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THE COAST MAIL.

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The Coast Mail.

DEVOTED TO
ALL LIVE ISSUES.

THE INTERESTS OF SOUTHERN OREGON ALWAYS FOREMOST.

The Development of our Mines, the Improvement of our harbors, and railroad communication with the Interior, specialities.

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The Slander's Against Garfield

Forney's *Sunday Chronicle* says in regard to the Presidential canvass: Republican newspapers as well as Republican speakers will make a great mistake during the coming compaign if they join in the mud flinging inaugurated by the Democracy. The scandals dug up against Gen. Garfield require no refutation, and for his friends to undertake it would only give them the color of truth and respectability which they now so lamentably lack. From the moment these slanders were originated Gen. Garfield has grown in popular favor among his own people. The great State of Ohio instead of questioning his integrity or in the least doubting his ability and capacity to serve its interest has enlarged its confidence by enlarging his sphere of usefulness.

There is no truer test of a public man's character than the fact that his own people stand by and continue to renew their confidence in him. If vindication was at all necessary this fact alone would supply it to every intelligent and fair man in the country. One point in this direction is that Gen. Garfield is not a candidate for Democratic votes, and why then should it matter whether the exponents of their faith consider him a thief or a perjurer, or whatever else defamation may assign to his character? He is the candidate of the Republican party and its vote will be abundantly sufficient to make him President of the United States. What is wanted is proper organization of the party, and with this assured we have no fears of the result. The Democratic resident committee, being the center of all political stands in Washington, started out to made a campaign publication of Garfield's record. A week's exploration and examination of documents was sufficient, and now it is announced that they give it up. There is nothing in it and it has been deemed inadvisable to tap the committee's barrel for so useless a purpose.

The Kentucky Giants.

An exchange gives an account of the Kentucky giant, Martin Van Buren Bates, he is 36 years old and weighs 478 pounds, and in heighth is seven and 11½ inches; an Apollo Belvedere in form, perfect proportions and a physical Goliath, at all times a pleasant, affable gentleman, and a perfect picture of manly grace. Capt. Bates, as he is now known, left Kentucky in 1868, passing through Louisville on his way to England, where he remained till 1876, amassing a fortune and spending his time in the pursuit of intelligence concerning the history of the mammoth men who are said to have existed in olden time, but finally arrived at the conclusion that Kentucky had produced the largest men the world ever saw. While in England he met Miss Anna Swan, the English giantess, whom he married in London on June 17, 1871. Mrs. Bates is 71 years old and weighs 413 pounds, and, as if by some special decree, is exactly the same height as her gigantic husband. Together they are a handsome couple, perfect in form and feature, highly cultured and an interesting sight to behold. Their combined weight is 891 pounds, and, as they move among common humanity, towering like colossal pyramids they inspire one with wonder and admiration.

FRENCH citizens are making great arrangements to celebrate the anniversary of the capture of the Bastile, on the 14th of July, by a procession, literary exercises and a fete at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Chicago:

Republican rule has restored upon a solid basis payment in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and legal, and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at 86, to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1879. Without restoring to loans, it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $880,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived; labor is in demand; wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evdience of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed. Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principle and purpose which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

THE REPUBLICAN POLICY.

First—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the costly victories which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved. That the peace regained should be cherished. That the dissevered Union, now happily restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured to this generation should be transmitted undiminished to future generations. That the order established and the credit acquired should never be imperiled. That the pensions promised should be paid. That the debt so much reduced should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof. That the reviving industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce already so great should be steadily encouraged.

A NATION, NOT A CONFEDERACY.

Second—The constitution of the United States is the supreme law, and not a mere contract. Out of the confederated States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are retained by the States; but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by national and not by State tribunals.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States but it is the duty of the National Government to aid that work to the extent of its constitutional ability. The intelligence of the nation is but the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided, not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Fourth—The constitution wisely forbids congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism, while each State is exposed to its particular domination. We therefore recommend that the constitution be so amended as to lay some prohibitions upon the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of the public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

DUTIES OF THE DAY.

Fifth—We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenues should so discriminate as to favor American labor. That no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railroad or other corporation. That slavery having perished in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must die in the Territories. That everywhere the protection accorded to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption. That it is the duty of congress to develop and improve our watercourses and harbors, but we insist that further subsidies to private persons or corporations must cease. That the obligations to the men who preserved its integrity in the day of battle are undiminished by the lapse of fifteen years since their final victory. Their perpetual honor is and shall forever be the grateful privilege and the sacred duty of the American people.

