

# THE OREGON SCOUT.

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## GROWTH OF ALASKA.

Extracts from the Annual Report of Governor A. P. Swineford.

The Governor of Alaska, A. P. Swineford, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, states that the white population has greatly increased and he estimates that there are 35,000 natives. The total population is 42,850 and of this number there are 6,500 whites, 1,900 Creoles and 2,950 Aleuts. In regard to the settlement of the public lands the Governor states that all settlers in Alaska upon public lands are mere squatters who are awaiting legislation from Congress which will enable them to secure titles. All the salmon factories in the Territory, seventeen in number, are located on the public lands. He asks favorable consideration by the department of the bill pending before Congress providing for the organization of the Territory. The Governor says that as far as he knows there are no practical farmers or gardeners in the Territory. The only obstacle in the way of agriculture, in the opinion of the Governor, is that the lands are not available for settlement. He says that the climate is favorable and the soil rich. He sees no reason why Alaska may not ultimately rival Montana and Wyoming as a cattle country. The stamp mine on Douglass Island, which the report states is the largest in the world, has an estimated output of \$150,000 in gold per month. Other gold mines are being developed in the same, and the report notes the sale of four claims for \$1,500,000. Promising silver discoveries have been made. The Governor thinks that there is enough coal in the Territory to supply the whole of the United States for centuries. There are fourteen public schools in Alaska, which last year were placed under the charge of the Territorial board. The Governor recommends that the general agent be made more amenable to the authority of the board of which he is a member and secretary. Last year, the report states, the general agent was absent for six months from the Territory without leave. In addition to the public schools, there are eight Protestant, two Catholic and seventeen Græco-Russian mission schools. The Governor reiterates the charges made in the annual report relative to the violation of law and the ill treatment of the natives by the agents of the Alaska Commercial Company. He credits the company with adhering faithfully to its contracts with the Government as to the number of seals to be killed on the seal islands and the treatment of the natives, but elsewhere in the Territory, he says, where the company rule is supreme, "the people are little better than serfs of that powerful company."

—Washington Letter.

## COBBLE PICKERS.

Poor Wretches Who Pick Up a Living Around Iron Mills.

A peculiar and not altogether pleasing sight about the iron and steel works in this city is the groups of men, women and children that are constantly prodding and digging in the cinder dumps, and are known as "cobble pickers." The men are always old and frequently weak and tottering. The mark of poverty is on all women, and the children, who are in the majority, are abject-looking creatures, and range from the age of eight to sixteen. Cobbles are the bits of iron and steel that remain among the cinders from the furnaces and are dumped with them on the cinder-piles. On the gathering of these bits of metal the small army of toilers referred to depend for their living. With hoes and rakes they dig in the cinders as they are dumped, and struggle and push and wrangle for the possession of the metal as it is uncovered.

Each picker has a basket in which is placed the result of the pickings. Over two hundred persons daily delve on the grimy dump for cobbles. While they will use all manner of means to secure possession of a lucky find in the dumps, after a picker has filled his basket and emptied it on his "pile," a few feet away, there is not one among the curious and by no means scrupulous pickers who would touch one of the cobbles in it. Each picker has his or her pile of cobbles, and the iron company's teams come around at intervals. The driver weighs each pile, gives the owner a voucher for it, and takes the accumulated metal to the scrap heaps to be melted again.

The earnings of the cobble-pickers range from \$10 to \$40 a month, and there are women who have been on the dumps for years. The case of one woman and her twelve-year-old daughter is notorious, because they earn not only their own living, but enough to feed and clothe the husband and father, who is an employe of the iron-works, and gets \$100 a month, which he squanders in drink and riotous living as soon as he is paid. One old man on the cobble dumps, who is barely able to save enough to keep him from starving, was once a prominent business man worth at least \$50,000.

The work of cobble-picking is one of the lowest forms of human occupation, and its degrading effect on the young girls and boys engaged in it is only too apparent. Many efforts have been made by church and other societies in Johnstown to suppress cobble-picking among the children, but with indifferent success.—Johnstown (Pa.) Special.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

## ELECTORAL MESSAGERS REFUSED THEIR MILEAGE.

The Marlow Band of Texas Desperados Disband—The President and Cashier of a Georgia Bank in Jail for Theft.

