

TELEGRAPHIC.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—Senator Schurz delivered a long and carefully prepared speech to an audience filling the Temple, last night, on National and State affairs. His utterances on finance were a repetition of views presented by him in the Senate and elsewhere. He spoke at considerable length on the present disordered condition of affairs in the South, particularly in Louisiana.

While commending the action of the Administration in lending its aid to the prompt suppression of the revolt, he goes back to the origin of the insurrection, which he finds in a conspiracy to create a State government by the Federal powers. This was the original crime which furnished an example and procreation for those that followed it. It was the violent overthrow of the systematic use by Federal officers of the South, of the power their offices gave them to shape state affairs in the interest of their party. This high usurpation was virtually sanctioned by the neglect of Congress to remove it and set aside. While on the other hand it does not suppress the responsibility of the Southern people for their own troubles by their failure to put down Ku-klux outrages that have broken out from time to time, and punish the lawless ruffians that have infested the different sections.

But danger now is something worse than Ku-klux lawlessness or popular anarchy. It is the anarchy of power and the lawlessness of authority. He insists on the one hand that Congress shall undo the wrong done to Louisiana people under federal sanction, and on the other that the Whites Men's League in the South shall be disbanded, as well as all cliques and combinations based on antagonism of the races. He warned the negroes to take individual political action, ranging themselves according to personal preference or judgment with either party, so that they may command respect and protection from both.

Finally, he foresees in the passage of the Civil Rights Bill the utter annihilation of the public school system now sustained by the whites of the South, and believes this would be the greatest blow that could be aimed at the progress of the negro race.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—The action of the Executive Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, in recommending the withdrawal of all agencies of Board companies from Chicago because of the neglect of the city authorities to adopt certain recommendations and comply with certain demands of the Board, excites much comment in business circles here, though there is little excitement and less apprehension.

New York, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Times says Kellogg and the Federal officers anticipate further disturbances. Beyond doubt, another fight will result from any attempt made on the part of the Kellogg police to search private houses for arms, or to prosecute the leaders in the recent revolution. Kellogg yesterday telegraphed to Washington that he thinks the city in a very insecure condition. He thinks rioting may be apprehended any moment, and the State will not remain at peace if the U. S. troops are withdrawn. He had reason to know that the league movement was spreading in adjoining States, and the order was daily increasing in number. The U. S. war vessels arrived in the Mississippi below New Orleans last evening. The health officer ordered them to pass up to the city without quarantine inspection.

Cincinnati, Sept. 24.—A terrible accident occurred last night on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad between Smithton and West Union, West Virginia. Two passenger trains collided and the wreck afterward took fire and burned. The Postal agent was killed; how many others is not known.

Selma, Ga., Sept. 24.—This morning the southern bound train on the Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad, went through a bridge over the Waxahatchie, falling 60 feet. The train is a total wreck. The engineer, fireman and several passengers were killed. All the remaining passengers were wounded, many dangerously. Among the killed was Wm. Boyd, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

New York, Sept. 25.—H. Ehlmann, German consul in the District of Prince, Porto Rico, says of the report about thecession of that island to Germany, but must have originated among the enemies of Bismarck at Porto Rico. Some excitement was caused on reading North American papers, but very few attached any credence to it, and the Governor-General publicly denied having received any instructions from Spain in regard to the matter. Local papers also denied any truth in it. There was considerable dissatisfaction on the island, however, owing to the troubled condition of affairs in Spain, and the fact that all the important officers are Spaniards.

St. Paul.—An explosion of the boiler of a steam thrasher in the Franklin Wright Company, yesterday, killed or scalded fatally four persons, and severely scalded several others. The cause of the explosion was a high pressure of steam.

Paris, Sept. 24.—Gambetta is announced to deliver political speeches at various places in Southern departments.

Andover, capital of the neutral country of that name, has been attacked by Carlism because the authorities refused to surrender a quantity of arms seized in transit across the frontier, for the insurgents.

