Main Street, opposite the Court House.

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

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

L. TABARIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, OREGON CITY, : : OREGON. OFFICE—Over Pope's Tin Store, Main street. 21mar73-tf.

Dr. S. PARKER, LATE OF PORTLAMD, 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 times of the day when not engaged in professional calls. Residence, Main Street, next door but one above R. Caufield's store. October 23, 1874. tf

JOHN M. BACON, IMPORTER AND DEALER in Books, Stationery, Perfumery, etc., etc. Oregon City, Oregon. At Charman & Warner's old stand, lately occupied by S. Ackeman, Main st.

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.

OYSTER SALOON —AND— RESTAURAMT! LOUIS SAAL, Proprietor. Main Street, - - - - Oregon City. OYSTERS WILL BE SERVED FROM and after this date during the Winter season. The best qualities of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES. Ice 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 invariable 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.

THE ALDINE, while 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 each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, 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 ... in superior cheapness, as compared with ... rivals of a similar class, *The Aldine* is an unique and original conception—... alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume could not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes for ten times 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. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Wit Talmage tells that his own New Foundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn) barks at it! and though so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance subscriber to *The Aldine* for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all the *Aldine* pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500, are to be distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are 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 circular sen on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

Our Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union, $6 per Annum, in Advance.

(No charge for postage.)

Specimen copies of THE ALDINE, 50c.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY, 58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS CLOTHING. BOOTS AND SHOES CIGARS HATS CAPS TOBACCOS

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 the worth of their money.

I also keep a full assortment of OREGON CITY MADE

Men and Boys' Clothing, Underwear, Flannels, Blankets, And Yarns.

.....ALSO.....

Groceries, Cutlery, Jewelry, Notions, Musical Instruments, Toys, Etc.,

.....AT THE.....

Lowest Prices For CASH.

.....AT.....

A. LEVY'S.

oct16tf

OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S STEAMBOAT NOTICE!

Str. E. N. COOKE, Will leave OREGON CITY for PORTLAND every day [Except Sunday,] at 7½ o'clock, A. M. Returning, will leave Portland for Oregon City at 2½ 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, LAFAYETTE and DAYTON, and all points between, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. Leaves the Basin at 8 o'clock, A. M., and connect 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. J. D. BILES, Agent, Oregon City, February, 141. 874.

CALL AND SETTLE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned for professional services are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts to the 1st of January, 1875. I desire all my accounts closed at the beginning of the New Year, and those knowing themselves indebted will confer a great favor on me by making early payment. jan15tf J. W. NORRIS.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS premises, in Oswego, for sale at a bargain, for cash. There is a fine dwelling and out buildings, orchard and about three acres of land. Finely situated for a boarding house for the hands employed in the Iron Works. J. W. CAINE. Oswego, Sept. 10, 1874. 3w

THOMAS CHARMAN

ESTABLISHED 1853.

DESIRES TO INFORM THE CITIZENS of Oregon City and of the Willamette Valley, that he is still on hand and doing business on the old motto, that

A Nimble Six Pence is Better than a Slow Shilling.

I have just returned from San Francisco, where I purchased one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF GOODS

ever before offered in this city; and consists in part, as follows:

Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery of Every Description, Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Oils, Sash and Doors, Chinaware, Queensware, Stoneware, Crockery, Platedware, Glassware, Jewelry of Various Qualities And Styles, Clocks and Watches, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Notions of Every Description, Patent Medicines, Rope, Faming Implements of All Kinds, Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, etc.,

Of the above list, I can say my stock is the MOST COMPLETE ever offered in this market, and was seleted with especial care for the Oregon City trade. All of which I now offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Rates.

No use for the ladies, or any one else, to think of going to Portland to buy goods for I am *Determined to Sell Cheap* and not to allow myself to be

UNDERSOLD IN THE STATE OF OREGON.

