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THE ENTERPRISE.

A LOCAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER FOR THE Farmer, Business Man, & Family Circle.

ISSUED EVERY FRIDAY.

A. NOLTING, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA, Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent Conception, Wonderfully Carried Out."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not improve the intelligence of the American people to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the value of art was shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or timely interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature, and a collection of pictures, the most specimens of artistic skill in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of *The Aldine* will be most appreciated by those who are bound up in the close pursuit of their art. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with those of similar character, *The Aldine* is an unique and original conception—absolutely without parallel in its character. The possessor of a complete volume could not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other magazine of similar volume for ten times its cost; and then there is the charming and artistic illustration of each number.

PREMIUM FOR 1875. Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same artist who painted the portrait of a former issue, and which is so highly appreciated.

"Man's Unselfish Friend" will be welcome in every home. Every body loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed in oil colors, and is of the same artist who painted the portrait of a former issue, and which is so highly appreciated.

THE ALDINE ART UNION. The Aldine Art Union, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the subscribers to every copy of 500 subscribers, 10 different pieces, valued at \$1.00 each, and the Aldine Art Union, as the series is full, and the awards of each series are made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of *The Aldine*. This notice applies only to subscribers who pay for one year in advance. Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS. Our Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Aldine Art Union, and the Art Union, \$6 per Annum, in Advance. (No charge for postage.) Specimen copies of THE ALDINE, 50c. CANVASSERS WANTED. Any person wishing to act permanently as a local canvasser will receive full and complete information and assistance from THE ALDINE COMPANY, 58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

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JOHNSON & COWEN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT-LAW, Oregon City, Oregon. Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Special attention given to cases in the U. S. Land Office at Oregon City.

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OREGON CITY BREWERY, Henry Humbel, HAVING PURCHASED the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of LAGER BEER, as good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURANT! LOUIS SAAL, Proprietor. Main Street, Oregon City. OYSTERS WILL BE SERVED FROM noon and after this date during the Winter season. The best qualities of FRENCH and AMERICAN CANDIES, for sale in quantities to suit.

NOTICE. M. WIFE, MARTHA J. STEWART, having left my bed and board with my professional services, are hereby notified not to harbor or trust her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting from and after this date. R. E. STEWART, Dec. 30, 1874—1w.

THOMAS CHARMAN

ESTABLISHED 1853.

DESIRES TO INFORM THE CITIZENS OF Oregon City and of the Willamette Valley, that he is still on hand and doing business on the old motto, that

A Noble Six Pence is Better than a Slow Shilling.

I have just returned from San Francisco, where I purchased one of the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS

ever before offered in this city; and consists in part, as follows:

- Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Hosiery of Every Description, Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Oils, Sash and Doors, Queensware, Crockery, Plate-ware, Glassware, Jewelry of Various Qualities, And Styles, Clocks and Watches, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing, Patent Medicines, Goods, Fancy No. Rope, Fishing Tions of Every Implements of Description, All Kinds, Carpets, Mattings, Oil, Candles, Wall Paper, etc.

Of the above list, I can say my stock is the MOST COMPLETE

ever offered in this market, and was selected with special care for the Oregon City trade. All of which I now offer for sale at the

Lowest Market Rate.

No one for the ladies, or any one else, to think of going to Portland to buy goods, I am *Determined to Sell Cheap* and not to allow myself to be

UNDERSOLD IN THE STATE OF OREGON. All I ask is a fair chance and quick payments, believing as I do that

Twenty Years Experience in Oregon City enables me to know the requirements of the trade. Come one and all and see for yourselves that the old stand of

THOMAS CHARMAN cannot be beaten in quality or price. It would be useless for me to tell you all the advantages I can offer you in the sale of goods, as every store that advertises does that, and probably you have been disappointed. All I wish to say is

Come, and See, and Examine for yourselves for I do not wish to make any mistakes. My object is to sell all my old friends now that I am still alive, and desiring to sell goods cheap, for cash, or upon such terms as agreed upon. Thinking all for the liberal patronage of our friends.

THOMAS CHARMAN, Main Street, Oregon City, Oregon. Legal Tenders and County Scrips taken at market rates. THOS. CHARMAN, \$75,000 lbs wool wanted by THOS. CHARMAN.

FALL 1874. Is your time to buy goods at low prices.

ACKERMAN BROTHERS are now receiving a large stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS, all of the Latest Styles, which will sell

AT LESS THAN PORTLAND PRICES. Our stock has been bought for cash, and we will sell it at a small advance above

WE WILL SAY TO EVERYBODY BEFORE you purchase or go to Portland, come and see our goods and convince yourselves that we do what we say. Our stock consists in part of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Ladies and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Notions, Groceries, etc., Hardware, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

ALSO DOORS, WINDOWS, PAINTS AND OILS, ETC., ETC. We will also pay the Highest Market Price for

Country Produce. ACKERMAN BROS. Oregon City, Sept. 11, 1874.