The Clear Lake bank, at Mason City, Iowa, has closed its doors. Snow fell at Pensacola, Fla., last week, the first time in 22 years.

Mr. Jas. G. Blaine, jr., has signed a contract to go on the stage for three years.

Two school children near Hitchcock, D. T., perished in the snow storm of last week.

The West Virginia Democratic legislative caucus has agreed to support Kenna for the senatorship.

The messenger with the electoral vote of Florida did not leave the state. No reason is given for doing so.

Ives and Staynor were unable to obtain \$250,000 bail, and are locked up in Ludlow street jail, New York.

Ex-Governor Porter, of Indiana, is authority for the statement that Warner Miller will be in the cabinet.

It is anticipated that about 30 men will be discharged from the appraisers' office at New York in a day or two.

The House committee on commerce will recommend the building of a lighthouse near the mouth of the Suslaw river, Or.

Jack Carkeek, the Cornish wrestler, defeated Tom Cannon, the English champion, at Milwaukee, last week—best three in five falls.

President Tullerson and Cashier Richards, of the Mercantile Banking Company, at Atlanta, Ga., have been sent to prison for theft.

F. J. Marshall, formerly cashier of the Northern Pacific Express Company, at St. Paul, is under arrest for embezzling money from the company.

The Indianapolis people are awaiting with patience the report of the grand jury to see the names of those who have had bills returned against them.

The Marlow gang of desperados, on the border of Texas and the Indian Territory, has been broken up, Boone Marlow, the head, being killed, and his two brothers wounded.

Senator Stewart received yesterday from the Nevada legislature a memorial to President-elect Harrison, requesting the appointment of a Pacific Coast man in his cabinet.

The shortage of Moore, the Indianapolis agent of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, may reach to \$1,000,000. He has been missing for three days, and is believed to be in Canada.

Julian C. McClure, a prominent man of Jackson county, Ind., has disappeared. It was reported that he is short in his accounts as guardian of minor heirs to the amount of \$23,000.

Keeley, of motor fame, who had been imprisoned for contempt of court in not answering questions propounded to him, has been released, because the case in which he was under examination was not fairly at issue.

Rudolph Ericsson, of New Britain, Conn., inventor of the new explosive, extralite, has received a letter from his uncle in Sweden, stating that the right to use the discovery in England has been sold for \$20,000.

The Supreme Court of New York has affirmed the verdict of the Circuit Court of \$45,000 against the millionaire coffee merchant, Charles Arbuckle, in the breach of promise suit brought by Clara Campbell, of Ironton, Ohio.

Ida Wilcox, daughter of Mrs. C. Wilcox, of Bainbridge, N. Y., a pretty girl of 17 years, was arrested in Paris last week, with a Dr. Sellar, of England, with whom she had eloped. Dr. Sellar, it is said, has a wife in England.

The American ship, Henry Villard, cleared from New York last week for Seattle, W. T., with a general cargo of merchandise. This is the first vessel that has ever left New York for Seattle and she will be probably two months on the trip.

Three messengers carrying state electoral votes have not been paid their mileage, because the certificates identifying them are sealed in an envelope which cannot be opened until February 13. The messengers come from Colorado, Kansas and Alabama.

The postmaster-general has sent to the chairman of the house committee on postoffices and post roads a proposed plan for the classification of clerks in all first and second class postoffices. The general effect of this classification of the present force, it is said, would be to increase the aggregate salaries by about \$300,000.

The report of the Atchison directors resulted in no enthusiasm in Boston, but if any increased the gloom, for it is evident that the whole truth has not yet been told, but that there is something being held back. Wall Street tried to boom the stock, and did send it up a few points, but a full detailed statement of the condition of the system is necessary to secure confidence.

General Harrison will probably start for Washington on the evening of Sunday, February 24. His route is not settled, but it will probably be by the "Big Four" line to Cincinnati and then over the Baltimore & Ohio.

The American mechanics of Lancaster are buying flags for the public schools of that city.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

## HAYTIAN PRIVATEERS BEING FITTED OUT IN NEW YORK.

German Government Spies En Route to the United States—Samean Matters to a Becoming More Serious—Land Matters.

