### Lightning.Proof Reader.

Mr. John C. Robinson, known as the lightning proof reader, was found dead in his bed at his residence in Williamsburg | than its dwelling with the souls of Shelley yesterday morning. Mr. Robinson was and Byron. The three are severely remote born in this city forty years ago, He attended school in the seventh ward, and created a sympathy between the latter two, entered John A. Gray's printing establishment in Cliff street as a "copy boy" when thirteen years old. In 1854 he entered the from either. Shelly was inspired by im-Tribune proof-room. In deciphering manuscripts he was a marvel. He read Richard Hildreth's, Hroace Greeley's Count Pulaski's, Gerritt Smith's and other crabbed manuscripts almost at a glance. When Mr. Greeley himself was unable to decipher one of his own written sentences he referred it to Mr. Robinson, who looked at it steadily for a minute or more and made out its meaning. In the municipal canvass of 1866 a letter from Mr. Greeley, written under the Springer House heading, was sent to the night editor of the Tribune. It inclosed an editorial article in the same handwriting, favoring the election of a well-known Republican politician, who was running on an independent ticket. It was the night before election. In assorting the copy before reading the proof, the manuscript came under the eyes of Mr. Robinson. He examined it as a paying teller would examine a doubtful bill. "That's not the old man's handwriting," he said. He was so confident that it was a forgery that he called the editor's attention to it, and the article was suppressed. So skillful was the forgery that on the following day Mr. Greeley said that had he not known different he would have taken it for his own handwriting.

Mr. Robinson's rapidity in reading a proof-sheet aloud was unparalleled; and his enunciation was perfect. Timed by the writer, he has pronounced 696 words in a minute. This is at the rate of 41,760 words per hour. The words were proneunced in a monotonous tone of voice without accent, and came from his lips as though sent from the wheels of a machine. Long before the death of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Robinson was given charge of the Tribune proof-room. He left that journal in 1875, and accepted a similar position on the San. -N. Y. Sun.

-The Rev. T. L. Cuyler thus discourses in the Christian Intelligencer of certain Christian men in public life :

The mention of Mr. Frelinghuyson's honored name suggests to me to say a few things about serving God in civil stations. I knew this great and modest man very well; he realized my ideal of the patriot and the legislator. When he was congratulated on his election to the United States Senate from New Jersey, his modest reply was, "I am sorry, though, to give up my Sunday-school class at Somerville." When in after years he gave a dinner party to high ideal which the Bible presents of the Henry Clay, some of his friends reminded him that the famous Kentucky orator would expect to have his accustomed glass of wine, Mr. Frelinghuysen firmly answered that he should give Mr. Clay the best entertainment he could furnish, but no intoxicating drink should be set on his

English history is ennobled by the names of John Hampden, Sir Matthew Hale and Wilberforce. In our own time Britain has three great Christian statesman who are zealous in personal labor for Christ. One of them is Lord Chancellor Cairns, who assisted Mr. Moody in his meetings, and is the teacher of a large Bible class. A secend is Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Chelmsford) whose collection of hymns. in his "Book of Praise," is one of the finest ever made. The third is the well-known Earl of Shaftsbury. This venerable serwant of God is the most untiring philanthropist of the age. I once met him on a hot Sabbath afternoon (the very time when lazy religion is sleeping off its dinner on a sofa) at a service for the laboring poor of London. Lord Shaftsbury knelt beside us in a little ante-room, before the service, and joined in fervent prayer to God for a blessing on the Word. After the meeting broke up, he said to me, "Has not this been grand, doctor? the best of it is, that all this crowd was made up of poor men and their wives and children."

To the names of Cairns, Chelmsford and Shaftsbury, ought to be added the name of man beings could be, was a terrific experithe greatest living man who speaks the English tongue-William Ewart Gladstone. It is a well-authenticated fact that when he missed from before his door crossingsweeper, and found that he was sick, he went to see him. "Mr. Gladstone got down on his knees and prayed for me," said the poor man to his minister afterwards. The back-bone which the greatest of living statesmen has displayed on so many moral questions, is maintained by his conscientious fear of God. All classes of earnest Christians, High or Low Church Non-conformist or Presbyterian, have an immense confidence in Gladstone's religious principle. It is this which has given him his late splendid success in the Par- ever invented, and with it universal nual spring elections mainly occur. liamentary elections .- Ex.