Paul Boynton's Swim.

Colonel Forney Tells the Story of a Brave Man's Deed Afloat and Alone in the Ocean.

Correspondent of the Philadelphia Press. A few days afterward I met a Pennsylvania, not quite so renowned as the Austrian lieutenant, but in another sphere even more of a curiosity in London. I refer to a resident of Philadelphia, Captain Paul Boynton, of the New Jersey Light Guard at Atlantic City, now here after

HIS EXTRAORDINARY FEAT of throwing himself into the ocean from the National steamship, Queen, on the stormy night of October 21st, seven miles off Fastnet Rock, on the Irish rock-board coast. He began his experiment east of Baltimore, where the cliffs are 180 feet high and more, and after being seven hours in the water, and swimming over forty miles, he finally guided himself, in the midst of the tempest, into one of the fissures on that terrible shore. He was clad in the life-saving apparatus recently invented by another American,

MR. MERRIMAN, and aided by his great skill as a swimmer and a diver, his cool courage and strong constitution, performed a feat which, when the news reached London, was regarded as a feat, and generally commented upon as another evidence of American exaggeration. You have heard the story of how he attempted to get passage on several of the outgoing steamers from New York in vain, because the captains knew he would attempt to leap from the ship to prove the American apparatus of Mr. Merriman, and how, finally, he obtained a berth on the National steamer,

THE QUEEN, and was prevented only by main force from jumping overboard when 200 miles from New York, and how at length, at 9 o'clock, Tuesday evening, October 21st, of the Irish coast, he persuaded the captain to put him down the side, and all alone, in the dark, tempestuous night, clothed in his indiarubber air-tight suit, with his inflated air-chambers, with food for three or seven long hours; how he was cast into the rocky fissures on the Irish coast; how in the dark night he scaled the almost perpendicular cliffs, and, mounting the top, fired off his signal rockets, and how he descended the dangerous declivity, stripped of his preserver, and walked, bruised and battered, until he came to

A LITTLE IRISH TOWN, the barefooted inhabitants of which regarded him pretty much as the Indians beheld Columbus, or Robinson Crusoe's men "Friday," started at the sight of the shipwrecked sailor; how, at last, he got to Skibbereen, where he posted the letters entrusted to him by the passengers of the Queen, who had all given him up for lost, and were astonished when he telegraphed them to Cork that he had arrived and would soon be among them. "While the houses were being shaken and roofs being blown off in London," says the *Daily News* of October 28th, "this bold man, encased in his magic dress, carried up and down the alternate hills and valleys of the ocean."

HIS PASSAGE THROUGH IRELAND was something more that a triumph; the "man-fish," as he was called, became an object of wild curiosity and admiration. Crowds followed after him, and when he got to Cork he was welcomed at the theatre by the company singing the "Star Spangled Banner," and on the 27th of October exhibited himself in the harbor near Queenstown for more than an hour. He proved at once the efficiency of his life-saving suit and his own daring courage.

HE FIRED OFF ROCKETS, burnt signal lights, ate and drank, knocked the neck off a bottle of lemonade, hoisted his flag, twined around the Irish green, and excited a bewildering enthusiasm. Repeating these experiments on several other occasions, he performed some extraordinary feats in the city of Dublin, and on the 7th of November, in the theatre, Zoological Garden, in the river Liffey, and here, as everywhere, he attracted an immense course. The same scene took place in the harbor of Kibberstown, and I have just been looking over many columns in the Irish newspapers of comments upon his various performances, full of

INCIDENT AND AMUSEMENT. Captain Boynton has been in London about a week, and will soon display his prowess and prove his invention at Brighton, the English London by the sea, now in full blaze of fashion and frolic. But he is reserving himself for the most dangerous and daring achievement of his life, viz: that of

CROSSING THE CHANNEL, from Dover to Calais. To us his own words to me: "I will do it if it costs me my life, and when I land I will telegraph you these words: 'I have just planted the Centennial flag on

the soil of France." I do not describe this young Philadelphian as I would describe an acrobat or a juggler; he is engaged in a great work of humanity, deserving far more honor than many who boast of their distinction in science and art. A young man who can speak of having saved seventy-one human lives, and who travels not for show, but to prove the efficiency and usefulness of a great life-saving invention,

DESERVES SOMETHING MORE than the applause awarded to a travelling mountebank, and I have no doubt he will receive it. Captain Boynton is about 27 years old, and was born in the county of Alleghany, Pennsylvania, but is now a resident of Philadelphia. He served in the American Navy, during the war, on the Northern side, afterward took part in the battle against Maximilian in Mexico, and happened to be in Paris when the conflict between France and Germany broke out, fought with the French, returning to America at the close of the struggle and the rights of the Life Guards on the Atlantic coast, for the purpose of saving life at watering places and sea-ports.