THE CHINESE PLANK.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with the congress of the United States and its treaty making powers, that the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of the power to restrain and limit that immigration by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

COMMENDATION OF HAYES.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterizes the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war and which guided the thought of his immediate predecessor to him for a Presidential candidate, have continued to inspire him in his career as Chief Executive, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courageous fulfillment of the public business, and will honor his interposition between the people and proposed partisan laws.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRACY.

Eighth—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual sacrifice of patriotism and justice to a supreme and unsatiable lust for office and patronage, that to obtain possession of the National and State Governments, and the control of place and position, they have obstructed all the efforts to preserve the purity and conserve the freedom of suffrage; have devised fraudlent certificates and returns; have labored to unseat lawfully elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and rescured by the courage and action of Maine's patriotic sons; have by methods, vicious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attached partisan legislation to appropriation bills; have crushed the righ's of individuals, and vindicated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation; and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimable good results—freedom and individual equality. We affirm it to be the duty and purpose of the Republican party to use all the legitimate means of this Union to secure the perfect harmony which may be practicable and we submit to the parctical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the best interest of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National Government to a party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are so prosperous, and thus bring destruction and confusion where there is now order, confidence and hope.

Damages Sustained.

In the early part of the year 1876, Mrs. Phelps, mother-in-law of James Montgomery, the well-known railroad contractor, now engaged in building the line of the Oregon Railway Company, Limited, and wife of the Governor of Missouri, received dangerous injuries by falling into the hold of the steamship *City of Panama*, while the vessel was lying at the dock at Seattle. A suit was brought in the third district, and after a long, closely contested trial, a virdict was brought in favor of Mrs. Phelps and damages to the amount of $5,000 awarded her. She claimed the sum was too small, and the Steamship company claimed it was too large, so both appealed to the Supreme Court of the Territory, where the action of the lower court was increased from $5,000 to $15,000. The Steamship company again appealed and Justice Clifford of the U. S. Supreme Court, has recently announced the decision of that tribunal, which sustains that of the Territorial court and in favor of Mrs. Phelps.

Words of Defiance.

"Don't give up the ship!" shouted the dying Lawrence, outside of Boston harbor, as the *Chesapeake* poured a broadside into the riddled *Shannon*. "We have met the enemy and they are ours!" wrote the gallant Perry in his report of the glorious victory at Lake Erie. "Mr. Morris," cried the rebel renegade Buchanan, from the turret of the *Merrimac*, to the brave lieutenant commanding the *Cumberland*: "Mr. Morris, do you surrender your ship?" "Go to hell, sir!" thundered his old subordinate, through his speaking trumpet, amid the din of battle. And the *Cumberland* fired her last gun and sank in the waves with her crew, the Stars and Stripes floating out a deathless defiance upon the winds of heaven, as the shot went into the sea.

To Make Good Butter.

A method in practice among the butter makers of England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for this purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda and one teaspoonful of powdered alum mingled togethered at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

ABOUT ninety million dollars are annually paid to foreign shippers for transportation of American products. This vast sum might be kept in this country if our legislators were sufficiently far-seeing to build up the shipping interests of the United States as the English Government has built up the vast system by virtue of which Great Britain to-day monopolizes the carrying trade of the world. The British have never begrudged subsidies by which their great lines of ocean steamships are sustained and developed, and public money could hardly be spent to better advantage than in strengthening such steamship companies as we have, and in encouraging the organization of others.

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Special Geniuses.

The following is from the Dramatic News' correspondent at Rome, Italy, under date of May 20:

I am now going to tell you something that will interest you. In Hungary there is a celebrated pianist, a Count Geza-Zichi, who plays with only one hand. He has been offered $50,000 for an American tour, but he wants $100,000, for he desires to found a musical academy in Hungary to bear his name! And no doubt he will get his price when his philanthropic object is known.

