

THREE ORIGINAL STORIES.

During the coming year, and commencing December 1st, the Record-Journal will publish three Prize Stories of California. The first, the best of which will be entitled, "The Ventures and Adventures of Charlie Gould." This is an intensely interesting story of the Stock-Gambling period of California, and was written by Edward P. Cahill, of Los Angeles. The price of the Weekly Record is \$2.50 per annum.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 111 for 1897, 104 for 1881; 112 for 1894; sterling, 83 1/2; silver, 85; silver bonds, 111 1/2.

Silver in London yesterday, 115 1/2; consols, 99 1/4; 7 1/2; 6 per cent. United States bonds, 104 1/2; 4 1/2; 4 1/2.

The San Francisco gold dollars are quoted at 4 1/2 cent to par; Mexican dollars, 90 buying, 91 selling.

At Liverpool yesterday wheat was quoted at 11 1/2 for No. 1 and 11 1/4 for No. 2.

Mining stocks opened with a bold front in San Francisco yesterday morning. Alta, the lead, heavy sales of all three, especially the first named. Prices were generally higher at the early informal call than at the regular call.

The rebel and Union troops are reported to be in the vicinity of the mouth of the Mississippi in being revived.

News fell heavily in North Carolina yesterday. Fire at West Sand Lake, N. C., also at New Orleans and Denver, Col.

James Fenimore, the N. Y. miner, has made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from prison at Concord, Mass.

A steamer from Europe brought to New York yesterday \$145,500 in gold.

The report of the death of the widow of the late John A. Sutter proves to have been incorrect.

The wife of Samuel Davis was found murdered yesterday at Paterson, N. J.

In the sculling match on the Thames yesterday between Hanlan and Trickett, the former won by a heavy margin.

A hostile demonstration against the French monks has taken place at Alentejo and Barcelona, Spain.

John Bright has been elected Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow yesterday.

The Back of England is getting short of gold eagles.

The latest advices from South America state that the depositions of the Guano in Peru continue, the danger of being innocent.

A sharp earthquake was experienced in Lima and Callao on the 15th ult.

R. C. Hood was again on the stand in the bonanza case at San Francisco yesterday.

John W. Foster is progressing at San Diego. Benjamin Woods was dangerously stabbed at Heppner, Or., yesterday, by James Barnes.

Edward Murphy has been sentenced at Heppner, Or., to be banished to the State Prison.

The distance between the terminal points of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Atlantic, Topka and Santa Fe Railroad is now 125 miles.

John W. Foster was found dead at Mayfield, Santa Clara county, yesterday.

Some Bright Hines died suddenly at San Jose yesterday.

General Sherman's annual report will be found in this issue of the Record-Journal.

Further official election returns are given this morning in our local dispatches.

THE "PASSION PLAY" IN NEW YORK.

The churches of New York are protesting against the production of Mr. Salmeron's "Passion Play" at one of the theaters there, and it is evident that if the representation is given it will provoke a storm of censure and adverse criticism.

The instinct of the churches in this case is probably sound enough. The production of such a play at a modern theater, no matter what the pretense of solemnity and reverence, must tend to the evolution of that familiarity which breeds contempt.

The period is not favorable to experiments of this nature, moreover. Religion has never had so much apathy and even open hostility to bring its sacred areas into the vulgar glare of a theatrical spectacle.

It is quite impossible to keep up illusions under such circumstances. We know what effects the "Passion Play" produced in San Francisco. The press endeavored to deal seriously with it, but when men met on the street and talked about it the impression was seen to have been of a kind to bring the whole subject into ridicule.

It is not to be expected that the churches should have any influence in the matter. Mr. Beecher followed quite naturally by the ministers of the country, for it seems to us that the occasion is one in which all who by reason of their profession stand avowedly for uprightness and truth and charity and all Christian virtues, are in a measure bound to come forward and vindicate the cause that they represent—the cause, that is to say, of National Morality—against the injurious aspersions cast upon it during the late political campaign.

