

The Oregonian.

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lysburg fully 80,000 men of all arms, and that its losses in killed, wounded and missing exceeded 47,000. The official returns for the Army of Northern Virginia on May 31, 1863, show that it contained then 73,337 men for duty. During the month of June it was greatly strengthened by recruits and from other sources to probably near 85,000 men of all arms.

At Gettysburg Lee's army was composed of nine divisions of infantry and artillery, and eight of these were equipped with breech-loading rifles. On a fair estimate, 80,000 would give Lee 63,500 infantry and artillery. The cavalry force was about 11,000 strong, so Lee must have had at least 90,000 men at Gettysburg.

On July 20, 1863, only a week after Lee recrossed the Potomac into Virginia, an official return showed only 41,622 present for duty, not including the cavalry, estimated at 6,500, or a total of 48,122. These figures show that Lee probably lost not less than 30,000 in the campaign.

Meade's army was about 80,000 strong when it was all up; but it was outnumbered the first day two to one when the First and Eleventh Corps were wrecked, but on the second and third days he had all the men that he could use in defense of a position that was so strong against direct attack that but for Sickles' frightful blunder the lines of Meade could not have been broken on the second day.

RAILROADS' RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

The experience of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad offers a good illustration of the development which follows the construction of a railroad through a country possessed of rich natural resources. Since the construction of this road, Rainier, Westport, Seaside and a number of other towns along the line have doubled and trebled in population. Half a dozen large sawmills and shingle mills have sprung up along the line, and at Astoria two new mills have been constructed and the capacity of others enlarged. The big cold-storage plants that have added so much to the value of the Columbia River salmon have nearly all come into existence since completion of the railroad offered direct and easy outlet for the product, and there are half a dozen other industries directly traceable to the advent of the railroad. The normal population of Seaside has more than trebled, and the Summer population is ten times as great as it was in the old stage-journey days.

The business of the railroad has trebled since it began operations, and the steamboats which formerly handled all the traffic are still handling as much as they ever did. There are some of the features of a general well-being which should not escape Mr. Harriman's attention when he has under consideration the project of a road through Central Oregon. There are thousands of people in the overcrowded cities, farming districts and depleted forest regions of the East, Middle West and Northwest who are looking for a new country. They do not care to push their way in and fight for a division of a trade already worked up, or to pay the high price for land which the railroad has reclaimed from the wilderness and cultivated. They wish to create new wealth instead of slowly adding to that already created.

Even in the West the immigrants have followed the railroads so rapidly that the opportunities are daily becoming more restricted and the desire to penetrate farther into undeveloped field and forest is greater than ever. The value of the trade of Central Oregon five years ago was estimated at \$10,000,000. It is now estimated at \$100,000,000. The increase is due to the fact that the Lower Columbia before the completion of the Astoria & Columbia River Railroad. The rate at which immigration is coming into the state gives us positive assurance that development in all directions will be much more rapid in the next five years than it has been in the corresponding period just passed.

What has been actually demonstrated along the Lower Columbia and what is equally certain to follow the advent of a railroad into Central Oregon may also be expected with the construction of a railroad into the Nehalem Valley. The Lower Columbia district, while greatly retarded through lack of transportation facilities, could float some of its products out of the sloughs and creeks to steamboat centers on the main river before the railroad was built. The same is different with Central Oregon and the Nehalem. Both of these rich fields for exploitation by capital and labor are so effectively bottled up that there is hardly any possibility for further development until they are reached by a railroad. The almost perfect isolation at this time makes it a certainty that greater proportionate development will follow the construction of either of these roads than has resulted from the building of the Lower Columbia road through a territory which already had a partial outlet to civilization and the markets of the world.

For the ultimate satisfaction of the people of Oregon it would doubtless be best if the initiative and referendum amendment could be given at least two years' more trial. Already there is a large number of friends of the amendment who are dissatisfied with the experiment and would be glad to see the amendment out of the constitution. But there is also a large number who still believe in the referendum and want it retained as a part of our system of state government. If the amendment should be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, these people will never cease their agitation until they have secured the redemption of the state to the people through the Legislature or by a constitutional convention, or until the effort shall have been finally beaten. They will always assert that the referendum did not have a sufficient trial.

