

Annual occasions of the divorce courts said Brother Gardner, "It has allus struck me as a mighty inconsistent thing fur people to argue dat you can trade a hoss which doan' suit—sell a house you doan' like—bust up a bizness partnership which ar' unpleasant—give away yer dog an' pizen yer cat, but musn't part from de husband or wife who is makin' yer life one of misery. I thank de law dat it was wise enuff to foresee some sartin things and among 'em de fact dat people would make mistakes in marryin'." It is only natural dat dey should, and when dey do divorce am de easiest way out. If de law refused divorce, elopements and murders would increase a hundred per cent.

"When you hev tied up two people who truly love, honor an' respect each other—who kin bear an' sacrifice—who can smile in adversity as well as in sunshine—you hev done a blessed thing, an' s'arth an' Heaven ar' de better fur it. But when you hev tied up two pussions who argy, bicker, dispute and hate—who see nuffin alike—who kin neither love nor respect, you would hev de heart of Satan to force 'em to continer sich a life. You couldn't do it. Dar would be murder if no other escape offered.

"An' dar' am sartin pussions who claim dat divorce induces laxity of morals. Among all de scanduls of de last yar' hev you seen de name of a divorced man or woman? Among all de bad women arrested in a year do you find de name of a divorced woman? It ar' de wives an' gals who suicide—not de divorced women. It ar' de wives an' gals arrested fur drunkenness—not de divorced women.

"Me an' my ole woman hev stood by each other fur nigh onto fifty yar', an' we ar' gwine to sail in de same boat 'lar down to de bank of de dark river. We agree. We ar' fitted fur each other. We think alike. But suppose we didn't? Suppose we quarreled an' bickered an' wished each other dead? De law which would compel us to live together would be an inhuman thing. Ar' glad ebery time I see dat a divorce ar' bin granted. I wish de cost was five dollars an' de time reduced to a day. Husbands would hev mo' respect an' tenderness fur deir wives—Wives mo' confidence an' trust in deir husbands. We will now attack de reg'lar programme of bizness."—Detroit Free Press.

#### GOLD FIELD NOTES.

Wonderful Things Reported by a Strictly Truthful Chronicle.

If half the stories are true which are told about the newly discovered gold region in the Southwest, it is indeed a wonderful country. The following is taken from a newspaper which is published in the neighborhood:

"The greatest excitement prevails in the place, and well it may, for words fail to express the truth of the matter. There is gold in the water, there is gold in the air, there is gold everywhere. It is so plentiful that every miner carries his own gold belt wherever he goes. Some carry the metal in their teeth. The bell boys at the Esplanada Hotel make large sums every week by brushing off and saving the gold dust which travelers bring in on their clothes. The sheriff's handcuffs are gold-bonds.

"The most wonderful discovery of all is that the river which runs through the camp is simply liquid gold.

"Nets are set in the river over night to catch the nuggets which come floating down, and these miners make their breakfast off the gold-fish which get caught along with the nuggets.

"Wash china in the stream and it comes out gold plate.

"A tramp went in swimming and came out completely clad in gold armor, out of being satisfied with a thirteen carat suit, he went in again for a second coat and was drowned by the weight.

"A copper-colored Indian baby was changed into a golden chorub by immersion in the water so that its mother refused to own it.

"Cattle driven into the water in order that they may drink, walk out on the other side gilded and watered stock.

"To obtain a rich golden butter it is only necessary to kill and throw in a Rocky mountain goat.

"Is it any wonder that persons have the gold fever when they live in a region so permeated with the stuff as this is?"—Time.

#### A "Painter" Let Go.

Every sailor has his story of the mischief which "landlubbers" make overboard of things at sea, which all to be exactly the opposite of what is on land. A sheet, for instance, instead of being something which is used to cover a sheet of cloth or a sheet of water, is nothing but a rope. A new boy had come on board a West India ship, upon which a painter had also been employed to paint the ship's side. The painter was at work upon a stinging suspended under the ship's stern. The captain, who had

#### Let go the painter!

Everybody should know that a boat's painter is the rope which makes it fast, but this boy did not know it. He ran aft and let go the ropes by which the painter's stage was held. Meantime the captain wearied with waiting to be cast off.