And this is a case in which it seems possible for the churches to do a real good to public morals. It is not a question of supernatural religion, concerning which we have no direct divine verses are held, but it is a question of the moral law which enters into the daily life of the people, and upon the dissemination of just views concerning which so much depends. Mr. Beecher appears to us to have regarded the subject with characteristic breadth, and we trust that he will not be the only preacher to make a practical and obviously useful application of this pregnant text.

CHILE AND PERU.

The long and dreary struggle between these peoples becomes more lawless and ferocious continually. The Chileans are now deliberately and systematically ravaging Peru, putting the inhabitants to ransom, butchering the helpless, destroying everything as they proceed, and allowing themselves to be merely thinly-veiled savages, entitled to no regard as civilized beings.

The people of Peru on their part appear determined to resist to the uttermost, and the presumption is that unless some of the powers interpose they will soon be not only ruined but depopulated. The apathy with which this bloody and causeless war is regarded by other governments is a bitter satire upon the religious pretenses which modern nations are so fond of advancing. There can be little doubt that the United States and England could bring the struggle to an end with a few energetic words, and to diplomacy knows nothing of morality, and so it is allowed to go on, and will continue until it is exhausted, and is, apparently.

THE INFLUENCE OF FACTION UPON PUBLIC MORALS.

It has long been customary to regard political campaigns as a kind of Saturnalia, during which the moral laws which are supposed to govern civilized society are suspended. The peculiarity of this view is that it supposes a capability on the part of the people of throwing off the demoralizing influences of the campaign as soon as it is ended, and of returning to decency and probity forthwith.

And thus the corrupting agencies of faction have come to be ever starting they may seem to do not really affect the national character, but are only superficial phenomena, indicative of no chronic complaint. There is however no justification for this view. The evil influence of faction rest upon national character with precisely the same force and effect as though politics had nothing to do with them.

The employment of mendacity, fraud, misrepresentation, slander, calumny, forgery, produce effects which cannot be brushed away with the dust of the campaign. To familiarize a nation with these vile instrumentalities, to teach it that the road to honorable position is to undermine the moral sense of the people, and to lead them into a friendly intimacy with the worst immoralities. The man who allows himself to be seduced by the spirit of faction is certain to lose character and moral standing.

The first step in this degrading process is the setting of party above country. The next step is the subordination of everything to success. The third step consists in adopting bad means for the sake of the end. The man who has once persuaded himself that party success is more important than anything else is in the direct road to all these successive declines.

He will soon become convinced that calumny and falsehood are justifiable if they make votes for his side. From that position he easily advances to condonation of fraud. When he sees of ballot-box stuffing or other political evildoing he is only moved to indignation if the wrong has been committed against his own party.

When the campaign is over those who have abandoned themselves to party passion may think it themselves to regain their former moral status, but in reality it has become impossible for them to do so. They have insensibly acquired a new way of looking at all things. They have lost their moral sensitiveness. Conscience no longer pricks them when temptation presents itself. It is from such men that the rogues in office come. They have served an apprenticeship of corruption in the party ranks, and when presently they are rewarded by an office they are already educated to the point of embezzlement.

No notion can be more fallacious than that which supposes political immorality to be comparatively harmless. When, out of politics, a man's friends see that he is beginning to drink, to gamble, to frequent bad company, they instantly reach the right conclusion, namely, that he is in danger of ruin. But with politics it seems to be the rule that all sins fall under the same category.

This is an irrational hypothesis. That which is false, that which is vile, that which is dishonest, will produce, at all times and under all circumstances, the natural consequences of falsehood, knavery and dishonesty. The man who habituates himself to regard calumny with approval, to smile at fraud, to condone theft, in connection with politics, is not far from the same toleration in regard to the same abuses everywhere. He who has learned to lie about his neighbor who is a candidate, will very soon learn to lie about his neighbor who is not a candidate.

He who has learned to practice politics will not be long before he has learned to practice it out of politics. Traducers, liars, swindlers, are so in the end, always, however partial and limited may be their experience when they began. When, therefore, campaigns are made to educate men in these views, it must be understood that they are not merely educated to vice in politics, but that they are being taken definitively out of the category of good citizens, and put definitively into the category of bad citizens.