#### Wordsworth.

The habitation of poetry with such a nature as Wordsworth's is more of a mystery from each other, for though circumstances their course of thought is divergent, and perhaps as greatly so as Wordsworth's agination, Byron by passion, Wordsworth by philosophy, of which both the others were incapable-indeed, neither could properly conceive a philosophic motive. Wordsworth is much the most difficuit to understand. Shelley's flights are aerial, a draft upon his forces that sleep can not the sigh of wings is always heard in his restore them. Then, and not before, he measures, they are full of secrets of other should stop work. But, so long as a man than mortal origins. Byron is palpable has vitality to spare upon work, it must be even in his ambitious rises -in the sound- used, or it will become a source of grieving talk of Cain and Manfred there is not ous, harassing discontent. The man will a moment's letting go of earth. Words- not know what to do with himself; and worth is interior and spiritual; without leaving earth he brings heaven into all his he is unconciously digging a grave for contemplation, and has so little sense of himself, and fashioning his own coffin. earthliness that he does not discern the in- Life needs a steady channel to rnn incongruous. To him not only the wayside flower moved thoughts which lay too deep for tears, but every common object wore toward something. An aimless life can hues and lusters of miraculous beauty, cast about them by the divine light of his purpose: Shelly soared and Byron halted, but Wordsworth walked the paths of men in the championship of high extent, and unaware that Peter Bell's ass was less poetic than the mystery of Laodamia. There And what she thought was doubtless true. is a deep inner lumination in Wordsworth, when years have finally brought the power of keeping the road with him ; then the experiences when, having relinquished his barren spots along which he expatiates so pursuits, he finds unused time and unused dully are no more tedious than a sandstretch in a country lane, or a bleak hill- mind. The current of his life is thus top where the June grass starves, to the thrown into eddies, or settled into a sluglonely walker. There are still the green gish pool, and he begins to die.-The Sanand blooming beauties behind unspoiled, there stretch the untried fields and woods, there is the spaceless outlook of the skies, and the unlessened spells of nature encom-

pass every step : I was the traveler then upon the moor; I saw the hare that raced about with joy ; I heard the distant woods and waters roar, Or heard them not, as happy as a boy The pleasant season did my heart employ: My old remembrances went from me wholly, And all the ways of men, so vain and melancholy.

-Springfield Republican

-Already the whole land resounds with the discussion of rival parties and candidates in view of the next Presidential election. The attention of congress is absorbed in the same way to the neglect of the publie business. More than half the space in public journals is filled with this single issue, and all this will continue and increase until after the election, or for more than six months from the present time.

Under such circumstances it is difficult for Christian men to maintain the clear and character of civil rulers. Our standards tend continually to fall to the level of public sentiment around us. We are power fully acted on by the currents of feeling around, and in proportion to their intensity. When a million men are chanting the praises of their favorite candidate, and displaying a passionate devotion to his cause, it needs a cool and steady judgment to perceive, and a fearless heart to declare, his unfitness on wholly non-partizan grounds. Yet at this moment, it is the duty of Christian men to say frankly to their fellow men of both the great parties. "The man for whom you display such extraordinary zeal, are not such men as Christians can consistently advocate or support."-Ex.

-"We are receiving vast accessions from all Europe and Asia, and these people are bringing hither their manners, their necessities and their poverty. Eight millions from abroad are mingling with us. Four millions from within, but recently slaves, are with us. And in their hands we have placed the ballot. We do well to consider the situation. The industrial question for us is scarcely less important than the dynastic is for Europe. You have given them suffrage and in doing so you have let out an angel or devil, whichever it is going to be, and you cannot bottle it now. The giving of suffrage to four million people as unfitted for it as any hument, and yet since they have had it they have voted just as wisely as their masters did before emancipation. Ours is the ings. And at seven o'clock Monday most complicated government on the face morning fifty women gathered in at of the earth, but I am hopeful of humanity while it has intelligence, liberty and morality, or self-control. The preparation of the thirty-nine out of the ferty millions for their responsibilities rests on the new ly back, and they voted. Not one profession-the school teachers. The uncivil word or rude jest was heard free, public, common school is to do the there all day long. Men were not work. The common school ought to be only gallant to the 165 women but free as water, and should come unbidden were made kind to one another by to every man's door without regard to their presence. Other Illinois towns complexion or condition. The common and villages are expected to do likeschool is the most democratic institution wise on the 20th inst., when the ansuffrage is possible."-Ex.

### Preservation and Health.

A man who inherits wealth may begin and worry through three-score and ten years without any definite object. In driving, in foreign travel, in hunting and fishing, in club-houses and society, he may manage to pass away his time; but he will hardly be happy. It seems to be necessary to health that the powers of a man may be trained upon some subject and steadily held there day after day, year after year, while vitality lasts. There may come a time in old age when the fund of vitality will have sunk so low that he can follow no consecutive labor without such when he has reached such a point as that. regular habits of work and of sleep. It needs a steady, stimulating aim-a tend never be happy, or, for a long period, healthy. Said a rich lady to a gentleman still laboring beyond his needs : "MDon't stop; keep at it." The words that were in her heart were : "If my husband had not stopped he would be alive to-day.' A greater shock can hardly befall a man who has been active than that which he vitality hanging upon his idle hands and

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.—The Christian Union of this week says that the present effort of the Christian temperance women of Illinois is to secure prohibition through local option, with a vote accorded every person of lawful age; and that this porative statute, which invests each town, village or city board with full power to settle the license question in its own way. The first village to reach action in this movement is Keithsburg, on the Missippi river. It is a small place, but its temperance women secured 300 signers to their petition for the submission of the issue to popular vote, and that in such vote women be invited to share. In the latter days of March they presented their petition; and the board straightway adopted an ordinance in keeping with the prayer of the petition, and of which the following is the vital section :

"On the fifth day of April next, and at the election annually for the municipal officers thereafter, a vote will be taken on the question of license and anti-license, and the Board of Trustees will be governed according to the majority vote as to licensing or prohibiting the sale of liquors. All persons having arrived at the lawful majority, and having the other qualifications of residence, are entitled to vote."