"You rascal!" he called, "why don't you let go the painter?"

"He's gone, sir," said the boy, briskly; "he's gone, pots, brushes and all."—Youth's Companion.

#### Going out to buy us clothing.

Going out, the bills to pay;

Coming in so very slowly;

Coming in each working day;

Going out from us so easy;

Coming in, so hard to win;

Ceaseless stream of little pennies;

Going out and coming in.

Through the many wants of home life,

From beneath our humble cot;

To the butcher and the baker

Where the meat and bread are bought;

From the old and much worn wallet,

To the cruel world of greed;

Going out with sighs and sadness,

To supply each family need.

Through the wants that crowd us daily,

Through the bills that must be met,

Through the many needs of children,

Where the family's growing yet;

To the busy world about us,

With its heartless woo and sin,

Restless stream of little pennies,

Rushing out into the din.

Coming back so very slowly,

Though we try to tell and save;

Coming to the dear old homestead,

Coming in to keep us brave;

Weary, are we very often,

Weary, when we try to win,

From the world the little pennies,

Which are slow in coming in.

Going out to pay the taxes,

Coming in our hearts to cheer,

Going out to pay for schooling,

Coming in to family cheer;

Ceaseless stream of little pennies,

Which we find so hard to win,

From the doorways of the homestead,

Going out and coming in.

—Portland Transcript.

#### Cultivation of Boys.

There are as a rule plenty of boys on the farm, but, as the Iowa State Register said recently, their cultivation is frequently sadly neglected. They are not cultivated in a way to make them contented and successful farmers. The fathers of the boys on the farms do not sufficiently take them into their confidence, to consult them about all of the farm operations and give them to feel they are partners in all that is done. The father should also, when he sells his hogs, cattle, horses, or any of the crops, sit down with his boys and tell all about the sale, the amount received, and compare the cost and profit of one class of farming over the other. Show them by figures what it costs to raise wheat and corn, as well as what amount of corn and grass each animal eats during his life and what each brought in the market. In this way boys will be cultivated into thinking, intelligent farmers, instead of mere drudges.

Then the boys should be consulted what to do with the money received from the crop that their joint labor has produced. The father can point out to them what debts have to be paid, what the necessities of the family for food and clothing will require, and how the balance shall be invested—whether in buying more land, laying a foundation for improved breeds of stock, and what it shall be. In this way report all of the operations, the same as you would to partners in business. They are partners, and they should be made to feel that they are truly partners in the work, and partners in directing all of the operations of the farm.

#### Some Dates of Easter Sunday.

Thomas Cunningham, of this place, who is a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Archaeological society, of New York, possesses, among his many other "curios," a complete file of Pliny's Almanac from 1803 to 1887, inclusive, the publication of which was stopped in 1887. In looking over them one is struck by the variety of dates on which Easter Sunday occurs, every day in the month of April being represented except the last five. Throughout the file it occurs five times on the 19th and five times on the 16th of April; four times on each the 1st, 2d, 11th and 12th of April, and four times on the 31st of March; three times on the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th, 14th and 22d of April and the 27th and 28th of March; April 23, 1886, being the latest and March 22, 1818, the earliest dates on which it occurs. Eight dates in March are represented, viz.: 23d, 24d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st.—Utica Herald.

#### The Cigarettes.

The ingenuity of the women of London and Paris in inventing new dissipation is without limit. To the morphine habit the devotees of sensationalism have now added the practice of smoking tea cigarettes. Special grades of the finest tea are used, and the effect of the cigarettes is said to be delightful for fully an hour after one has been smoked. After that comes the reaction in the form of a nervous trembling and excitability, but which is subdued, according to a woman of title, who rather goes in for all these things, by a thimbleful of frozen absinthe. Thus by industriously ringing the changes on morphine, tea, cigarettes and absinthe, with a few intrigues, some scandal and a raft of white hot French novels, the woman of society manages to worry through the day. I wonder if the American girl's great success abroad is not due to her naturalness and health.—London Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.