This may appear to be a hard saying, but it is a true one. The only way to maintain a high national standard of morals is to demand one standard for all. We cannot have a God's education in politics, and a service of God in all other relations of life. We cannot train our children in slander and falsehood every four years, or every two years, and then expect to bring up truth-loving and self-respecting men and women. We cannot condone all these abuses and wrongs on the pretense that they are committed in the heat of party passion, and refuse to condone similar offenses when they are committed for other motives.

We must set up a national standard of morality, and cling to it, or we shall find our way to ruin and confusion that a national standard of immorality has set itself up, and that we are living with one another in retrogression instead of in progress. It appears to us that this is one of the most solemn lessons to be learned from the late Presidential election, and that it cannot be too earnestly impressed upon the public mind. Politics are as much a part of national life as anything else, and the moral influences which control them will eventually be those which govern us in our outgoings and incomings, from the greatest matters even unto the least.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

There is no reason why Moody and Sankey should not produce in San Francisco the effects which usually attend their services. Sweet music and unconventional eloquence may be welcome, but without much regard to the message they embody, and wherever the emotions are deeply stirred there will be seen the phenomena of ostensible conversion. We are not at all sure that these effects are not salutary, even though they be evanescent. It must certainly be wholesome discipline for a great many minds to compel them to think about the remoter meanings and possibilities of life. Ultra-materialism has always been the most degrading tendency in the world, and the most prevalent also. The great majority of men are absorbed in the sordid cares of existence to such an extent that they have no time to think of heaven, and whether there is to be a future beyond the grave, and what is to be his status there, are considerations which never occur to them. They are not skeptics or infidels, for they have never made any attempt to investigate these subjects.

They are simply ignorant and indifferent, paralyzed intellectually by a vague notion that all such topics are outside of "business," that there is "nothing in them," and that they may very well be left to the women. An intelligent skepticism is a very different state of mind from that of the majority of men. The skeptic of course does not believe that Moody and Sankey have any message to deliver, but however that may be, they have instilling into the minds of the people a sense of the stolid apathetic stupidity of most earth-grogners, and such a shock cannot but be productive of intellectual benefit. The effects of modern revivalism, or evangelicism as Mr. Moody prefers to call it, have, so far as can be ascertained, not been more permanent than should have been expected. The very potency of the shock which such agents administer insures its rapid disappearance. The world can stand a good deal of religious electricity without being permanently affected. It runs to Moody and Sankey for the sensation they give, and having experienced the sensation it returns to its old habits and courses. Not, as we have intimated, altogether without advantage, but it is not to be feared that a revival of rationalism has made very great advances of late years, but the impression produced upon the masses of civilized men is after all inconsiderable. There remain scores of millions who are not matured enough to receive pure truth, but who can only grasp enough of it to base misconceptions upon. For such as these the vivifying influence of Superstition will continue to be necessary, and it could be wished that they were among the number likely to be influenced by our evangelists. Unfortunately those who most need such ministrations as they give are precisely those who are least likely to be drawn to their services.

There is a large opened intelligences which is strong enough to part with superstition without surrendering its hold upon moral law. There is a cruder mental condition on which the effect of skepticism is to wreck the whole moral conceptions, and so to pave the way for evil dispositions. It is this last grade which needs evangelizing and grandizing the most, yet which is least inclined to experiment in even the most tentative returns to its original position. If this grade could be reached a great deal of good might result from the present movement in San Francisco. As it is, the movement can certainly produce no other than wholesome effects, but they will probably be not only evanescent but circumscribed.

NOT MUCH OF A RACE.