San Francisco, Sept. 25.—In the pools at Sacramento 10-day Occident sold at \$25, Blackbird 75 and Purdy 25 in the race for a special prize of \$5,000 in five heats, three in five—\$3,000 to first horse, \$1,000 to second and \$500 to third. At 1 P. M., the grand stand was well filled, and everybody was waiting anxiously for the bell to strike, calling the horses up at 1:40 P. M., orders were given to clear the track. At this time the excitement was intense. Positions of the horses: Blackbird, pole; Purdy, second; Occident outside. The horses were called up after scoring three times no start. The horses got away on the fifth scoring. Occident took the heat in 2:21, Purdy second. The result of the first heat caused great excitement and in pools Occident became more than ever the favorite. It is estimated over 20,000 people were present and more arriving constantly. For the second heat Occident sold for 100, Purdy 10 and Blackbird 7. The horses being called up for the second heat, Occident took the pole, Purdy second, Blackbird outside. Occident took the heat in 2:21, Blackbird second. After the second heat there was no pool-selling, and at 1:30 P. M., the horses were called up for the third heat, which has not yet come off.

Later.—The third heat was taken by Purdy; time, 2:34; Occident second. San Purdy took the fourth heat of the great race; time, 2:28; and also the fifth heat, neck-and-neck with Occident, time 2:29. Tremendous excitement ensued upon the announce-

ment of the result. It is calculated that over \$150,000 depended upon the contest.

New York, Sept. 26.—The City of Pekin sails to-day with 2,000 tons of freight.

Pittsburg, Sept. 26.—Desultory firing was carried on last night at Briar Hill, between striking men and Italians, without serious results. A part of the Italians went to work this morning.

Creedmore, N. Y., Sept. 26.—In the International Rifle Match here to-day, an American won the first event of 800 yards by 231 to 317 for the Irish team. Foulton, an American made 589, and Hamilton made the same for the Irish team, being the best shooting ever witnessed. Betting is 100 to 75 in favor of the American team.

New York, Sept. 26.—The following is a summary of the shooting at Creedmore to-day: 800 yards, Irishmen 317, Americans 326; 900 yards, Irishmen 312, Americans 310; 1,000 yards, Irishmen 302, Americans 298. Total—Irishmen 931, Americans 931. The aggregate score was as follows: American team—Foulton 191, Yale 162, Bodine 158, Gold-rod-seve 155, Heuburn 149, Dakin 139, total 934. Irish team—Rizby 168, Hamilton 160, Wilson 160, Lamer 154, Johnson 110, Walker 144, total, 931.

A report is in circulation this afternoon to the effect that Antigua, in Guatemala, has been destroyed by an earthquake.

St. Paul, Sept. 25.—The threshing machine accident at Franklin, briefly alluded to yesterday, was a dreadful affair. The steam thrasher belonging to Mr. Barke had been at work threshing, and had nearly completed a job, when all hands stopped for a few minutes. While the machine was standing still, just as they were about to start it again, the boiler exploded with terrific force throwing the engine and boiler about three hundred feet, and landing it on a stack of straw ten feet high. Three persons were instantly killed and three injured. One of the injured has since died. The names of those killed are: Mrs. M. Burnick, Miss Katie Devine, Dr. S. G. Grant and Perry Burke. The injured are: Martin Devine, shoulder broken and injured internally; Thomas Cunningham, arm nearly torn off. Perry Burke was blown four hundred feet. The engine landed in a marsh. Dr. Grant and the ladies with him, had arrived on the ground to witness the operations of the thrasher, just before the explosion occurred, and were almost instantly blown into sternity.

Seattle, Sept. 23.—On Tuesday afternoon an affray, growing out of a personal misunderstanding, occurred in this city between J. W. Ervin and Alex. Bailey, which resulted in the death of the former. The parties had been intimate friends, and had been doing business together for several years, when a misunderstanding in regard to some business transaction arose. Ervin became much excited, armed himself with a revolver and sought Bailey, threatening to shoot him on sight. When they met, Ervin was driving a span of horses attached to a lumber wagon. He stopped his team and drew his revolver, but before he could use it, Bailey caught a stake from the wagon and dealt him a blow in the forehead, which resulted in his death about six hours afterward. Deceased was a native of Rochester, New York, and for many years was a contractor and builder in Chicago. Bailey had an examination to-day and was honorably discharged.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL.

Fulford and Johnson, residents of Baker county, indicted for the robbery of Wells, Fargo & Co's express box last winter, were arrested a few days since, and probably, are now, are in jail in Baker county.