HE IS A FINE, HANDSOME FELLOW, modest and unpretending, and tells the story of his adventures without the slightest boasting or ornamentation. His brother is the London correspondent for some of the American newspapers, a reader in the British Museum, and a careful, intelligent, studious man, very much attached to the "amphibious Captain," and now, I am glad to see, diligently attending to the great task of crossing the channel from Dover to Calais. I write that sketch of our gallant townsman not only to illustrate the main point of this letter—the usefulness of American genius and science in Europe—but that his friends at home may not lose sight of one who has done so much credit to himself and to Pennsylvania.

Grant's Financial Message. President Grant deserves some credit for the persistence in which he reminds Congress of the way it is shirking the financial question, but he has lost all the leverage he had on that body by permitting the so-called resumption bill to be rushed through without any sign of his displeasure, and now to receive his signature. He points out that, even if the bill should work, the means to carry it out are not provided, to wit, the means for redeeming \$80,000,000 of legal tenders and \$40,000,000 of fractional currency; and that the annual contribution of \$24,000,000 to the sinking fund is entirely unprovided for. The answer of Congress will naturally be, "Keep on, Republican faction. Nay more; this same Packard, a United States Marshal during the last election, managed the Kellogg campaign, and also the movements of United States troops, to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends; while the Department of Justice of the United States appeared more like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections." Speaking of the colored people, he said he would hold the day as a most auspicious one for them, when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity. He declared that the people of the South were murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving these bad elements strength by its unconstitutional proceedings. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and other States is a similar political condition there was no prosperity. Lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of mobs. Referring to lawlessness and the alleged intimidation of voters in the South, he condemned everything of the kind, but asserted that it was not all on one side; and in this connection referred to the discharge of Government employees solely for political reasons, and argued that when the National Government champions intimidation, we need not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit by the example. He advised the people of Louisiana to exercise judgment and moderation, and to trust in the justice of their cause, and eventually the spirit of peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation. He declared that the people had lost confidence in the truthfulness of those who paraded bloody stories of outrages, because it was too apparent that they were merely stage thunders to catch votes. He declared his belief that the Conservatives fairly carried the election, and were defrauded out of the result by the Returning Board, and this act has been sustained by United States soldiers. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana, with no Sheridan as chief ruler and Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privilege of the land, and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

Who are Your Aristocrats? Twenty years ago, remarks a contemporary, this one made candles, that one sold cheese and butter, that one butchered, a fourth thrived of a distillery, another was contractor of canals, others were mechanics. They are acquainted with both ends of society, as their children will after them, though it would not do to say so out loud, for often you find these toiling and rearing their children in Orleans live about a year. Death brings a division of property, and it brings new financiers. The old gen is discharged, and the young gen takes his revenues, and begins to travel toward poverty, which he reaches before death, or his children do if does not. So that, in fact, though there is a sort of money race it is not hereditary; it is accessible to all. Three good seasons of cotton will send a generation of men up—a score of years will bring them all down and send their children to labor. The father grows and grows rich; the children riot and spend the money. Their children in turn, inherit the price, and go to shiftless poverty; next their children, invigorated by fresh plebeian blood, and by the smell of the clod, come up again. This society, like a tree draws its sap from the earth, changes into leaves, and spreads them abroad in great glory, sheds them off to fall back on the earth, again to mingle with the soil, and at length to reappear in a new dress and fresh garbure.

Not Unpleasant.—"Mark Twain" found it necessary to give description of an acquaintance, once, and especially desired that nothing in his description should be understood as indicating prejudice against the subject—he should endeavor to confine himself to facts; and this is the array of facts.

A long-legged, thin, light-weight village lawyer, from New Hampshire. If he had brains in proportion to his legs, he would make Solomon seem a failure; if his modesty equalled his ignorance, he would make a violet seem stuck-up; if his learning equalled his vanity, he would make Von Humboldt seem as unlettered as the back-side of a tomb-stone; if his stature were proportioned to his conscience, he would be a gem for the microscope; if his ideas were as large as his words, it would take a man three months to walk around one of them; if an audience would contract to listen as long as he would talk, that audience would die of old age; and if he were to talk until he said something, he would still be on his hind legs when the last trumpet sounded. And he would have cheek enough to wait till the disturbance was over, and go on again.

PUT IT OFF.—A Maryland man whose wife dropped dead a few days ago, had the funeral put off one day longer to get the balance of his corn husked. He said it would not make any difference to her as she was always good-natured.