The boat race between Hanlan and Trickett yesterday, over the Putney course, was really no race at all. It was apparent after the first half mile that Hanlan could do whatever he chose, and from that time onward he merely played with Trickett. It was not necessary for him to exert himself at all to keep ahead. He stopped several times to allow his opponent to come up with him. He rowed alternately with each oar. He washed his face. He lay down in his boat. And after all this amusement he came in the winner by a few lengths, and might as well have won by half a mile had he desired to do so. Of course such a race is a disappointment. It is clear that Trickett was utterly incompetent to row against Hanlan, and that therefore the powers of the latter were really not tested at all. A few such races would do much to take all the interest out of boat races, as it has long since been taken out of the prize ring.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Aiken and McLary's knitting mill at West Sand Lake, N. Y., was burned yesterday by an incendiary. Loss, \$350,000; insurance, \$10,000.

The Wall-street prediction of high rates of interest is based upon the absorption of \$125,000,000 or more in the construction of railroads to the Pacific coast.

The national banks have in the past ten months contracted their circulation to only \$5,553,859.

Governor Cobb of Alabama is writing to the President to request that New York be marked to a Chicago Times representative that the State debt had been reduced by a million dollars from \$10,000,000, but there had been no repudiation.

The Chicago Times has a story from Washington that Secretary Tilden had refused to self very unpopular by his treatment of his subordinates and those on the road to promote the cause of his economy, and that he was to be paid by a future Administration.

The steamship Celtic, from Europe, brought to New York yesterday \$145,500 in gold.

The President has appointed ex-Secretary of the Treasury Boutwell as counsel for the United States before the newly organized Franco-American Mixed Claims Commission.

The wife of Samuel Davis, son of H. J. Davis, a prominent lawyer of New York, was found murdered yesterday morning on the porch of her home at Paterson, N. J.

The passenger depot of the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad was burned at New Orleans yesterday, with two coaches.

The Windsor Hotel at Denver, Col., was damaged by fire to the extent of about \$10,000 yesterday.

A comparative statement of the exports from New York to foreign ports for ten months of the present year, and for the corresponding period of 1879, is published in our issue of Nov. 16, 1880.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The Governor General of Kansas will be superseded and tried for complicity for the murder of John Brown. He has been elected Lord-Rector of the University of Glasgow, defeating John Ruskin by 314 votes.

A Madrid dispatch says: The arrival of French monks at Alentejo and Barcelona caused a hostile popular demonstration. They were compelled to re-embark on the latter place by 314 votes.

It is stated that the Bank of England is getting short of eagles, consequently part of the bullion withdrawn yesterday for New York.

At Rome the Court of Appeals has pronounced the judgment of the Court of first instance regarding the property of the monks of the order of St. Benedict, and the monks are to be subject to conversion by the Council of Liquidation, in the same manner as at other religious orders.

The Jesuits having attempted to re-enter Portugal, the Government has instituted vigorous efforts to enforce the decree of 1834, abolishing all religious orders.

DURHAM, November 15th.—Four hundred boats at Poches have been ordered up. The Sheriff, Troops have been ordered up.

St. PETERSBURG, November 15th.—The commander of the troops in St. Petersburg district has confirmed the sentences of the convicted nihilists, with slight modifications. The czar has commuted the sentence of imprisonment for three years to imprisonment for life.

PORT OF LONDON, November 15th.—The rebels attacked a small force of Cape troops occupying the Basuto Chief Leratha's village, and the troops were obliged to evacuate the place.

New York Clergymen Opposed to the Production of the Passion Play.

NEW YORK, November 15th.—The Tribune says that the clergy of New York are opposed to the production of the Passion Play at Booth's is looked upon with great disfavor by the clergymen of New York. The clergy of New York are opposed to the production of the Passion Play at Booth's is looked upon with great disfavor by the clergymen of New York.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Table of the Votes Cast in California for Republican and Democratic Presidential Electors, November 2, 1880.

Table with columns for County, Republican, Democratic, and Total. Lists counties such as Alameda, Alameda, Alameda, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The foregoing table, compiled by the Record-Journal, gives the official vote of the counties for individual candidates, except in Del Norte, Inyo, Mono and Trinity, in which counties the figures are the official averages.

TELEGRAPHIC.

adopted, for the reason was not clear that the conference had the right to exclude the Utah delegate, who had been printed long over.