It has often been said that the best way to get rid of a bad law is to enforce it, and this creates a popular demand for its repeal. If the amendment is a bad addition to the constitution, perhaps the best way to get rid of it once and for all would be to have it retained in force and let the people learn of its evils by experience. If experience should prove it to be a good measure, then all would want it retained, while if it proved unsatisfactory the demand for its repeal would be so general that it would be everlastingly dead.

The decision of the Supreme Court will not turn upon questions of expediency nor upon the merits of the referendum amendment. The sole question will be whether the amendment was legally adopted. The arguments on both sides of the question

have so much reason in them that one not trained in weighing questions of law and equity cannot undertake to form an opinion. Lawyers who stand high in their profession differ in their views. The Supreme Judges will listen to exhaustive arguments on both sides of the question and will study the principles of law and the authorities. Their decision will be the law of the case and will be as near right as they can make it.

For the referendum there is an argument—namely, that it may be a check upon legislation which the people may not approve. Against it is the argument that ours is a Government through the representative system, and must be so, since government, directly, by a democracy en masse, is impossible; and, further, that the referendum may be used by a temporary interest or a narrow prejudice to "hold up" necessary legislation. Another time these variant views would be debated at length.

TRADE EAST AND WEST. The feature of last week's commercial situation was the continued strength in the wheat market. With the exception of a single day of weakness caused by apprehension over the forthcoming crop report, the market ruled strong all the week and closed on Saturday near the highest point of the season. Some of this strength was apparently due to unsatisfactory threshing returns from the Southwest, but there seems to be a growing feeling that the wheat consumption of the world has increased to such an extent that all that is in sight for the coming year will be needed. The European market throughout the season has followed the strength in America with misgivings, but by trailing in has finally brought prices up to the top on that side of the water as well as in America. There may be slight recessions from present prices, but there is but little in the outlook that leans to the side of cheap wheat.

The money market in the East, previous to the appearance of another gloomy bank statement on Saturday, showed more signs of ease, but the relaxation was insufficient to cause much improvement in the stock market, and throughout the week securities which a year ago were wildly scrambled for by an eager speculative public were neglected, or when a transaction was reported the figures were so small as to have a distressing effect on all kinds of securities. This continued weakness in stocks which were supposed to have met the turn of the tide when the money market showed signs of ease, confirm the oft-expressed suspicion that the trouble with Wall street at present is more due to a loss of confidence than a loss of cash. The unprofessional public has been chiseled out of its wealth so often by the skillful manipulation of stocks that it is worth that the most alluring opportunities for a rise in prices are now passed up with no more compunction than would be shown in refusing to purchase a gold brick which would not stand boring.

This unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the East has not yet extended to the Pacific Coast, and all of the big cities west of the Rocky Mountains show substantial gains in bank clearings and report a generally healthy condition of trade. With the usual wash of money for harvest purposes, delayed on account of the late crop, Portland's bank clearings for the week ending last Saturday were over \$300,000 more than on the corresponding week last year, although a year ago at this time harvest was on at full swing and the banks were handling a heavy volume of business with the interior. The salmon run has improved very materially since the water began falling, and the improvement comes at a time when many of Oregon's leading resources are inactive at present. The wool season has ended, and hope and wheat are not yet in evidence. The season for berries and cherries is now here, and as the crop is large and prices are good, the industry is of considerable value in a small way. Lumber, which as a wealth-producer is rapidly overhauling all other industries in the state, continues active, with the mills all working in order and new mills going up all over the state. General trade conditions locally are improved to a considerable extent by a renewal of the extensive building operations that were held up by the strike last Spring.