All I ask is a fair chance and quick payments, believing as I do that

Twenty Years Experience

in Oregon City enables me to know the requirements of the trade. Come one and all and see for yourselves that the old stand of

THOMAS CHARMAN

cannot be beaten in quality or price. It would be useless for me to tell you all the advantages I can offer you in the sale of goods, as every store that advertises does that, and probably you have been disappointed. All I wish to say is

Come, and See, and Examine for Yourselves

for I do no wish to make any mistakes. My object is to tell all my old friends now that I am still alive, and desirous to sell goods cheap, for cash, or upon such terms as agreed upon. Thanking all for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed.

THOS. CHARMAN, Main Street, Oregon City,

Legal Tenders and County Scrip taken at market rates. THOS. CHARMAN.

50,000 lbs wool wanted by THOS. CHARMAN.

FALL 1874

Is your time to buy goods at low prices.

ACKERMAN BROTHERS

are now receiving a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

all of the Latest Styles, which will sell

AT LESS THAN PORTLAND PRICES.

Our stock has been bought for cash, and we will sell it at a small advance above

SAN FRANCISCO COST.

WE WILL SAY TO EVERYBODY BEfore you purchase or go to Portland, come and price our goods and convince yourself that we do what we say. Our stock consists in part of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gents Furnishing Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware

and a great many other articles too numerours to mention;

ALSO

DOORS, WINDOWS, PAINTS AND OILS, ETC., ETC.

We will also pay the Highest Market Price for

Country Produce.

ACKERMAN BROS. Oregon City, Sept. 11, 1874. tf

Civil Rights Bill.

We give below the full text of the Civil Rights Bill, which has passed the House:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of all accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theatres and other places of public amusements subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section by denying to any citizens, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action of debt with full costs, and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year. Provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid, or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes and having so elected to proceed in one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred. But this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings either under this act or the criminal law of any State; provided, further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against the violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the penalty given by the preceeding section may be prosecuted in the Territorial District or Circuit courts of the United States whenever the defendant may be found without regard to the other part; and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States are hereby especially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the proceedings of this act and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States, or Territorial court, as by law has cognizance of the offense, except in respect of the right action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorney shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination, as in other cases, provided that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by reason of this act or otherwise. And any District Attorney who shall wilfully fail to institute and prosecute the proceedings herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt, with full costs, and shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, to be fined not less than $1,000, nor more than $5,000. But provided further, that a judgment for the penalty, in favor of the party aggrieved, against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon any indictment against any such District Attorney, shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as a grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previons condition of servitude. And any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors, who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States without regard to the sum in controversy under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of the causes in said court.

LIFE'S AUTUMN.—Like the rose, life has its fading. We speak and think of it with sadness, just as we think of the autumn season. But there should be no sadness at the fading of a life that has done well its work. If we rejoice at the advent of a new life, if welcome the coming of a new pilgrim to the uncertainties of this world's ways, why should there be so much gloom when all these uncertainties are past, and a life at its waning wears the glories of a completed task? Beautiful as is childhood in its freshness and innocence, its beauty is that of untried life. It is the beauty of promise, of spring of the bud. A holier and rarer beauty is that which the waning life of faith and duty wear.

Andrew Johnson.

As Phographed by Henry Watterson.

Courier-Journal Editorial, January 29.

Andrew Johnson has never been a drunkard, nor, excepting the war-period, what can fairly be called a drinking man. Now and then he takes a glass too much, and on such occasions has been especially unlucky in having his excesses made absurdely luminous, as when he was inaugurated Vice President, and when he was calied out in Nashville a few years ago by the Greer Line excursionists. In the main, however, he is a hard-working man, not given to vicious irregularities, self-contained, dignified, and, though reserved, courteous. No man possessed of more *empressement* ever occupied the White House. He was in aspect, in gait, in conversation,

EVERY INCH A PRESIDENT.