It is asserted in Washington by those in a position to know that matters have reached a serious state in Samoa. The natives have worsted the Germans repeatedly, and according to late dispatches Germany now proposes to subdue them by preventing arms being sent in. The newspapers read by Americans have been suppressed, and the police of Apia are openly controlled by Germans.

A private cablegram recently received at Washington announces that the German government has ordered a military attaché to report at Washington to the German minister. His business, it is said, is to investigate and report to his government everything of interest concerning the American army and navy.

The Republican Senators in caucus have adopted a resolution insisting upon the admission as States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington. While it is regarded as expedient that the two Dakotas hold a constitutional convention, the Senators are resolved that another vote shall not be required upon the question of division. There is a disposition for the adoption of a non-partisan course in regard to New Mexico.

The case brought in the interest of some Oregon settlers has been decided by the commissioner of the general land office. Heretofore the office has required a new publication and new proof in cases where claimants have made proof at a day other than that indicated in the notice of publication, or taken before an officer other than that named in the notice. The practice now will be to receive the proof and submit the entry to a board of equitable adjudication, where, if there are no other irregularities, the entry will be approved and recommended for a patent.

Commissioner Wright, of the department of labor, has submitted a report which relates entirely to the subject of working women in large cities. The report shows that the working women are practically girls, whose average age is twenty-two years, and that out of the 16,427 cases investigated, only 183 were in bad health.

At a recent meeting of the American Shipping and Industrial league, Gen. Joe Wheeler, of Alabama, was elected president for the ensuing year. Resolutions were adopted favoring the passage of a tonnage bill, which asks for an allowance for the government for United States built and owned vessels, of 30 cents a ton for each 1000 miles sailed, or steamed; also favoring a system of coast defenses; the building and equipment of a strong navy; the improvement of harbors and rivers throughout the whole country; adequate compensation for carrying the mails; and the passage of a navy reserve bill.

The Haytian minister at Washington has informed the secretary of state that several vessels are being fitted out at New York for an expedition against Hayti. The matter has been referred to the treasury department, with the result that the collector of customs at New York was specially instructed to see that no violations of the neutrality laws were committed at that point.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of D. Wade, of Montana, to be chief justice of that Territory.

In Oregon and Washington Territory, and it is stated in California, there are many excellent government lands, which would be at once settled on were the land surveyed. There are also hundreds of settlers, in Oregon especially, who are living on land and have been trying for years to get their land, but, owing to the small price allowed surveyors by the government for the work, they could not undertake to survey it.

Friends of silver are somewhat indignant that Senator Allison has refused to accept the portfolio of the Treasury department. They claim that he has an opportunity to restore silver to its former standing in coinage.

An important proviso of the Oklahoma bill as passed by the house recently is one reciting that nothing in the act organizing the territory shall be construed to authorize any person to enter upon or occupy any lands in the Cherokee outlet and Oklahoma proper, for settlement or otherwise, until after the Indian tribes and commissioners shall have concluded an agreement to that effect. It is also provided that any person who may enter upon any part of the land contrary thereto and prior to the time of the President's proclamation opening the same, shall not be permitted to make entry upon any lands in the territory.

Representative Herrmann has presented to Congress a petition signed by 600 settlers on the high lands of Eastern Oregon, asking for the forfeiture by Congress of The Dalles military wagon road land grant and the Northern Pacific railroad land grant. Petitioners aver that neither of those companies has complied with the conditions of its grant, and that the progress of the country is retarded by the failure of the people to obtain titles to their homes, or to acquire lands by settlement.

# THE PACIFIC COAST.

## THE TRAGIC DEATH OF A FARMER AT SANTAQUIN, UTAH.

Antagonism Between the Governor and Legislature of New Mexico—Prosecutors on the Island of Texada—Minor Mention.

Baker City, Oregon, is lighted with gas. Diphtheria is almost epidemic at St. Helena.

Osgood, San Diego county, has a new postoffice. Redding is to have a new three-story hotel and opera house.

Forestville, Sonoma county, is to build a \$20,000 hotel this spring. Fires of unknown origin are becoming quite frequent at Los Angeles.

A three point bunt was lassoed while swimming in Putah creek last week.

A Mrs. Gubleman is charged with the crime of murdering her infant child at Woodland.

James Corrigan, lately from Kansas, while drunk, was killed by the cars at Fresno recently.