PUNISH THE REAL CRIMINALS. If dealers in second-hand goods pray "Lead us not into temptation," they do not map out for others a path as easy as that they would like to travel themselves. One has but to read the accounts of petty thievery committed by boys in order to learn that the buyer of junk and second-hand goods is holding out to children a perpetual temptation to steal. The market for stolen goods is always ready, and before he commits a theft a boy knows that he can dispose of his plunder without difficulty. In most cases his desire is not for the article he wrongfully takes, but for the money it will produce. Were it not that he can turn old lead pipe, tools, clothing, etc., into money, the temptation to take that which does not belong to him would be small indeed.

All of which suggests that petty thievery, by either men or boys, could be greatly diminished if punishment could be imposed upon the man who buys the stolen goods as well as upon the thief. There is now upon our statute-books a law which prescribes penalty for the crime of buying or receiving property which the buyer knew or had good reason to believe to be stolen. No prosecutions or convictions are ever had under this statute except where the defendant was a party either to the planning or execution of the theft. The statute in broad enough in its provisions to warrant the conviction of dealers in second-hand goods in many instances. The law does not mean that the buyer is guilty only when he has positive evidence that the property was stolen. It requires only that the circumstances shall be such that a reasonable man would have believed that the goods were stolen. When such circumstances exist, the buyer has good reason to believe that the property was stolen, and if he buys it he cannot complain if he suffers the penalty.

Police officers very frequently find stolen goods in a junk shop, and where the purchase was made from a young boy the circumstances are nearly always such as would arouse the suspicion of a cautious man dealing with that class of property. In the trial of the boy the dealer usually appears as a witness for the prosecution. The boy goes to jail or his parents pay a fine, while the dealer collects his money and returns to his business. A very effective way to put a stop to much of the stealing would be to prosecute a large part of the dealers, using the boys as

witnesses and letting them receive the per diem and mileage. After a few trials and a conviction or two the market for stolen goods would be so limited that there would be little temptation to steal. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Many a boy who has nothing vicious in his nature has begun a career of crime by stealing such small articles as he could easily sell. The humiliation of exposure hardens him, and a conviction starts him on the way to the penitentiary. At the same time the real criminal is the man who stands ready to buy stolen property because he can get it cheap and sell it again at a good profit.

When Margaret Fuller was working on the New York Tribune in 1844-45, she fell in love with a young Hebrew, James Nathan. Margaret Fuller was then about 25 years of age. For some reason this love affair did not end in marriage. Nathan, who in 1855 changed his name to George Nathan, was a very successful banker in Wall street, and died in 1888. He preserved all of Margaret Fuller's letters, and they are now published with an introduction by Julia Ward Howe, who speaks of her as a sylbil and likens her to George Sand, which is very rough on the great Frenchwoman, who was a genius, while Margaret Fuller was only the Pythones of the Boston Transcendentalists. In one of the letters, just before the correspondence ceases, is this somewhat effusive passage:

Lost too soon, too long; where art thou, where wander thy steps, and where thy mind this day? The day, the last of leisure, I shall pass in the place that was the scene of our meetings when our acquaintance grew with the advance of Spring, long indeed its frequent chills, bright, and days, but also its tender grass, its blue sky, its green paths, where we were so much together, so much so much together.

Hadst thou forgotten any of these things; hadst thou ceased to cherish me, O Israel!

The Vermont Marble Company, of Proctor, Vt., for several years has had contracts for supplying gravestones to the United States Army. The Springfield Republican says that the chief owner of said works is Senator Redfield Proctor, who might be amenable to the law forbidding a Congressman from having a financial interest in Government contracts but for the statement reported the figures were so small as to have a distressing effect on all kinds of securities. This continued weakness in stocks which were supposed to have met the turn of the tide when the money market showed signs of ease, confirm the oft-expressed suspicion that the trouble with Wall street at present is more due to a loss of confidence than a loss of cash. The unprofessional public has been chiseled out of its wealth so often by the skillful manipulation of stocks that it is worth that the most alluring opportunities for a rise in prices are now passed up with no more compunction than would be shown in refusing to purchase a gold brick which would not stand boring.