The expectation raised up by the re-entrance of this remarkable man upon the stage of political action is likely to be disappointed. Andrew Johnson is a medley of contraries, and, satisfied by the vindication he has thus far sustained, there is no knowing where he will light when he falls into the Senate. He is not a wit. He is not an exceptional debater. He is too full of himself to reap even the ordinary effect of his blows, which are often powerful. He wastes much of his genius in a meandering muddle of commonplaces—the result of defective education. He is not a bully or a blackguard, as is commonly supposed. In 1861 he might have kept Tennessee in the Union by going to Nashville, organizing the Union forces and facing it out with the secessionists. He has ever lacked courage of the decisive sort. In 1867 and 1868 he might have served Tennessee without hurting himself; but he did not make the effort. A more

UNDESERVING RECIPIENT

of Tennessee's favor does not live, for he has sacrificed Tennessee to himself whenever he has been tempted to do so. He has his genius, which for a rarely rude popular quality if very great, to thank, not his services, for the renewal of his lease on office. Men like East and Colyar and George W. Jones mistake the admiration in which they hold his intellectual gifts for personal affection. He dazzles a brilliant and aspiring lad like Redfield. But for none of these would Johnson walk around a corner if by doing so he could not serve some positive end of his own; and herein lies the weakness of his character, the weakness but for which he might have written "great" before his name.

HE IS MERELY A MELODRAMATIST;

in his nature a conservative philosopher placed by destiny in the position of a communal leader, in his mind an humble seeker after truth, at heart a cynical and arrogant lever, perpetually at war within himself; an object of interest always; certainly not a mountebank or charlatan; but in no sense a safe or stable guide in principles or in conduct. As an independent journalist he would have been

A RIVAL TO GREELEY

with a touch of Bennett thrown in to leaven the lump. As a statesman he will rank with Garibaldi and Gambetta. If Tennessee sent him to the Senate, as the young lady of Gloster married her importunate suitor—to get rid of him—she did probably the best she could do under the circumstances. As for the rest of the country, why, it is satisfied with its sensation, pleased that, if it could not get a pure pleasure in the re-election of Schurz, it has experienced its customary emotion—made up of recklessness and humbug—in the return of a man who is expected to stir up the monkeys and keep things lively for the edification of an exuberant and patriotic people.

RUBBER SHOES FOR HORSES.—Somebody has invented a rubber shoe for horses, designed as a substitute for the iron shoe, and as a means of preventing the many maladies to which horses' feet are subject. It is even claimed that horses suffering with cracked or contracted hoof, and similar painful hurts, are quickly cured by the substitution of the rubber covering for the unyielding metal. The elasticity of the former allows the hoof to remain in its natural state or shape, while protected from abrasion against pavements by the heavy rubber sole beneath. As compared with iron shoes, the cost of rubber ones is stated to be about one third more, and their weight is some forty per cent. less. Owing to the nature of the material, the most accurate fits may be obtained, and in respect to wear, the rubber used is intended to be such as will insure very great durability.—*N. Y. Sun,*

ANOTHER CANARD EXPLODED.—Little Rock, February 12.—The Grand Jury, by direction of the State Attorney, have been investigating the charges made in the published card signed by 195 ex-Federal soldiers sometime ago that a reign of terror existed in Arkansas, and that they had carried their lives in their hands for years, have made a report in which they say they summoned and examined 40 of the signers of this statement, none of whom could testify to any facts in support of their published allegations, but their evidence showed that unusual quiet prevails in the State. No evidence of the existence of a White League or any such organization was obtained. One witness testified to knowing a man who belonged to such an Order, but when the accused was summoned, it appears that he belonged to the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

The Party Kaleidoscope.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

In November the Republican party was beaten in the popular elections throughout the country. A more pronounced condemnation was hardly ever uttered in our political history. In December it was apparent that the party could restore itself to public confidence and regain its lost power. The Democracy disinterpreted the November elections, as a vote of confidence in themselves, rather of one of lack of confidence in the Republicans. They exhibited a woful blindness in their opportunity or a total incapacity to improve it. They either did not want or were unable to mobilize their party in behalf of political reform. They avowed the policy of no policy, and trusted to gain the government through the mistakes of their opponents rather than through their own merits. But the people were impatient for political reform and intolerant of a mere party duel.