The quartz mill, that has been so long expected from Colorado by Brooks & Co., of Jackson county, has arrived, and is ready to start in operation next week. They are well pleased with the machine, and think it far ahead of anything of the kind in the country.

The deficiency in the Indian service in Oregon will amount to at least \$60,000, some of which is of long standing, running back to the days of Metcalf and Miller. There are about \$16,000 of these old vouchers. An effort will be made at the coming session of Congress for an appropriation to recover these vouchers.

The following levy of tax was made at the last session of the Union County Court: State tax, 5 1/2 mills; school tax, 3 mills; county contingent fund, 2 1/2 mills; county fund, 14 mills; total, 25 mills. Bills were allowed out of the county fund to the amount of \$1,339 32, and out of the contingent fund to the amount of \$677 16.

About fifty horses have been in training on the race track near La Grande for the Union County Fair. The track is said to be the best in the State, and some fast time, it is thought, will be made. We may here state that the track is said to be about 100 feet short of a mile.

The Times says: The finances of Jackson county are in a fair way of being in a healthy condition again. We learn that the bondsmen in the Jos. Wells' case are making preparations for a settlement with the county, and this amount, in connection with that due from the Oregon Central Military Road Company, which there is every prospect will be shortly liquidated, will place Jackson county almost if not quite out of debt.

Last Saturday night week, the denizens of Kanaka Flat, a suburb of Jacksonville, had a lively row which resulted in the shooting of the negro wood chopper, Jackson, and his subsequent death. The coroner's inquest showed that the deceased, Jackson, came to his death on Kanaka Flat, Jackson county, on September 12th, by means of a rifle ball supposed to have been fired by Geo. Ephraim. The last seen of Eph. he was taking a bee-line for California at double-quick time.

From Z. I. Hazeltine, of Grant county, the Mountaineer learns the following items of news from that section of our State: "The Burnt river gold mining district has turned out very well this season. Messrs. Carpenter, Runsen and Farmer cleared up about \$12,000 from their claims for four months' work. The other claims have also paid well. The Cabelline is turning out splendidly and Washoe. The crops of Grant county this season are reported as excellent. Wheat is selling at 90 cents per bushel. Business of all kinds at Canyon City was improving, and money was becoming more plenty."

Julius Horton, Esq., Deputy Master will visit Squak Valley on next Saturday, 7th inst., for the purpose of organizing a Grange in that locality.

It is proposed to start a daily morning paper in the heart of the Black Hills. It will be called the Scalp, and is confidently expected that all the Indians, without regard to party, will take it.

That ten ton engine for the Seattle Coal and Transportation Co., is on route for the track, from the wharf. It is moved by self-propulsion, over a temporary track, laid down in movable sections.

A gentleman living near Lebanon killed a large mountain sheep in that vicinity last Saturday.

They recently tried to force a Utah girl into a polygamous marriage, but she kicked the officiating priest's hat off, knocked the bridegroom down, and rode off on a mule with one foot on each side of him.

A letter from Gray's Harbor tells how a "clochman" in that vicinity was seriously injured in consequence of warm embrace from a black bear. Her clothes were pretty much stripped from her, and she received many severe scratches.

Bishop Pierce dedicated the new Southern Church at Tangent last Sabbath.

A Corvallis firm has 60,000 bushels of wheat in their warehouse at that place.

The machinery for the new flouring mill at Corvallis has arrived at its destination.

At the dedication of the new M. E. Church South at Tangent the balances due on the cost of erecting the building—some \$700—was subscribed.

There are still plenty of antelope in the region about Camp Polk, about 100 miles from Albany, out on the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain road.

On Sunday last the Corvallis M. E. Sunday school completed its organization by the election of J. W. Williams, Secretary, and Master; Orville E. Carter, Librarian.

The Odd Fellows at Brownsville dedicate their fine hall on the 23th of next month, when a grand old time will be had. A large attendance may be expected.

Mr. T. B. James, of Oheoco, says they are getting along finely over in that valley, having harvested large crops of wheat for which they find a ready market at \$1 per bushel.

A man coming into Albany found a cow by the roadside with a three-toed pushfork sticking in her side. The instrument was taken out, but it was thought the animal would die. Such a fiendish trick deserves about a year in the State Prison.