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SPRIT OF THE NORTHWEST PRESS

Way Open to Great Fame. Pendleton Tribune. John Barrett can make a hit in the Argentine by introducing clean cowbuds.

Glad to Get Out With Whole Skin. Tillamook Herald. We note with some surprise that the postoffice officials who "reigned" are not asking for any testimonials.

Listen to This, Mr. Harriman. East Oregonian. If Harriman spends \$20,000,000 in the next five years building roads in Central Oregon, he will have laid foundations for greater state profits than he has in any previous venture.

Ohio Won't Be Sidetracked. Sheridan Sun. Ohio has become so accustomed to having an Ohionian at the helm of the ticket that she does not take kindly to the suggestion that an Ohionian be nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

Harsh View of Mr. Hanna's Influence. Dayton Courier-Press. Senator Hanna declared in his address to the Salvation Army at Cleveland that if he had the power to touch men's hearts, he would join the Salvation Army. Hanna's tongue power lies altogether in the pocket.

Don't Worry, Father! Mother's Working. Burns Times-Herald. Many a wife is fretting around home fooling away time toying with the wash tub, or splitting wood, while her poor husband is hard at work in the back room of a saloon, worrying his brain to keep the door from shutting on his long suit in a solo hand.

Happy Escape for the President. Colfax Gazette. The daily papers of Seattle and Tacoma are chewing the rag about what they imagine is President Roosevelt's thoughts of their respective cities. There is only one gratifying thing about the affair and that is that in all probability the President does not get to see the train his horse-drawn sheets are dishing up to their readers.

Frank Rieder's Great Perplexity. Harney County News. Frank Rieder has secured some photographs of the curious Indian wrangle which appear on the rock walls along Blitzen River. Frank would like to know what the picture of a turtle, upside down and surrounded by Indians doing the wayfaring ridem. He doesn't know whether he has the picture of a horse register or a recipe for tanning deer skins.

Terrible Trouble Over Two Hogs. Tillamook Herald. A couple of hundred dollar lawsuit over a couple of hogs was tried in Justice Judge's Court last Wednesday. The grunter belonged to A. Arstel and were allowed to run at large. It appears they were frequent callers at Harrison Booth's, doing in roosting about his place. The hogs were taken up by Booth and sold to the constable who had advertised them in the proper way before selling them. Mr. Arstel brought suit to recover the value of the hogs, but the Booth had judgment rendered in his favor.

The Ladies and the Badger. Wabnitz Times. A pitched battle occurred in the western part of town Tuesday which was exciting while it lasted. The principals were a lady badger and four ladies. A badger was discovered in the Vining garden after chickens and Mrs. A. Vining and daughter, Miss F. Vining, Mrs. John Lane and Mrs. E. Dishi with clubs, pitchforks and hoses lined up for the rescue of the poor chickens. The badger put up a gallant fight against such odds but to no avail, and the thing was finally killed with a blow from a hoe.

Cattle Industry Will Be Benefited. Harney Valley Items. The stand, it is reported, that the Government is taking to have the illegally fenced public lands thrown open is causing the big cattle corporations to wince. The illegal fencing of public lands, however, is not wholly confined to the large concerns, but a "small fry" of the "smaller fry" who would like to be classed with the former. The cry that the throwing open of this land will hurt the cattle industry is silly, both, and can only emanate from the "big man" who thinks that with his passing from this earth all industry will die.

No Open Door There for "Dr. Laurs. Tacoma News. A woman hater from San Francisco is arguing against marriage to adherents of "elderly women and embarrassed men" in Portland. She declares that marriage is unscientific, immoral and will bring on race suicide. The Oregonian reports her as referring to a band of women in Tacoma who hold to her shameless views. Perhaps she refers to the "Home Colony" which is not located in Tacoma. It is to be hoped that "Dr. Laurs" will not pollute the atmosphere of Tacoma with his presence, nor poison the minds of Tacoma people with her indecent suggestions.