In Paris, also, there is another genius, an Italian boy, only twelve years of age, who is astonishing the world by his "ready reckoning powers." His name is Giacomo Tuandi, and not long ago he was wandering the streets friendless and half-starved. He went about with a monkey for a companion in search of his daily bread. When his monkey had finished all his tricks, and Giacomo saw a crowd around him, he used to ask: "Ask me an arithmetical riddle! I'll guess it!" And he did so, to the astonishment of every one who listened to him. One day he attracted the attention of a merchant of Marseilles, who took him from his vagabond life and sent him to Paris, where he was presented to the Anthropologic Society. Dr. Broco was so astounded at this phenomenon that he measured the boy's head in every direction, and was rewarded by finding that it was much more developed on the right side than on the left. Giacomo is as easy in manner as any little gentleman. His face, however, is rather too old for his age. Like Topsy, he may be said to have 'growed'—for he knows nothing of parents, relatives, or friends. His forehead is immense—hideously immense, I may say. The other day an old man said to him: "I am 85 years of age, less 20 days. How many hours old am I?" The boy took his gigantic forehead between his hands, thought for an instant, then said: "753,297 hours." Another question was: "If I were the third of years old that I am and five years more I should be 25 years of age, How old am I?" The boy laughed and said at once: "Why, ninety years of age." Computing the cube of such a number as 39,304 was play to him. It is thought that this lad may be trained to do service in the science of mathematics, for he is much more intelligent than any "calculating" boys who have hitherto come into view. He does not yet know his A B C's. His education has, therefore, to be begun at the very beginning. But, as a friend remarks, "It may be more lucrative to educate that lad than to rear Dutch tulips," which are now once more bringing fabulous prices.

Where he "Weakens."

Virginia (Nev.) chronicle.

"It's astonishin'," remarked the old forty-niner this morning as he nodded over his glass to our reporter; "It's astonishin' what a coward a man is at home—a reg'lar crawlin' sneak, by Jove!. I've travelled a good bit, and held up my end in most o' the camps on the coast sense '49. I've got three bullets inside o' me. I've shot an' been shot at, an' never heard nobody say that I hadn't as good grit as most fellers that's goin.' But at home I'm a kyote. Afore I'd let the ole woman know that her hot biscuits wasn't A 1 when its like stiff amalgam, I'd fill myself as full as a retort. I've done it lots o' times. Most o' my teeth is gone from tugging on beefsteaks that the old woman had fried. D'ye think I roar out an' cuss when I go over a chair in the dark? No, sir. While I'm rubbin' my shins an' keepin' back the tears, I'm likewise sweatin' for fear the ole woman has been woke up by the upset. It didn't use to be so," sighed the poor fellow thoughtfully, rubbing his scalp. "When we was first hitched I thought I was the superintendent, but after a year os two of argyin' that pint I settled down to shovin' the car at low wages. I can lick any man o' my age an' size," cried the old gentleman, banging the saloon table with his wrinkled fist. "I'll shoot, knife, stand up, or rough and tumble for coin, but when I hang my hat on the peg in the hall, an' take off my muddy boots, an' hear the old woman ask if that's me, I tell you the starch comes right out o' me."

EXPLOSION.—An explosion of fire works, prepared for the Fourth of July, occurred in San Francisco on the night of the 19th. M. J. Flaven of the I. X. L. store, had stored in the basement in the rear of the store on Commercial street, about $15,000 worth of fireworks, which exploded about midnight. The loss amounted to several thousands of dollars.

Garfield as a Soldier.

During the winter preceding the breaking out of the war Garfield had taken a bold and patriotic stand in favor of the Union, and it was under his direction that a bill was passed through the Ohio Legislature declaring that "any resident of the State who gave aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States guilty of treason against the State, to be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life." His record as a soldier is one of continuous gallantry. When, in 1862, he encountered Marshal in an intrenched position in Kentucky with four regiments and four guns, he (Garfield) had but 2500 men at his command. With these crawling on their hands and knees through the dense underbrush, he drove the rebels pell mell from their intrenchments with the loss of all their guns and camp equipage, and with 85 killed left on the battle field. Some days later he made a dash upon the enemy at Middle Creek, attacking the rebels who outnumbered his force three to one. It was a fight for hours at close quarters, the enemy giving ground inch by inch, until 4:30 in the afternoon, when Garfield's small but determined forces drove them in haste and disorder, capturing their stores and a number of prisoners. During the battle the Fourteenth Kentucky regiment responded to a call from Garfield to dislodge the enemy from a position commanding the field. "Go in, boys," shouted Garfield, give them Hail Columbia," and they rushed on, clearing the hight on a double quick. As they came on Garfield took off his coat and flung it in the air, when it lodged in a tree top out of reach. The men threw up their caps with a wild shout and rushed on following Garfield, who led them on a run, *in his shirt sleeves*. As the Union soldiers reached the top of the hill a rebel cried out: "How many are there of you?" "Twenty-five million, d——n you!" shouted back a Kentucky Union officer, and a moment after the rebels broke and ran in confusion down the hill. It was after the affair at Middle Creek that Garfield found himself and his men in the heart of a rough, mountainous country, incapable of furnishing adequate supplies. The Big Sandy was swollen by excessive rains to such a hight that steamboat men declared that it was impossible to ascend the river. Garfield leaped into a skiff, descended it, ordered supplies on board a small steamer, ordered the crew on board, and stood by the wheel, compelling the little vessel, trembling in every plank as it breasted the flood which swept among the tree branches along the bank. This perilous journey occupied two days and one night, during which time Garfield was absent only six hours from the wheel.