For 25-cents the hack drivers at Walla Walla, W. T., will take a person to any part of the city.

Thirty thousand acres of grain will be planted in the San Jacinto Valley, San Diego county, this season.

The boys at Sonoma celebrated the arrival of the hook and ladder truck by a torchlight procession.

The cantilever bridge over the Umpqua river at Winchester, Or., has been accepted; it is said to be a fine structure.

Bannock Indians, now visiting Pituites and Washoes, in Washoe county, gave a peace dance at Reno on the 26th ult.

The dedication of the Odd Fellows' hall, at Redding, was attended with impressive ceremonies and proved a great success.

The Arizona legislature have moved the capital from Prescott to Phoenix, where the legislature will assemble in about ten days.

A new steamboat, to be named the Mount Tacoma, which is to run between Tacoma and Whatcom, W. T., was contracted for lately.

Governor Ross and the New Mexico legislature are at swords points. All his vetoes are passed over his head and nearly all his appointments are pigeon holed.

Prospectors are staking off all of the island of Texada, where the recent gold find is reported. Many miners from British Columbia and Puget Sound have gone there.

The child of William Allen was burned to death at the Stonewall Mine settlement, San Diego county, yesterday. The clothing of the child was ignited in some unknown way.

Mrs. E. Parks, who lives near Bangor, Butte county, fell into the Forbestown flume Sunday. She shot the flume, a distance of three-quarters of a mile, without injury.

The survey of the Blackfoot, Fort Belknap and Fort Peck reservations, in Montana, has been advertised for. About 17,000,000 acres will be thrown open to the public.

A move is being made in New Mexico to increase the liquor license from \$100 to \$1,000. The legislature is urged to pass a bill to that effect. The liquor men are making a savage fight.

Eight tons of butter, eggs, cured meat, etc., were shipped from Port Harford on the 22d ult., the greater portion of which was sent south to feed the citizens of Los Angeles and San Diego.

In Utah the census of children of school age, between six and 18 years, shows that there are in the Territory 941 boys and 3,641 girls of non-Mormon parents, and 34,082 boys and 23,289 girls of Mormon parentage.

The result of the Laguna de Tache grant land suit at Fresno, it is said, will be to transfer a water monopoly from one party to another. Nothing will be gained for the public and the interest is more of curiosity to see who will win than to anticipate benefits.

Farmers in the southwestern part of Grass Valley township, Nevada county, are organizing for the purpose of constructing an irrigation ditch to take water from the South Yuba Canal Company and lead it over Dress Summit, by Osborne hill, through Forest Springs, and then on down the country.

At Santaquin, Utah, J. Anderson, aged 33 years, has for some time past trained his 8 year-old girl cousin in the use of fire arms. He would place the muzzle of an empty gun to his head and the girl would pull the trigger and snap the weapon. Thursday he loaded the gun with buckshot and playfully placed the child to pull the trigger. She did so, and Anderson's head was blown to pieces. He was despondent and had taught the child to act as she did, with the deliberate intention of being killed.

Members of the New York legislature and expects to get it for 10 cents per 1000 feet.

Cincinnati is arranging for fuel gas, and expects to get it for 10 cents per 1000 feet.

Gold deposits of great value are reported as having been discovered in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico.

Three women contested for the librarianship of the state of Tennessee. The widow of a confederate soldier got it.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## THE SECRET OF BREEDING AND FEEDING CATTLE.

The Proper Management of Seed Potatoes—The Advantages of Well-Bred Horses—A Receipt for Preserving Eggs.

Grooming should be thoroughly performed on every horse at least once a day. Never groom a horse in its stall while the horse is eating, but take it out for the purpose. Otherwise the dust and dirt which fill the air becomes mixed with the horse's food, making it unpalatable and unwholesome.

Breeding sows should be given comfortable, clean quarters, with freedom, or, at least, the liberty of a yard large enough for moderate exercise. Do not let them run with cattle or horses, though, they should have generous and plentiful rations of bran and other muscle-forming food, but not much Indian corn or meal. Skim milk, bran, oil-meal, boiled to a thin gruel, peas, etc., are good foods for them.