The Corvallis Gazette learns that a train of ten wagons arrived in Benton county on Friday last, from Missouri, coming into this valley by the way of the Willamette valley and Cascade mountain wagon road. There were about thirty-five persons in the train.

It is said that Dr. Tonner refused a growing practice in his profession in San Francisco, that would give him about ten thousand dollars a year, for the agency of the Colorado Indian reservation, where he only gets fifteen hundred a year.

Dabney Jones, who is under a ten years sentence of imprisonment for the crime of murder, and was serving it out in the jail at Olympia, hewed his way to liberty with a case knife on the night of September 23. A reward of \$100 is offered for his apprehension.

THE STATE PENITENTIARY.

Your correspondent J. H. L., is an inquirer after information concerning the figures of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary. Such a disposition is commendable and if he knows no more about the figures than his communication shows, it is highly necessary he should before rushing into type again, take a lesson in single entry—he is proficient in double. He says the report errs in charging the State with the cost of material for brick making, and then charging the brick to the State. In this he himself is in error that the report does any such thing, and we ask him for proof.

The prison charges itself with what material the State by vouchers, furnishes, and in turn charges the State with what brick is delivered to it at the regular selling rates. The prison is entitled to the proper credit whether they be sold to the State or individuals. There is no charge to the State for convict labor in brick making. In the Quarterly reports to the Secretary of State, pages 40 to 67 inclusive, of Superintendent's report, is stated the number of days works performed on the brick yard, in compliance with the law, but is has nothing whatever to do with earnings of the prison as set forth in the exhibits of earnings and expenditures. These show that the earnings of the yard have been, brick sold, furnished the Capitol and on hand, about \$27,000; your correspondent herein displays his double entry by calling it \$60,000.

All the earnings of the prison are footed up at \$76,026.77, exhibit B. These comprise the gain on merchandise account, published in detail in Report, consisting of brick sold and furnished Capitol, keeping U. S. prisoners at legal rates, labor furnished Capitol, contractors and permanent improvements about the prison, in all \$50,575 40; for produce raised on the farm over and above what has been used, brick and material on hand, making in all the above total of \$76,026.77. We contend with J. H. L., and are willing to leave the question to any business accountant that these are all proper and legitimate earnings, and are not doubled up in any shape. If these articles were all sold for cash, (and they are all legitimate articles of merchandise and saleable at the prices put upon them) we would ask if the cash in the State Treasury would not show that the prison had earned that amount? This amount of \$76,026.77 has cost the State annually in vouchers, \$69,822.26. She not only has that amount returned to her, but has \$6,204.51 more. She has paid it on vouchers or cash from the treasury and has it in shape before described.

In all candor is not the State that much richer that, after keeping her convicts she has a just claim against the U. S. for \$6,000, \$26,000 worth of material and labor in her Capitol, a debt of \$2,000 paid off, supplies on hand, a water power, and the grounds cleared, grubbed and ready for cultivation?

On the subject of labor are the prices charged greater than the same would demand outside, or is it less valuable? But says J. H. L., he leases this same labor at 50c to Dodd and others. If a farmer has a lot of potatoes on hand that he cannot sell at a fair price, will he allow them to rot, or get what he can for them? The Superintendent has more labor than he can profitably use, tied up as he is by the regulations, and if not sold is wasted. Because he leases a portion at 50c a day it does not follow that work done grubbing is not worth \$1 50 per day.

This article is already long. I may refer to the subject again and would ask J. H. L. to study the "figures" with fairness.

Yours, FAIR PLAY.

J. H. L. to Fair Play.

With many thanks to Fair Play for his able and courteous answer to my communication of former date, yet I cannot receive his assurance that the earnings of the Prison foot up \$76,026.77 without some conditional wonder. A just claim against the United States for \$4,485 is a tangible thing, but will Fair Play inform us whether the United States expects and agree to pay that sum; whether it is not a fancy price the Superintendent places on board, similar to that he places on labor. There are eight U. S. convicts in the prison, who average about 20 months each, so the cost to the United States will be just about \$8 a week. Taking that for granted will Fair Play give us a better idea of the products of the farm; how many vegetables and hogs and chickens there were; how much grain and feed and meats; also, how much land was cultivated. The first four quarters show a total of 1,281 days plowing, harrowing and farm and garden work. The last four quarters show only 300 days work, which seems to be guessed off in one lump. How came there to be such a difference.