This was the new opportunity of the Republican administration leaders. Three things were plainly demanded of them as the price of restoration: First, the extension and perfection of administrative reform, as begun and illustrated by the new secretaries, Bristow and Jewell; second, a demand for, and refusal to be satisfied with anything less than, positive legislation for currency reform and specie payments; and, third, the modification of the federal policy toward the Southern States in the interest of local self-government, equal rights for all, honest administration and peace.

January finds the opportunity worse than neglected—rejected, thrown away. We see no earnest endorsement of the Bristow and Jewell reform policy either at the White House or at the Capitol. The currency legislation is an abortion and a cheat, holding the word of promise to the ear but breaking it to the hope; the surrender of a rising to a losing cause, of an advancing to a retreating army. Third, and worse than all this, the mischievous policy of federal interference in the Southern States has been continued to its culmination in the greatest outrage of the whole record, and party and country alike stand aghast at the unintelligent indifference of the federal executive to the first principles of our constitutional liberty.

Under the influence of these experiences, the Republican party finds that the November verdict would be repeated and enlarged now. Another large section of its supporters, intelligent, conservative, and heretofore faithful adherents, have given it up in despair, and take their places practically in opposition; while the great body of those who remain in nominal fidelity suffer a new demoralization and feel a deeper discouragement.

In a country like ours and in a time like this, when thought crystalizes quickly, and men change rapidly in obedience to an intelligent free will and the practical exigencies of the hour, everything is possible to administrations and parties. It will not do to say, positively, that the Republican party will not restore itself, that it cannot so improve its administration, in contrast with the position and prospect that the Democracy hold out, as to give to it the continued choice of the country. But, certainly, nothing seems more impossible or improbable now. The faith of the country, the hopes of the people have been cheated too often and too long. Its opportunity, for the present at least, would seem to be surely gone, and the government to be destined to pass into the hands of its old opponents, with such modifications of personal leaders and public policy as their own hopes and fears, and the power of public opinion, shall force upon them.

THE WASHINGTON FREE LUNCH LORBY.—One of the saddest phases of Washington life is daily presented at the free-lunch tables of our large hotels. Here one sees daily gathered, with a greed begotten of want, and which debars all that politeness so becoming to any one at an eating table, men whose mission in life has been defeated in the uncertainties of war and politics, and whose name, though once great, have sunk into obscurity in the rapid changes of our system of government. The General and Statesman of yesterday come to-day to the bar-room and surreptuously seek that food which is intended for regular customers, and they who once looked upon the bar-keeper as a low-lived individual now approach obsequiously, and leave him sneakingly, when he detects them in the act of pocketing the crackers and cheese. What a sad commentary upon the vicissitudes of men who make life artificial. The great difficulty with them has been that they have not addressed themselves, when the tide of life was at its flood, to its true and serious ends, and now this mistake comes to them in the most humiliating form. The free-lunch table was one of the institutions that did not exist in Shakspeare's time, or else we would have had from that great master a philosophical free-luncher's soliloquy.—*Washington Star.*

Says the New York *World*: The tropical oratory of Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, was out of taste very likely, but it was not far from the truth. Butler is a great scamp. Everybody knows it; everybody out of Congress says it; out of Congress Butler does not take the trouble to deny it; but we suppose it is unparliamentary to say it in Congress. Mr. Brown will, therefore, accept such a rebuke as is deserved for telling wholesome truth out of season. It is not a rebuke which need keep him awake at night.

Carl Schurz and his Family.