Fatal Naval Revolt. St. Louis, November 15th.—Four railroad men went into Flannigan's saloon about half past 11 o'clock last night, and ordered drinks. The saloon was crowded with other patrons. The men drank water, and the party started to leave the saloon without settling for them.

Views of Southern Democratic Congressmen Regarding the Matter.

Opposition of New York Clergymen to the "Passion Play."

Proposed Ship Canal from Chicago to the Mississippi.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Times says: The projected ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi is a project which has been in the mind of the Illinois river, Lieutenant-General Sherman, and the committee at the Michigan canal to La Salle and the improvement of the Illinois river.

Miscellaneous Items of Foreign News.

Barbarous Warfare Waged in Peru by the Chileans.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Inter-Ocean says: The report which says that the year has been by far the best ever passed, as far as the United States is concerned, is very strongly recommended by the trade on makes, as being an arbitrary imposition upon a report that David Davis wishes to return to the bench. This, if true, would be a great disappointment to the public.

Domestic News.

The Keystone Case—Pay of United States Deputy Marshals.

Washington, November 15th.—The Keystone case, involving the question whether the United States Marshal of California covers mineral lands, was not decided by the United States Supreme Court today.

Custom, Wheat and Oats.

Washington, November 15th.—The following statement of the condition of the wheat and oats crops was issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

Foreign Ministers Received by the President.

Washington, November 15th.—This morning the President received at an official audience Michael de Bartholom, Privy Councilor in actual service and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia.

Westward Bound Passengers.

Oxnara, November 15th.—The following through passengers were on today's train leaving at 2 P. M. to arrive in Sacramento November 17th: Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant.

Isaiah Asylum in Flames.

St. Paul, (Minn.), November 15th.—A fire broke out in the Isaiah Asylum at St. Peter, and engines have been sent up. There are 600 inmates in the asylum.

Sitting Bull Still Holding Out.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Tribune's correspondent at Bismarck says: Sitting Bull swears that he will fight the United States troops forever, and die rather than surrender. However, he will doubtless be surprised and captured this winter by General Miles.

Successful Attempt to Escape Prison.

Concord (Mass.), November 15th.—James P. Barry, in his annual report, thinks an appropriation of \$250,000 will be required for the use of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June, 1882.

Another Colored Exodus.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Reports from the South indicate that thousands of negroes are leaving Alabama for Louisiana, and will continue to emigrate all summer.

Embarrassed by Election.

Newark (N. J.), November 15th.—The jury in the case of James A. Hadden, the deplorable cashier of the Newark Savings Bank, brought in a verdict today of guilty of embezzlement and false swearing.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Table of the Votes Cast in California for Republican and Democratic Presidential Electors, November 2, 1880.

Table with columns for County, Republican, Democratic, and Total. Lists counties such as Alameda, Alameda, Alameda, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The foregoing table, compiled by the Record-Journal, gives the official vote of the counties for individual candidates, except in Del Norte, Inyo, Mono and Trinity, in which counties the figures are the official averages.

TELEGRAPHIC.

adopted, for the reason was not clear that the conference had the right to exclude the Utah delegate, who had been printed long over.

Fatal Naval Revolt. St. Louis, November 15th.—Four railroad men went into Flannigan's saloon about half past 11 o'clock last night, and ordered drinks. The saloon was crowded with other patrons. The men drank water, and the party started to leave the saloon without settling for them.

Views of Southern Democratic Congressmen Regarding the Matter.

Opposition of New York Clergymen to the "Passion Play."

Proposed Ship Canal from Chicago to the Mississippi.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Times says: The projected ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi is a project which has been in the mind of the Illinois river, Lieutenant-General Sherman, and the committee at the Michigan canal to La Salle and the improvement of the Illinois river.

Miscellaneous Items of Foreign News.

Barbarous Warfare Waged in Peru by the Chileans.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Inter-Ocean says: The report which says that the year has been by far the best ever passed, as far as the United States is concerned, is very strongly recommended by the trade on makes, as being an arbitrary imposition upon a report that David Davis wishes to return to the bench. This, if true, would be a great disappointment to the public.

Domestic News.

The Keystone Case—Pay of United States Deputy Marshals.