One Healthy Infant Industry. Seattle Times. Seattle's advocate of "letting well enough alone" now talks of the urgent necessity of subsidizing the ship trust before the American ship disappears completely from the high seas. Never in the history of the United States has American shipping been so numerous upon the ocean as the world as a whole today and never so prosperous, yet this advocate of pap for hoary "infant industries" goes forth weekly with a message of gloom. It goes into hysterics over the "collapse" of a consolidated ship trust and yet boldly proposes a practical raid upon the public treasury for the benefit of a combine.

Means Good for All Oregon. Astorian. The Lewis and Clark Exposition is a legitimate enterprise, in which the whole Northwest is concerned, and while it may redound especially to the profit of the people of the Pacific coast, they are more than welcome to their share for the work they are doing in making the Fair a success, for its success means much to every part of Oregon. That Portland will collapse and go to sleep after the Fair is over is among the improbabilities which need not be worried about at this early date, especially as another ball will open before that time to occupy the attention of the public. Unless all signs fall, greater Astoria will then have awakened from the sleep of a century. There will be a buzzing hereabouts that will disturb the slumbers of old settlers.

Short Stories and Good Money. Boise Capital News. So many of our most respected magazines are going into vauville that there is a general hopelessness among old-fashioned magazine readers over the future of their favorite periodical literature. What is to become of the purely literary writers, the essayists, the travelers, the wise and philosophers is not to be faithless. Short stories sell more magazines and the object of printing magazines is to sell them. And such stories! They revolve around the incident of a torn dress, a lost ribbon, a kicking dog, a window and for the most part record the "flip-flop" conversation of young persons whose only idea is a wish to be married. But let all who put pen to paper and understand their grammar make up their minds to write for now is the harvest. The short story is a good seller. Everybody is going into short stories, as they go into new kinds of soap, straw-bonnet and tomatoes in the fruit-farming districts, until the business is overdone.

TEACH YOUR BOY TO SWIM.

Chicago Tribune. The public bathing beaches were opened yesterday. There are three of them on the lake. The public baths which used to be situated at Twelfth street and the river and at Fifteenth street and the lake will probably not be in use this year. The three baths which will be open are at Oakdale avenue, Twenty-sixth street, and Seventy-ninth street.

At each of these places there are acres of shallow water where those who do not know how to swim can learn. The beaches slope gradually and safely. Admission to the water costs nothing, and suitable bathing garments are furnished free. The city employes were efficiently and swimmers who watch the bathers and keep them from getting into danger.

The parent who has a boy who doesn't know how to swim should see that he learns to swim this day. Knowledge will save his life. Certainly during many days it will add to his stock of happiness and health. There are few more thorough forms of exercise than swimming. Every muscle is brought into play. The chest and lungs particularly are developed. Greater chest development, if it does not take the form merely of a general muscle change by artificial dumbbell exercise, means greater lung capacity, which means greater vitality.

The schools have closed and the boys have quantities of spare time. He ought to be taught to swim. The best chance that city boys have to understand the meaning and the feeling of nature. Country-bred boys all through their after lives look back on the old swimming hole as the pleasantest place in all the world. The bathing beach of the city is not so good as that swimming hole, but it is much better than nothing. If the boy spends a good part of his summer learning to swim he will be a happier boy now and a better man in the future.