#### THE PHYSICAL MAN.

Perfection to which the Human Machine may be brought by Drill.

Exhibitions of remarkable skill and endurance on the stage or in the circus ring, however useless the feat performed, may have a certain value to the thoughtful as demonstrations of the perfection to which the machinery of man may be brought by constant drill and exercise. The gymnasts, acrobats, dancers and jugglers do things that seem almost impossible, simply because they have for years trained their eyes and muscles to perform a limited number of operations, have practiced incessantly, and made their movements almost automatic. If men can do these things, that simply serve to amuse other people, they can, by similar perseverance and practice perfect themselves in useful occupations. Leaving out of consideration the arts (wherein, however, technical skill is almost as much to be desired as natural taste or talent), there is scarcely a mechanical occupation that could not be elevated and improved by such devoted practice as the professional acrobat gives to his feats of agility. A juggler practices certain movements of the hand almost incessantly for years before he becomes so highly skilled as to be able to deceive spectators by his sleight-of-hand performances. A mechanic equally devoted to the business of getting his hand trained to do his will would become a remarkable workman in much less time. The fact is that too little attention has heretofore been given to the possibilities of hand training for useful work. The stage and the circus ring have for years shown us that there is scarcely any limit to be put to what man may accomplish through the training of his muscles. Crowds have wondered at and applauded performers with no greater intelligence than the average spectator, and have never thought of applying the lesson to themselves and making a better use of it than that of posing for the amusement of the public. The gymnast, the acrobat, the juggler are men who have learned how to use their muscles, who have trained their eyes to quick seeing, their judgment to prompt decision, who have taught themselves to keep control of their wits in an emergency, and who have above all practiced certain movements so diligently that they can perform them without effort, almost unconsciously. They have not assumed that education is to be applied only to the mind, but (frequently to the neglect of the latter) have applied educational methods to the muscles of their body which other people neglect. One may easily imagine a skilled juggler who would wonder quite as much at a school-boy's ready answers to questions in arithmetic as the school-boy would wonder at his feats of balancing or sleight of hand. The wonderment in each case is dependent upon the ignorance of the one and the skill of the other in fields that are open to both. Until recent years it has been assumed that the muscles need little training that can not be acquired in the ordinary course of life without special instruction or effort. The results achieved by specialists should, however, correct this view. The Germans have carried this thought to a logical conclusion by providing more generally than other people for the training of hands and eyes in the kindergarten and for carrying on similar exercises in their turners' schools. The object is not to make gymnasts or acrobats of the pupils any more than the teaching of drawing in the public schools is intended to make artists of all who receive such instruction. The purpose is to give healthful and useful exercise, to train the muscles, and lay the foundation for the development of skill of hand in any undertaking. This is not done at the expense of mental education, but, as experience shows, by promoting the physical health, it quickens and strengthens the mental faculties, at the same time giving them needed relief from too much strain. All the tendencies of modern educational thought are toward a broader and more liberal education in the direction, not of multiplying mental studies, but of extending school training to hands and eyes as well as to memory.—Baltimore Sun.

#### Barkis Was Willin'.

"Young man," he began, as he caught him at the hall door, "you are coming here quite often of late."

"Yes, sir."

"Which one is it?"

"Maud, sir."

"Maud, eh? Well, Maud is a good girl and a great favorite. I have no objections, sir. I used to go to school with your father, and I know all about you."

"Thanks."

"Just make yourself at home, sir. Do you happen to have \$25 or \$30 in your vest pocket? I'll hand it back next week. Yes, Maud is a nice girl, and if I should forget this loan just speak about it will you?"

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