Few Senators know how to entertain with refinement. Carl Schurz is undoubtedly the best host in Washington for an evening party. All the members of his family are intellectualized up to his grade, and, like the best class of Germans, they can throw off profoundness of chat and listen to music, the host meantime all-pervading and witty and soothing, while Mrs. Schurz, with her dark Hamburg eyes, and almost tenderly interest in young people, receives, one by one, her callers, and is obliging, without effort, to all. Her daughters are growing up after the style of their father and mother, and the young men observe in them a docility and sensibility quite rare in general society. Schurz holds his place in the Senate as much by industry as talent. He is not a man of genius, but his accomplishments are general; he knows sufficient of music, the languages, mathematics, polite literature and law, to be considered proficient in a country of partial education like ours; and then, he is always fortifying himself. In the evenings when his brother Senators are distributing patronage and writing goosey letters to a hundred numbskull constituents, playing poker, keeping an assignation or stuffing down food with Sam Ward at Walksr's, Carl Schurz is at his books. His wife has put the children to bed and is, perhaps, sewing at his side. He has none of the embarrassments which attend fashionable wives, whose daily study is in finding ont what to wear, for the benefit of other men. The star of his fame Mrs. Schurz admires, but does not worship. Her ideal is a more stable and frugal career than waits on the Senate. To husband his resources of the mind and the purse, to be a part of some real society, and to develope more slowly and in the line of happiness, is the German wife's desire. She knows the petulance and exaltation of the literary mind, its want of husbandry, and the necessity of giving it method and self-denial before its wayward habits become incurable. She desires him to return to St. Louis and proceed with his newspaper and the practice of law.—*Washington Corr. Pitsburg Dispatch.*

JOHN YOUNG BROWN.—We find the following extract from the speech of this gentleman, at the time he was reprimanded by the House for the castigation administered to Beast Butler, in an exchange, Mr. Brown said:

"Gentlemen and Mr. Speaker, the South is broken; it lies in its helplessness and despair before you; homes dilapidated, fields wasted, bankruptcy upon it. Is there nothing in its situation to touch your pity? And if your magnanimity cannot be reached, will you not be moved by some sense of justice?

"In 1872, by a conspiracy between the Attorney-General, Governor Kellogg, and a drunken Federal Judge, the sovereignty of a State was overthrown. The usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. And but recently one of your generals entered the legislative hall of Louisian, like Cromwell when he invaded the English House of Commons with his Colonel Pride, and keeping touch and time to what had gone before in the sad history of that State, ruthlessly expelled its duly qualified members.

"Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to devote these distressed Southern people to complete destruction to give their "roofs to the flames, their flesh to the eagles.' Your Lieutenant-General but steps upon the scene when he sends his dispatches to the world that they are banditti. We have heard it echoed elsewhere that there are thieves, murderers, night-riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it. The business men and Northern residents there have denied it. A committee of your own House, a majority of whom were Radicals, have given it their solemn and emphatic contradiction and nailed the slander to the counter. But still it is echoed and rechoed."

OLD GRIMES NOT DEAD.—A gentleman who has an eye and an ear for the humorous, writes from his plantation in North Carolina as follows:

Last night a little incident happened, my wife said I must tell you all about. I was weighing up the pickers' cotton so as to pay them for their days work. I had about sixty hands at work, and all came in quite early, except about twenty. About dusk, there came an "old dark," and put his basket on the scales. I was a little mad, being kept so late, so I said, "What is your name?" "Grimes," "What." said I, "I thought Old Grimes was dead long ago." "No, child," said he, "dat was my fodder," (mind you, this old fellow was about 75.) I said, "any more pickers out in the fields yet?" "Yes, sir, some of my children; dey will be heah directly, child;" so on they came; I asked each, "What is your name?" Each time it was "Grimes; dat yar old man is my fodder." Eighteen times I got that reply; then said I, "Old man, are all these children the fruit of your loins?" "No, child," said he, "dey don't eat fruit, only corn bread, and sometimes polk, when de good Lord gives it to us." "You did not understand me, uncle; I mean are all these children your own?" "Bless you, yes, honey, and I has got four mo' at home, and one at the ole woman's breast," was the ready answer. So you see, after all, Old Grimes still lives.

COURTESY OF BANCROFT LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,