NEWSPAPERS. Yakima Republic. The influence of a newspaper, whether it is published in the city or in the country, depends largely on who owns it, what he owns it for, and what he does with it. The country newspaper is usually a small affair, owned by a single individual. Generally it is a man of ordinary ability, trying to live honestly and to make enough out of his paper to support his family. What he has is more often than not his own, including his opinions on such subjects as he is competent to discuss. As a rule, his editorial utterances express his honest convictions. He is rightfully entitled to exercise a certain amount of influence. The people who read his paper respect the opinions of such men, and will always be guided to a certain extent by them. If he happens to be a mercenary creature, if he can be bought, the readers of his paper take little interest in him, and he cannot influence them, even though he may be a man of considerably ability. There are a few great daily papers in the country the editorial pages of which reflect the candid, honest opinions of the editors as fully as do the editorial columns of the untrammeled little weeklies. Such a paper is The Oregonian, of Portland. The editor of that paper is not only at liberty to think and write as he pleases, but he is a thinker and writer of great ability. The influence of his paper is therefore great. Probably there is no more influential paper in the United States. No paper conducted as is The Oregonian can fail to have influence, according to the ability with which it is edited. If the influence of the daily press is on the wane, it is because many daily papers either do not attempt to make public opinion, or else are the organs of powerful financial or business interests, and as such express no opinions but those dictated by men with selfish purposes to serve.

Well Equipped for His First Trip. Philadelphia Record. A young man who is planning his first trip abroad, and who is rather sensitive lest his fellow-travelers should regard him as an awkward novice, made a very important purchase the other day. It was in the form of a dress suit case—not a new one, but one that had evidently seen years of hard usage. Moreover, he picked it up in a pawnshop, the last place in the world one would think a person of his fastidious habits would look for such a thing. But it was conspicuously displayed in the window, and he purchased it, saying a price far in excess of its intrinsic value. The secret of his lust for this particular travel-stained bag lay in the fact that it was plastered all over with the names of famous men. It had once belonged to a man who had done Europe thoroughly. Equipped with this, he no longer has any fear, when he embarks on the steamer of being taken for a "first tripper."

"American Fever" in Norway. Los Angeles Times. The "American fever" is spreading so fast in Norway that the authorities are alarmed. The country is now sparsely settled, having only 1,000,000 inhabitants. Of these 2,000 emigrated last year, mostly to America, and the indications are that that figure will be nearly doubled this year.

Where the Columbian Grows. James Barton Adams in Denver Post. Life is worth more than the living, never is joy more complete, never is pleasure brimming with nectar more sweet. Mountains of grandeur majestic courting the winking eye, valleys of unpeakable beauty, charming the wondering eyes. Thrilled is the being with rapture, tingles the heart with delight. Dances to the music of a merrily sparkling melody bright. As we recline 'neath pinion in the most idyllic spot, drinking the breath of the mountains up to the crest of the columbine grows.

Sweet is the musical rippling horns in the strattle of brooks, glad are the notes of the song birds hid in the leaf-curtained nooks. Joyous the hum of the wild bees, seeking the nectar in the flowers, gaily the butterflies spangle the walls of the fairylike bowers. There is the world and its troubles barred from the chambers of mind, never unwelcome intruder of thought from the cares left behind. Comes to disturb the siesta, as our eyes we are fully closed. Up in the heart of the mountains, where the wild columbine grows.

There in the arms of old Nature, close to her motherly breast. Souls that are drooping and weary sink into a refreshing rest. Arms that are weak from life's battle quickly grow active and strong. Lips that were laden with murmurs ripple with hope-given song. Nourished the soil-weakened body, anew the ambition is fired. The heart with new vigor is throbbing by Nature's rare beauties inspired. As in the cool shade of the pine trees stretched out on the grass we repose, up where the breezes are purest, up where the columbine grows.