I am not willing to receive that "gain on merchandise account" at any such sum as \$55,808.37, because the facts stand out boldly that the \$75,000 appropriation has been spent, and vouchers issued for \$11,127.22 more. Where is the \$2,428.86 received for brick? The \$23.25 for saddle trees? Have they been paid into the Treasury as the law directs? I am willing to charge the Capitol Commissioners with a round sum; to put a fair price on the labor done, and the improvements made around the prison, and to allow that convict labor has been made use of to perhaps the best advantage, but to see it charged up at from \$1 50 to \$3.00 per day, instead of 50cts, adds nothing to the value of the report; and the fact that the State has \$80,000 to pay for the prison expenses since 1873, states one in the face after all the Superintendent's figures are learned by heart. As to the charge of \$1 50, \$2 00 and \$3 00 per day not being too much, will Fair Play explain why the Report takes so much pains to show the wages at which convict labor is leased in other States, averaging not over 40cts per day, when the Superintendent places such prices on it here in Oregon? The amount of it is that convicts do not, on the average, make as good laborers as the clan of people who labor industriously and keep out of prison. All the world over convict labor is at a discount, but for all that it is the proper thing to make a penitentiary self-supporting. Count the actual work of the convicts in constructing improvements at 50cts a day, and then the figures will be fair play. Were there no groceries, stores, or garden products on hand two years ago?

What we want to arrive at is the actual cash value of the necessary improvements made about the prison; the actual cash value of the material and labor furnished to the State Capitol, in the aggregate, and then we can credit the prison with its labors and products and strike the balance. Some earnings of the penitentiary are reliable, but a large amount of the figures pointed out with pride by Fair Play, are like the "chips and whetstones" we hear mentioned in metaphor, so often, as convenient articles for trade. We want more light.

J. H. L.

Choice Literature and Poor Sense.

"We are disgusted to hear that some hayseed-hunter is about to introduce a bill to skin the Supreme and District Judges, by cutting down their salaries. We hope the proposition will be voted down by scornful acclamation. It is a disgrace to Oregon civilization and enlightenment, and is, we hope, the very last resort of pecuniary economical clap trap."—Statesman.

The foregoing is in the usual style with which the Statesman meets the most important questions of the day. "Hayseed-hunters" is the sneer that journal applies to the men who come here independent of all parties to help procure retrenchment. Perhaps it refers to members of the State Grange, hundreds of whom are now in our city, and paying well for what they use here. It is considered by the people, and we have it argued by good lawyers, that the increase of the Judges' salary is unconstitutional. The people want the constitution adhered to, and even the Statesman, which is not accused of astuteness, must confess that the constitution ought to be obeyed implicitly. It may be very true that the salaries of our Judges are none too high with the added compensation, but if this Legislature believes the constitution has been infringed by this or any other law, its members have nobody left but a speedy repeal of all such legislation. The last Legislature is not in as good odor as it might be because many such increases of expenditure were made, and we find the State heavily in debt as a consequence.

This Legislature is composed of men who seem disposed to do the fair thing can generally on all matters. No majority be got to favor any job, and the general idea seems in favor of retrenchment and cure of abuses. If they conclude that the extra compensation of the Judiciary is illegal, they will certainly repeal the act of 1872. In the meantime, all sides are, in our opinion, entitled to fair and courteous treatment, and Salem has too many favors to ask of the State for any of its journals to throw low-flung and insulting paragraphs at the representatives of the people.

We might have known that Chicago would have been the first city to run into the comet.—Boston Post.

In London churches they are giving notice that "five minutes after the bells shall cease ringing all pews are free."

The lemon prospect is rather sour, so to speak. A failure of the crop along the coast of Spain and Africa and Italy is reported.

THE LATEST PROJECT.

The latest scheme that needs to be watched and perhaps distrusted, is described as follows in the Sacramento Union.