Schnurz on the Situation.

Senator Schnurz, of Missouri, in the United States Senate expressed the following opinions on Louisiana:

He said he approached the subject in no party spirit, as he was about to retire to private life. The success of no party would benefit, nor the defeat of any party injure him. He proceeded to revive the scenes of last Monday in the Louisiana Legislature, and asked where was the constitutional warrant, where the law, for such proceedings. He recited the various excuses made for military interference in this case, but declared that none of these touched the question. The question was, Where was the law for these acts? It was his deliberate judgment, conscientiously formed, that the deed done on the 4th of January in Louisiana, constituted a gross and manifest violation of the Constitution and law; an act indicating that the Government which either ignores the Constitution and laws, or so interprets them that they cease to be a safeguard of independent legislation and the rights and liberties of the people; and this spirit shows itself more alarmingly still in the instrument the Executive has chosen to carry out his will. No American citizen could have read, without profound regret and apprehension, the recent dispatch from General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, suggesting that a numerous class of citizens should by wholesale be outlawed as banditti by the mere proclamation of the President, to be delivered over to a military commander for summary judgment by a military commission.

The question was asked on every hand, if such thing could be done in Louisiana, how long before they could be done in other States, or in the House of the Nation's Representatives? He commented upon affairs of the South, and criticized the legislation of Congress, as having had a bad effect on Southern partisans, who had come to look upon the President and Congress as their natural allies and sworn protectors, bound to sustain them in power by whatever means. Referring to the War-moth-Kellogg, who was a member of your Casey's and Packard's carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up the Republican Governor in the Custom-house, guarded by United States soldiers, he kept on another Republican faction. Nay more; this same Packard, a United States Marshal during the last election, managed the Kellogg campaign, and also the movements of United States troops, to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends; while the Department of Justice of the United States appeared more like a central bureau for the regulation of State elections." Speaking of the colored people, he said he would hold the day as a most auspicious one for them, when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity. He declared that the people of the South were murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving these bad elements strength by its unconstitutional proceedings. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiana and other States is a similar political condition there was no prosperity. Lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of mobs. Referring to lawlessness and the alleged intimidation of voters in the South, he condemned everything of the kind, but asserted that it was not all on one side; and in this connection referred to the discharge of Government employees solely for political reasons, and argued that when the National Government champions intimidation, we need not be surprised if partisans on all sides profit by the example. He advised the people of Louisiana to exercise judgment and moderation, and to trust in the justice of their cause, and eventually the spirit of peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation. He declared that the people had lost confidence in the truthfulness of those who paraded bloody stories of outrages, because it was too apparent that they were merely stage thunders to catch votes. He declared his belief that the Conservatives fairly carried the election, and were defrauded out of the result by the Returning Board, and this act has been sustained by United States soldiers. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana, with no Sheridan as chief ruler and Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privilege of the land, and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

A Contrast. The reasons which impelled President Johnson to send General Sheridan away from Louisiana in 1867 are those, remarks the *New York Sun*, which induced General Grant to send him there in 1875. He had shown an utter disregard of civil authority, trampled the Constitution under foot, and harassed the people by every method of torture, until law was subverted and the military ruled supreme.

The President knew his presence was hateful to the population, and that in these eight years Sheridan has longed for an opportunity of revenge. Hence he was chosen to carry out a vindictive policy, which suited the malice of his master, and at the same time addressed itself to his personal feelings.

It never entered the mind of either that this appointment was a positive reflection on Gen. McDowell, the commander of the Department, and on Gen. Emory, who, for nearly three years past, has personally commanded all the troops in Louisiana and executed the orders from Washington to the last letter. For what reason have these officers been superseded?

Surely, it will not be pretended they have failed in any duty, however irksome, or refused to co-operate in the crushing-out process concocted at Washington. They even obeyed the Attorney General when the President assumed to make him Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and to confer upon him functions which are not transferable by the Constitution.

They perhaps would not falsify the facts, pervert the truth, or give cheerful support to Kellogg and his usurpation, and hence they were put under the ban, and disgraced as far as the Executive action could do it, by being thrust aside without a complaint preferred against them or a cause to justify this gross indignity. If they had been swift witnesses to calumniate a whole people, and had sympathized with the scoundrels who have stolen the people's money, the favor of the White House would have been as certain and prodigal as that offered to Sheridan for doing the disgraceful work.

In honorable contrast with the brutality of Sheridan shines out the memorable order No. 40, issued by Gen. Hancock when he took command of the Fifth Division, with his head-quarters at New Orleans on the 29th of November, 1867. The closing words deserve to be written in letters of gold, as a guide for every military officer.

"Solemnly impressed with these views, the General announces that the great principles of American liberty are still the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be. The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property, must be preserved."

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