The management of seed potatoes is one of the important arts of the potato grower. The chief point is to prevent them from sprouting, and for this purpose a low temperature as near to the freezing as is possible, without touching it, is desirable. Nearly everywhere farmers find that the late varieties of potatoes are more productive than the early ones. Is not this partly due to the fact that early varieties have been injured by sprouting, while late varieties are less liable to this injury.

The following receipt has been tried by a lady who says she has eggs that were preserved by it four years. They are still good. Take one pound of unslacked lime and one pint of common salt to two gallons of soft water. Put your eggs on end, in layers, in any good tight vessel—a jar is good. When as full as you wish, make enough of the brine to completely cover the eggs. If you put the eggs down as gathered each day, add some of the brine so as to keep all completely covered all the while.

In breeding and feeding cattle the first legitimate purpose is to make the animal do the very best that it will. The saving of food—in the direction of depriving the stock of all that it will eat—has no place in the calculation at all. It is true that in some cases the animal will eat its head off, though that will occur only with scrub stock. But in such cases the animal should be got rid of. It does not destroy the rule that profitable dairying demands abundant food and good food.

Probably meal will finish up a steer better than ear corn, but for the bulk of the feeding there are no trials to which we can point that show in favor of meal over whole corn. A step still further in the right direction is to feed unhusked corn, fodder and all, to the cattle. Such innovations may appal many farmers, but what we are drifting toward is not more complicated methods of feeding, but big crops to feed, better stock to feed it to, and simple, rational methods of getting feed to the animals.

If the owner of a small farm brings to his work the business capacity and good judgment which the large landowner does, it is very evident that, proportioned to the acres cultivated, he will have the most money at the end of the year. Hired help is not only expensive, but at times very uncertain and unreliable, but a man's own hands, with a heart in his work, which seldom accompanies hired help, are always available for every little detail on which success depends.

Many men will do more with ten acres and get more out of, and from them, than others will with a hundred. It requires as much labor, however, for the ten as the hundred. It is intelligent labor and good management that count on a farm, hence it is that small farms pay the best and that farmers continually complain that there is no money in farming. To our way of thinking, and we are familiar with every department of farm business, and measurably so with the city, there is no enterprise one can engage in which offers better opportunities for a healthful, independent and successful life than a moderate sized farm under good management.

There are many who never take a ramble in the woods in the winter season. They seem to think that because the trees, save the pines, hemlocks, etc., are bare, and because the birds have left for a warmer climate, there is nothing to be seen in the woods in winter. Those who have learned properly to use their eyes, will find that the woods present enough of interest at all seasons to make a visit to them profitable at any season. Lumbermen, who work at felling trees, do so in the winter only, and can distinguish trees with great accuracy, and tell one kind of tree from another as far off as they can see them. They do this from the peculiar way in which the tree branches, and the color and markings of the bark. We have found that these same lumbermen, if shown the leaves and flowers of the trees with which they are so familiar in winter, fail to recognize them, indeed many are surprised to learn that forest trees have flowers.

To be able to recognize trees at all seasons, and to name them accurately, whether they have leaves or not, is a very useful sort of knowledge which every farmer should acquire. The carpenter, the cabinetmaker, and all other workers in wood, while they may not be able to recognize the trees, can tell at once, from a mere chip, the kind of wood they are handling.

# PORTLAND MARKET REPORT

GROCERIES—Sugars have fallen 6 c since our last report. We quote cube, extra C 5 c, dry granulated 6 c, cube crushed and powdered 7 c. Coffee firm, Guatemala 13 c, Rio de Janeiro 13 c, Rio de Janeiro 13 c, Salvador 14 c, Arabica 14 c, roasted 23 c.

PROVISIONS—Oregon hams are quoted at 12 1/2 c, breakfast bacon 13 c, Eastern meat (quoted as follows): Hams 12 1/2 c, Sincelars 14 c, Oregon breakfast b con 13 1/2 c, Eastern 13 1/2 c.

FRUITS—Green fruit receipts 1239 bxs. Hard fruit is scarce, and the supply of apples not equal to the demand. Apples 6 c, \$1 per bx, Mexican oranges 4 c, lemons 4 c, bananas 5 c, quinces 4 c.