A special telegram dated New York, August 31st, sketched the plan of a new combination in embryo, said to be "composed of grain-dealers, bankers and railroad men," for the business of transporting grain from the West, including California, to the Atlantic seaboard and Europe, "and for making sales of wheat in London on commission," the negotiations to be effected by telegraph. The plan of the combination appears plausible on paper. It sets forth "a popular demand for some means by which the farmers of the West by bringing them into immediate connection with buyers and consumers in Europe." They are to establish strong credits in England and the United States, for the transaction of business on an unlimited scale. Contracts are to be made with railroad and steamship companies, "for cheap and uniform rates of transportation." The main office will be in New York, with branch offices at Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco and other cities of the West, and also at London and Liverpool. The sales will be negotiated as follows: The agent in any Western city will inform the main office of the amounts of wheat or other grain that can be purchased; then the office in New York will communicate by telegraph with the London and Liverpool office. The London or Liverpool agent will then sell, say, 10,000 tons of wheat, to deliver in thirty days at the ruling rates, and will telegraph back the sale to the main office at New York, which will instruct some of the sub-agencies in the West to buy and forward wheat to that amount. The sub-agencies will pay the farmers 85 per cent. of the price contracted for, on delivery, holding back 15 per cent. till the cargo reaches its final destination. The commission will be the half of one per cent., and, in addition to this, the company anticipates large gains from the sale of its exchange on London. G. v. Grant, the President's brother, is mentioned as one of the leading promoters of this grand capitalists' scheme.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Jones has again been prostrated with sudden illness. We are glad to learn that he is convalescent, and that the prospect is that his valuable life will yet be spared to the church.

Mrs. P. Palmer, who has done more than any other person of modern times by her pen and gifted speech to turn the attention of the Christian world to the subject of entire holiness, is, we regret to say, lying dangerously ill, at her home in New York.

We have just received the following dispatch from Bishop Merrill, dated San Francisco, Sept. 23d: "Rev. R. Bentley is transferred for Taylor-street M. E. Church, Portland, to arrive the middle of October."

The Rev. J. L. Malo, who for ten years was a missionary in the Archdiocese, and whose memory is borne in grateful remembrance by his parishoners at St. Paul, has been delegated to represent His Grace Archbishop Blanchett at the coming Two Hundredth Anniversary of the establishment of the See of Quebec.

From a correspondent at Baker City we receive the gratifying intelligence that not only the Catholic ladies in that city are working zealously for it, but nearly all the ladies in the vicinity are in king articles of elegance and beauty in order to add to the Fair. Miss Moss, of Oregon City, Misses Sals, of Canyon City, and other ladies, will lend the charm of voice and melody to the scene.

The fair lunatic.

A Legislative Committee visited an insane asylum recently. One of the fatherly Senators stepped up to one of the young lady attendants, and said,—

"My poor girl, do you know how long you have been here?"

"The 'poor girl' smiled, and replied, 'Nearly a year.'"

"How long do you think you will have to stay?" continued the Senator, in the same sympathetic tone.

"Well, sir," continued the fair lunatic, "I shall probably stay till they stop my wages, or I get married!" and she walked away, laughing.

The kind-hearted Senator looked after her with tears in his eyes, and murmured, "Poor thing! poor thing!" while the "poor thing" related the affair to the matron, and laughed till she cried.

"May heaven's angels whisper golden words to they may kiss your darling cheeks," wrote a La Crosse man to his Bosuey only last spring; and now he wishes heaven's angels would whisper to him how his breach-of-promise suit is coming out, as his lawyer is doubtful.

Father Chaucer was sound on the main question. Witness:

What is better than gold? Jasper.

What is better than Jasper? Wisdom.

What is better than wisdom? Woman.

What is better than woman? Nothing.

The Alaska Herald expresses the belief that in 250 years Sitka will be one of the greatest ship-building cities in the West but that is a long time to wait.

When your pocket-book gets empty and everybody knows it you can put all your friends in it and it won't "bulge out" worth a cent.

A man in Kentucky named Slaughter made another man the victim of a charade on his name.

A monk-faced, humble-looking individual, in attempt to traverse a bit of banana peel, the other day, sat down violently on the sidewalk, and merely remarked, "Grace, mercy and peace."

The Rochester Democrat says: "Mrs. Stanton wants every church in the land to have a woman preacher. Very good, indeed. Stay! who will make the pastoral visits? Speaking for one, we do not propose to undergo any more dangers."

Next to music, nothing so powerfully tends to soothe the savage beast as to see the young man who parts his hair in the middle showing a baby wagon on Sunday.