Oregon's Adventurous Son.

Our readers will note with interest any news from the Arctic expedition under Lieut. Schwatka, who was raised in Salem. A late issue of the *Statesman* says: "Two years ago today, June 19th, 1870, Lieut. Fred. G. Schwatha, sailed from New York in the whale schooner *Eothen* for the artic regions in search of information that might lead to a discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin's expedition. The last word that has been receeived from Lieut. S. was a letter to his father in this city, dated the 31st of March, 1879, and written at Camp Daly, North Hudson's Bay, from which point he intended to start northward shortly after that date. News may be expected from Lieut. Schwatka some time the coming fall, and it may be that no word will be obtained of his whereabouts before the spring of 1881.

Josh Billings on Marriage.

Don't expect to marry an angel, they have all been picked up long ago. Remember Joe, you hain't a saint yourself. Do not marry for beauty exclusively; beauty is like ice, awfully slippery, and thaws dreadfully easy. Don't marry for luv, neither; luv is like a cooking stove, good for nothing when the fuel gives out. But let the mixture be some beauty, becomingly dressed, with about two hundred and fifty dollars in her pocket, a gud speller, handy and neat in her house, plenty of good sense, tuff constitution and by-laws, small feet, a light step; add to this sound teeth an a warm heart. The mixture will keep in any climate, and will not evaporate. Don't marry for pedigree unless backed by bank notes. A family with nothing but pedigree generally lack sense.

IT is illegal in England to sell crabs measuring less than 4½ inches across the back, and persons selling them have lately been punished.

Suicide of the Wife of a Murderer.

A Kansas City, Missouri, dispatch of the 18th says: A startling tragedy was enacted here to-night, resulting in the death by a suicide of a wife of Hayde Brown, a condemned murderer. The execution of Brown is to take place at Moberly, Friday. He is confined in jail in this city. His wife, an intelligent, prepossessing woman, of 26, came here with her three year old child a few days ago and has spent nearly all her time in her husband's cell, since her arrival. During the entire day to-day, she has been there, and it appears an agreement was made between him and his wife, that both should commit suicide at 7:30 to-night. Accordingly as the time approached, the woman in her boarding place wrote a note of explanation, pinned it to the child's breast, and making a bed upon the floor, placed a revolver to her temple and put a bullet through her brain. She expired instantly. Two policemen went to the jail to notify Brown of his wife's action. As they called him into the corridor they saw him put something hastily in his mouth. They immediately grasped him by the throat, and after a protracted struggle, succeeded in removing half an ounce of morphine from his mouth. The morphine was given him by his wife. When called to the corridor Brown emitted oath after oath and curse after curse and when the poison was removed, he begged to be killed and cursed his fate. Brown is a thoroughly bad man and the strange devotion of his wife is the subject of much comment.

The Great American Republic.

The London *Telegraph*, commenting on the United States and its greatness as likely to be shown by the census now in progress, says: "In a short time the tenth census of what has long been a mighty people will be taken, and we risk little in saying that, in Joseph Hume's phrase, "the tottle of the whole," will show a population of over 50,000,000, especially if the immigrants who are now pouring into the United States in vast numbers are not omitted from the calculation. In other words, the population of the great republic in 1880 will be their population in 1776 multiplied by twenty, and were it likely that the same ratio of increase could be maintained for another century, the mind of man would sink before the effort of imagining what it is possible for the monster republic to be in 1980. However boundless the resources of the North American continent may be, it can hardly be expected that the second centenary of the United States will be celebrated by a thousand million human beings, yet such would be the result of multiplying fifty millions by twenty. Any how it is certain that a century hence no such assemblage of men speaking the same language, and amenable to the same general traditions of feeling, habit and education, will ever have been gathered together upon earth as will then probably occupy the great Western Continent."

Chas. DeYoung's Will.