Washington, November 15th.—The Keystone case, involving the question whether the United States Marshal of California covers mineral lands, was not decided by the United States Supreme Court today.

Custom, Wheat and Oats.

Washington, November 15th.—The following statement of the condition of the wheat and oats crops was issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

Foreign Ministers Received by the President.

Washington, November 15th.—This morning the President received at an official audience Michael de Bartholom, Privy Councilor in actual service and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia.

Westward Bound Passengers.

Oxnara, November 15th.—The following through passengers were on today's train leaving at 2 P. M. to arrive in Sacramento November 17th: Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant.

Isaiah Asylum in Flames.

St. Paul, (Minn.), November 15th.—A fire broke out in the Isaiah Asylum at St. Peter, and engines have been sent up. There are 600 inmates in the asylum.

Sitting Bull Still Holding Out.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Tribune's correspondent at Bismarck says: Sitting Bull swears that he will fight the United States troops forever, and die rather than surrender. However, he will doubtless be surprised and captured this winter by General Miles.

Successful Attempt to Escape Prison.

Concord (Mass.), November 15th.—James P. Barry, in his annual report, thinks an appropriation of \$250,000 will be required for the use of the Medical Department during the fiscal year ending June, 1882.

Another Colored Exodus.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: Reports from the South indicate that thousands of negroes are leaving Alabama for Louisiana, and will continue to emigrate all summer.

Embarrassed by Election.

Newark (N. J.), November 15th.—The jury in the case of James A. Hadden, the deplorable cashier of the Newark Savings Bank, brought in a verdict today of guilty of embezzlement and false swearing.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

Table of the Votes Cast in California for Republican and Democratic Presidential Electors, November 2, 1880.

Table with columns for County, Republican, Democratic, and Total. Lists counties such as Alameda, Alameda, Alameda, etc., with corresponding vote counts.

The foregoing table, compiled by the Record-Journal, gives the official vote of the counties for individual candidates, except in Del Norte, Inyo, Mono and Trinity, in which counties the figures are the official averages.

TELEGRAPHIC.

adopted, for the reason was not clear that the conference had the right to exclude the Utah delegate, who had been printed long over.

Fatal Naval Revolt. St. Louis, November 15th.—Four railroad men went into Flannigan's saloon about half past 11 o'clock last night, and ordered drinks. The saloon was crowded with other patrons. The men drank water, and the party started to leave the saloon without settling for them.

Views of Southern Democratic Congressmen Regarding the Matter.

Opposition of New York Clergymen to the "Passion Play."

Proposed Ship Canal from Chicago to the Mississippi.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Times says: The projected ship canal from Chicago to the Mississippi is a project which has been in the mind of the Illinois river, Lieutenant-General Sherman, and the committee at the Michigan canal to La Salle and the improvement of the Illinois river.

Miscellaneous Items of Foreign News.

Barbarous Warfare Waged in Peru by the Chileans.

Miscellaneous Washington Items.

Chicago, November 15th.—The Inter-Ocean says: The report which says that the year has been by far the best ever passed, as far as the United States is concerned, is very strongly recommended by the trade on makes, as being an arbitrary imposition upon a report that David Davis wishes to return to the bench. This, if true, would be a great disappointment to the public.

Domestic News.

The Keystone Case—Pay of United States Deputy Marshals.

Washington, November 15th.—The Keystone case, involving the question whether the United States Marshal of California covers mineral lands, was not decided by the United States Supreme Court today.

Custom, Wheat and Oats.

Washington, November 15th.—The following statement of the condition of the wheat and oats crops was issued today by the Department of Agriculture.

Foreign Ministers Received by the President.

Washington, November 15th.—This morning the President received at an official audience Michael de Bartholom, Privy Councilor in actual service and Chamberlain of the Emperor of Russia.

Westward Bound Passengers.

Oxnara, November 15th.—The following through passengers were on today's train leaving at 2 P. M. to arrive in Sacramento November 17th: Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant; Mrs. J. M. Riccio, child and infant.

Isaiah Asylum in Flames.