On April 5th, accordingly, the women deposited their ballots upon the issue submitted, of license or no license, to the number of 165, being nearly all the women resident in that place, and, so far known to those actively present, not one woman voted for license. And a good number of men who had been accustomed to vote for license voted no license. The result was a very large majority for sobriety, New temperance trustees were chosen who recognized the popular will as authoritative. The voting occured on Monday. Saturday, and Sabbath were largely given to temperance prayer and platform meetthe church and spent two hours in prayer. They then marched to the polls, the crowd of men fell respectfulMISCELLANEOUS.

# LIBERTY MILLS Monmouth Meat Market.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

#### Flour.

Brand Shorts

TO EXCHANGE FOR

#### WHEAT.

Grist work done at all hours. Will also sell at the following low cash

FLOUR, \$5.25 per barrel. SHORTS, \$22.00 per ton.

# SLOPER BROTHERS.

CHOP, \$20.00 per ton.

Independence, Feb. 10, 1880.

#### SURE CURE

AFTER THE SEARCH OF YEARS and the inquiry of suffering thousands, we are at last able to announce a certain remedy for

### CATARRH,

### Neuralgic & Nervous Headache

Together with kindred complaints arising from COLDS, such as Stoppage of the Nasal Passages, Deafness, Dimness of

We know that no CATARRH, NEURALGIC and NERVOUS HEADACHE REMEDY can show such a record for success as ours can. And we challenge a comparison with the history of any and all Remedies extant.

In fact, where the system is free from Constitutional Ailments from SCROFULOUS or SYPHIL-ISTIC affections, we guarantee a CURE. So that if the medicine be used persistently according to directions on each box, and should fail to cure, we STAND READY TO REFUND THE MONEY,

And we have authorized Elder E. W. Barnes our general agent for the State of Oregon to give the

We have over TWENTY THOUSAND genuine end is sought under the general incer- Testimonials and Certificates on hand, and never have in a single instance received one word of

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Who is our duly authorized agent for Oregon and

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# MRS. COOK'S NEW REMEDY FOR COUGHS and COLDS.

CORVALLIS. ORLGON Mrs. N. J. Cook:

I can most cheerfully recommend your Lung
Balsam to those suffering with Colds, Coughs,
etc. It acts promptly, and should be in every

PORTLAND OREGON.

H. I. BECKNELL.

Mrs. N. J. Cook, Corvallis, Or. I must say in regard to your medicine for Colds and Coughs, it is a most excellent remedy. Therefore I take pleasure in recommending to the

MRS. SUSAN MULKEY.

Mrs. N. J. Cook:

That Lung Remedy or Cough Medicine. is the best I ever used, and to every one with afflicted Lungs or Coughs, or Colds of any kind I would recommend your medicine before any other.

Yours, &c.. GORVALLIS, OR., Feb. 13, 1850.

M. A. E. FULLE3.

TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 TO \$6000 A YEAR, or \$5 to \$20 a day in your own locality. No risk, Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to \$2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth \$5 also free; you can make up your mind for yourself.

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# A MAN LOST.

I have lost the address of a man by the name of John C. Deleameter, who is supposed to be somewhere in Oregon. Anyone who will notify me of his address will be liberally rewarded.

> C. J. WRIGHT. Palouse, W. T.

MISCELLAN EOUS.

-:0:--

UNDERSIGNED bought A. G. Marshall's interest in the Butchering Business, is prepared to furnish meat to his old gustomers, and the public generally. Your patronage is solicited.

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Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful Is a purely vegetable bitter and powerful tonic, and is warranted a speedy and certain cure for Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, and all malarial disorders. In miasmatic districts, the rapid pulse, coated tongue, thirst, lassitude, loss of appetite, pain in the back and loins, and coldness of the spine and extremities, are only premonitions of severer symptoms which terminate in the ague paroxysm, succeeded by high fever and profuse perspiration.

It is a startling fact, that quinine, arsenic, and other poisonous minerals form the basis of most of the "Fever and Ague Preparations," "Specifics," "Syrups," and "Tonics," in the market. The preparations made from these mineral poisons, although they are palatable, and may break the chill, denot cure, but leave the malarial and their own drug poison in the system, producing quinism, dizziness, ringing in the ears, headache, vertigo, and other disorders more formidable than the disease they were intended to cure. Aver's Ague Cure thoroughly eradicates these noxious poisons from the system, and always cures the severest cases. It contains no quinine, mineral, or any thing that could injure the most delicate patient; and its crowning excellence, above its certainty to cure, is that it leaves the system as free from disease as before the attack.

For Liver Complaints, AYER'S AGUE CURE, by direct action on the liver and bil-iary apparatus, drives out the poisons which produce these complaints, and stimulates the system to a vigorous, healthy condition.

We warrant it when taken according to

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