The will of the late Charles De Young was filed for probate in San Francisco on the 22d ult. It is dated two years ago, and declares that he and his brother, M. H. DeYoung, own the *Chronicle*, and the property and material used in carrying it on, of which the testator owns two-thirds. It bequeaths his estate and property of all kinds to his brother M. H., and except certain bequests to relatives and friends, aggregating $15,000, including $10,000 to M. H., conditioned on his giving it to his brother Gustavus in case he regains his sanity. It provides for the payment of a portion of the profits of the *Chronicle* to his relatives for their maintainance. Executors without bonds are R. H. Lloyd and M. H. DeYoung. The executors state in the petition for probate that they are at present unable to state the value of the estate.

AMASA WILSEY of Petaluma, California, dreamed last Fall that he would die on May 1, 1880. The occurrence impressed him, though he affected to attach no importance to it, and he joined three life insurance societies, so as to leave his wife provided for in case of his death. On May 1, he was apparently in good health. A dinner was to have been given to him in the evening, to celebrate his escape from a fulfillment of the dream. The party had just gathered, when he fell from his chair, stricken with heart disease, and died in a few minutes.

ACCORDING to the census enumerator, the population of Olympia is 1,249. There are in the city 280 dwelling houses, large and small.

The Modest Nominee.

The *Inter-Ocean* describes the immediate circumstances of the nomination. Garfield, as is well known, had insisted that the vote of the Ohio delegation should be cast for Sherman. When the result of the 36th ballot became known, the man whose name was upon every lip, and for whom 10,000 hoarse people were shouting, sat in his seat pale, but the very embodiment of composure. Such an event had never occurred before. Never in the history of popular elections had a convention nominated one one of its own number for office. As the vote increased Garfield turned to a newspaper reporter and said:

"I wish you would say that this is no act of mine. I wish you would say that I have done everything, and omitted nothing to secure Secretary Sherman's nomination. I want it plainly understood that I have not sought this nomination, and have protested against the use of my name. If they had permitted, I would have forbidden anybody to vote for me; but he took me off my feet before I said what I intended. I am very sorry this has occurred, but if my position is fully explained a nomination coming unsought and unexpected like this will be the crowning gratification of my life."

Then the crowd, jamming up to shake hands with the hero, prevented further conversation. The General kept his seat, as if anxious to avoid the congratulations which were so roughly thrust upon him. Turning to a friend, he asked: "Is there no place where I can go? My remaining here will interrupt business." But no one seemed to help him out of his embarrassment. The crowd still continued to rush upon him, and when the vote of Wisconsin was canvassed, giving him a majority, and the confusion of applause broke out, he was fairly overwhelmed with the excited delegates, who climbed over benches to grasp his hand.

High English Salaries.

[From the New York Times.]

The British Government places a high value on the services of lawyers in the cabinet, and pays them more handsomely than the other members. The Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General each have a higher salary than the Prime Minister or the Secretaries. The Secretaries: The Lord Chanellor receives $50,000 a year, the Attorney-General $40,000, and the Solicitor-General $35,000, while the Premier is paid $25,000 yearly, which is also the salary of the Excequer, and the Home, the Foreign, the Indian, the Colonial, and the War Secretaries. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives $100,000 per annum, and the Chancelor of Ireland $40,000, Judges are also paid large salaries in England—that of Lord Chief Justice being $40,000, while the ordinary Justices of the Court of Appeal and of the High Court of Justice get $25,000 a year each. No public law officer in the United States is paid anything like the amounts named. The Chief Justice of the United States receives $10,500 which is $500 more than is given to each of the Asociate Justices. The salary of the Attorney-General in the United States is $8,000. Some of the New York Judges are better paid than the members of the United States Supreme Court, but their salaries are vastly below those of the English Judges.

A CHARMING widow owns a nice boy, and a man wants to be appointed deputy father to the lad. It was only last Sunday that, while the St. Paul man was strolling with the lad, he asked: "Bub, does your mother bang her hair?" and the fool answered: 'Oh, no; but you ought to see her bang dads head. Guess the minister didn't know everything when he told pap to prepare to die. Prepare, why he was just aching to die.

DURING the last four years of the Methodist Church, 717 preachers and 119,000 members have been added to the denomination; 512 preachers and 78,500 members have died, and there are 16,000 churches in the United States, with property valued at $80,000,000, and a total debt of $7,000,000. During the quadrenium $95,000 of the Book concern debt has been paid, and $3,415,000 worth of literature published.

THE wonderful of song which proceeds from the tiny throat of a canary bird seems wholly disproportionate to its size. But it has been discovered that in birds the lungs have several openings, communicating with corresponding air-bags, or cells, which fill the whole cavity of the body from the neck downward, and into which the air passes and repasses.