'Round us the wild deer are playing, yonder the fawn is leaping. Swift as the comet of intrusion, vanishes lordly of tread. Sleeps the brown bear in the bushes, dodges the quail in the grass, is frightened by cries of the bobolink up in the rock-armed pass. Proudly the eagle is circling up in the face of the skies. The blue jay as a feather dreamily touches our eyes. Oh, the delectable visions flashed on the brain as we gaze. Up to the single old mountains, where the wild columbine grows.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Good morning! Did you see the great game? Good news at last from Kishinef. The leader of the riot has committed suicide. Cablegrams from Honolulu telling of quarrels among legislative factions seems like news from home. Matt Quay says he intends to quit in 1905. No one believes the farewell season of an actor is really the last. King Edward ought to be gracious and send Roosevelt a congratulatory message on our success at the international shoot. Speaking of local improvement, has any one noticed the nine Portland men working in the lot at Twenty-fourth and Vaughn? Astorians refuse to accept Senator Fulton's resignation from the school board. Do they propose to telegraph to Washington every time a load of stiah wood or a box of chalk is needed? Under the new charter the City Auditor must make an inventory of city property. If he involves the Jail building, Second and Oak, at more than one cent, he will be swelling the valuation. Higginson, in his "Life of Whittier," says that the poet was at one time so keen and influential a professional politician that he was withdrawn from politics in 1843 a congressional nomination was fairly within his reach. The largest immigration in to the United States recorded of any year took place in 1882, when the arrivals numbered 74,922. But this figure will be surpassed the present fiscal year. Already 758,285 immigrants have come in—no less than 137,814 arriving in May—and there is one more month to hear from.

The slaughter of railroad employes about which much was heard when Congress had the question of automatic couplers under consideration some years ago, still continues. In the last fiscal year 269 were killed and 50,324 were injured. That is a very heavy rate of mortality, while one out of every 24 employes was injured. The number of passengers killed was 345, or only one out of every 1,833,705 passengers carried.

The most impressive funeral ever seen in Jackson, Mich., was that of General W. H. Withington, who was buried there June 30. The guard of honor consisted of the six survivors of company B, First Michigan Infantry, which fought under Withington at the commencement of the civil war. Senators Alger and Burrows, with numerous other citizens, were in attendance. Business was practically suspended in town during the funeral, a great crowd of residents following the remains to the last resting place.

Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, Quakers, who were thrashed at the cart-lane through the streets of Salem for "prophesying" their Puritan days, are to be commemorated there by a descendant, Frederick Fanning Ayer, if his design for a monument be accepted. He proposes to commemorate the whipping by the statue of a tiger, typifying avarice, and exhibited with ravens, jaws reared above a half-stripped woman, into whose shoulders his claws are fixed, while a man strives to loosen the grasp.

In 1876 Governor Nicholls, of Louisiana, a graduate of West Point, and a Confederate Brigadier who lost a leg in battle, addressing a colored Conservative Club in New Orleans, said: "Any law attempted to be passed directed against a class or race of the community would meet with my most determined opposition. No such attempt, however, will be made; for, independently of the constitutional barriers which stand in the way, the Democratic or conservative sentiment of the whole South is united against such action."

Adelina Patti will sail for her native land, America, October 24 next. In a recent interview published at Berne the great singer referred to her childhood in New York, "when I used to listen for the call of the ice-cream man in Twenty-first street, where I lived with my mother."

Thanksgiving day, 1883, I made my operatic debut at the Academy of Music in 'Lucia.' That dear old academy—how I love it! I'm so glad they have not pulled it down. For sentiment's sake I should like to make my last appearance there.

An old Florida Colonel recently met Booker T. Washington and in a bituminous burst of confidence said to the famous educator: "Suh, I'm glad to meet you. Always wanted to shake your hand, suh. I think, suh, you're the greatest man in America." "Oh, no," said Mr. Washington. "You are, suh," said the Colonel, and then, pugnaciously: "Who's greater?" "Well," said the founder of Tuskegee, "there's President Roosevelt." "No, suh," roared the Colonel. "Not by a jugful; I used to think so, but since he invited you to dinner I think he's a blank acrend!"

The late General Wade Hampton, Governor of South Carolina, and afterward United States Senator, said in a speech made in June, 1887, at Auburn, N. Y.: "I say to you, men of New York, as I say at home, I owe my election to the colored men of South Carolina. Thousands of them voted for me, knowing that I had been a good friend of their race, and knowing that I was the first negro after the war to recommend that the right of suffrage should be given to them, and that I have never yet changed my opinion upon this subject. Knowing this, they sustained me in large numbers, and I am happy to say that nearly all the fears of the more ignorant are passing away, and they are satisfied that they will be dealt with in all respects as citizens of South Carolina."

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