VEGETABLES—Market well supplied. Cabbage 2 c, carrots and turnips 7 c per sack, red pepper 3 c per lb, potatoes 3 1/2 c per sack, sweet 1 1/2 c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Receipts 91 pkgs. Sun-dried apples 4 c, per lb, factory slice d 8 c, factory plums 7 c, Oregon prunes 7 c, pears 9 c, peaches 8 c, raisins 2 1/2 c, California figs 8 c, Smyrna 12 c per lb.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Oregon creamery and choice dairy 35 c, medium 27 c, California fancy 30 c, choice dairy 27 c, eastern 25 c.

EGGS—Receipts 293 cases, Oregon 25 c. POULTRY—Chickens 35 c, 25 c, for large young and 4 c 4 c for old, turkeys 14 c, ducks 5 c per 70 dozen.

WOOL—Valley 18 c, 20 c Eastern Oregon 10 c 15 c.

HOPS—Choice 8 c 14 c.

GRAIN—Valley \$1.35, Eastern Oregon \$1.30 Oats 33 c 35 c.

FLOUR—Standard \$4.50, other brand \$4.25, Dayton and Cascade \$4.10, Graham \$3.25, rye flour \$6, do Graham \$5.50.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, live, 3 1/2 c, dressed 7 c, mutton, live, 3 c, dressed 7 c, lamb \$2.20 each, hogs, live, 5 1/2 c, dressed 7 c, veal 6 c.

## STORIES OF DUMAS.

How the Great Novelist Corrected a Coachman and a Diligence Driver.

In the preface to a new book on sport by the Baron de Vaux, Alexander Dumas fils tells some interesting stories of his father and grandfather, of which we reproduce the following:

DUMAS AND THE CABMAN.

My father had inherited from my grandfather remarkable strength, of which I had the first experience when I was fourteen or fifteen years of age. One Sunday he had taken me to the Gymnase. At the end of the play it rained in torrents. He moved toward a *fiacre* stationed on the boulevard and signaled me to follow him. He gave an address to the cabby, who stood upright beside his vehicle, into which we prepared to mount. The coachman put his hand on the door saying: "I don't move a step for less than five francs for the journey."

"Will you not move?"

"No."

"Once, twice, thrice." Cabby did not respond, but remained with his hand on the door. Then my father seized him round the waist, lifted him up from the ground, and planting him on the seat said: "Go now." Then taking his place in the cab, he said: "Bear in mind always how to do with an obstinate coachman." I have not forgotten the procedure, but I have never put it in practice—not that cabmen have become more civil, but that other things are different.

My father did not seek for opportunities to show his strength, but he rapidly seized them when they were presented. During a journey we made in the neighborhood of Lyons in the year 1839 the conductor of the diligence, by an ingenious device, induced us all to descend at the foot of a hill, to unstiffen our limbs, as he said. As soon as the carriage was empty the driver jumped into his place and set the horses off at a gallop up the hill, leaving us to mount it on foot. It had snowed the night before, and as the snow had melted, we had to wade through mud. The travelers disliked it the more, inasmuch as there were ladies with them. Some of the more simple shouted to the driver to stop, but he went on his way, doubtless laughing to himself. You may imagine the recriminations of the pedestrians, who resolved to make a complaint at the first stoppage. I walked beside my father, who breathed not a word. Except for sport he had a horror of walking.

"You don't say anything," said I.

"No, but you will see when we get to the top."

We came there last, and on the plateau, when the diligence had finally stopped, we found the conductor surrounded by complaining travelers. He replied to them with the bantering air of one who had played a clever trick, planted on his large feet, placing his head on his broad shoulders, sticking out his great chest, and mocking the delicate-looking towns-men who were too timid to show their displeasure in more than words. My father politely put on one side with his two hands those who made a circle around the conductor, and said to him: "Then you find this amusing?" "Yes," answered the man, tittering. "I did find it funny." He had hardly finished the words before he received on the chest a couple of fist blows which sent him rolling into the mud, his feet in the air, amid the laughter and applause of the onlookers. He rose furious, and flew at his assailant, who landed a couple more blows which covered the nose and mouth of the unfortunate man with blood. The witnesses of this scene now interposed, ready to help this ready interpreter of their sentiments; but the driver dried himself and resumed his seat, not without using language such as was excusable under the circumstances. We got into our places again, and my father was soon tranquilly sleeping, his hands on a stick which he had left in the carriage, and which he had resolved to recover at all hazards.—Boston Globe.