

Oregon Sentinel.

VOL. XII.

JACKSONVILLE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1867.

NO. 43

WM. HOFFMAN,
**NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER**
AND
U. S. Circuit Court Commissioner
For the District of Oregon.
OFFICE—First Door North of Beckman's
Banking House.

Deeds and other instruments of writing care-
fully prepared, and acknowledgments taken.
Applications for Homestead Entries, Pre-
emption Rights and Private entry of land pro-
cessed.
Jacksonville, August 4, 1866.

SUTTON & HYDE,
AGENTS FOR
LYON'S KATHAIRON,
LYON'S EX'T GINGER,
LYON'S ELEA POWDER,
MAGNOLIA WATER.
(Jacksonville, Sept. 29, 1866—17)

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,
Corner of Washington and Front Streets,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

L. P. W. QUIMBY,
(LATE PROPRIETOR OF THE "WESTERN HOTEL.")
HAVING TAKEN THE ABOVE HOUSE
and entirely **REFITTED AND REURNISH-**
ED it, is now prepared to receive and accommo-
date his friends and former patrons, and the
general travelling public. For safety in the
event of fire, and the convenience of guests,
a **SECOND PASSAGE** has been opened to the
SLEEPING APARTMENTS, which are commodi-
ous and special arranged for the accommo-
dation of families. **WARM and COLD**
BATHS are attached to the house.
This house is located nearer the Steamboat
Landing than any other in
Portland.
THE HOTEL COACH
will be in attendance at the several Landings
to convey guests and their baggage to and from
the house **FREE OF CHARGE.** The house has
a large **Fire-Proof Safe** for valuables. The
Proprietor will undertake that nothing shall be
left unsecured to render his house attractive, and
guests comfortable. oct51f

EL DORADO
UNION CLUB ROOM,
Corner of Cal. & Oregon Sts.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THOR-
oughly refitted the above named saloon,
solicit a share of the public patronage. The best
Wines, Liquors and cigars will be served to
customers.
S. M. FAHREN,
Jacksonville, March 19, '67. ap121f

FARM FOR SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE
a farm of one hundred and sixty
acres, situated near Waldo, on the main
road from Jacksonville to Crescent City.
It is known as the "Patriotic Ranch." There
is a good orchard, house and barn upon it. I
possess the Patent to the land from the Govern-
ment, and will warrant the same against any
and all persons.
Apply to Thos. F. Floyd, Kirbyville, or John
R. Prindle, Delmonico Restaurant, Portland,
Oregon.
GUSTAF WILSON,
September 5th, 1867. sep7m2

P. B. COFFIN,
HOUSE PAINTER,
IS NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE ENTIRE
stock of materials and tools formerly be-
longing to Costello & Coffin. Mr. Costello
having withdrawn, P. B. Coffin will continue
the business, and can be found at his shop,
Corner of C and Third Streets,
prepared to do work in a workmanlike manner
and at reasonable rates.
Jacksonville, Oct. 15, 1867. oct19f

PAY UP! PUNGE!
THOSE INDEBTED TO SUTTON & HYDE
are respectfully invited to come forward and
settle their bills. They do not make any spe-
cial reference to officers, but they MUST have
money to meet their own liabilities.
Sutton & Hyde,
Jacksonville, Sept. 7, 1867. if

Notice to Stephen Robertson, a
Homestead Settler.
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT
the affidavits of Geo. A. Bunch and John
W. George have been filed in this office, alleg-
ing that you have for more than twelve months
abandoned your Homestead Entry No. 79, made
on N. E. 1 of section 21, T. 35 south of R. 4
west, and that

The 20th day of November, 1867,
at 1 o'clock P. M., of said day, has been set for
the hearing of the evidence on said alleged abandon-
ment, at this office, and that unless you appear
and offer evidence to show the validity of
your claim, the same will be deemed abandoned
and cancelled.
Dated at the Land Office, at Roseburg, Ogn.,
October 24th, 1867.
JOHN KELLY, Register.
ADDISON R. FLINT, Receiver.
oct22w6

DUCAN & WALL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
Brick Building,
Corner of Front and F Streets,
CRESCENT CITY.

THEY WILL ATTEND TO THE RECEIV-
ing and forwarding of all goods entrusted to
their care, with promptness and dispatch. They
have fitted up two large buildings for storing
goods, and have made arrangements so that
merchants doing business through them will
not suffer by any overcharges, or lose any just
claim for goods lost.
Consignments solicited. Merchandise
received on storage.
ap20ly

Peter Britt,
Photographic Artist,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
**Ambrotypes,
Photographs,
Cartes de Visite**
DONK IN THE FINEST STYLE OF ART.
Pictures Reduced
OR ENLARGED TO LIFE SIZE.

DR. A. B. OVERBECK,
Physician & Surgeon,
JACKSONVILLE, OREGON.
Office at his residence, in the Old Overbeck
Hospital, on Oregon Street.
E. H. GREENMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE—Corner of California and Fifth
Streets, Jacksonville, Ogn.
He will practice in Jackson and adjacent
counties, and attend promptly to professional
calls. feb21f

**DR. A. B. OVERBECK'S
BATH ROOMS,**
In the Overbeck Hospital,
WARM, COLD & SHOWER BATHS,
SUNDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICES.

**DR. HUFELAND'S
SWISS STOMACH BITTERS!**
The best Purifier of the Blood:
A Pleasant Tonic!
A very Agreeable Drink!
Unsurpassed for acting surely but gently on
the secretions of the kidneys, bowels,
stomach and liver!
For sale at all wholesale and retail liquor,
drug and grocery stores.

NOBODY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!
J. G. FAYRE, Proprietor.
TAYLOR & BENDIS, Sole Agents,
413, Clay St., San Francisco.
Feb 17y spno.

Warren Lodge No. 10, A. F. & A. M.
HOLD their regular communications
on the Wednesday Evening or preced-
ing the full moon, in JACKSONVILLE, OR-
EGON, at 8 o'clock. A. MARTIN, W. M.
C. W. SAVAGE, Secy.

**The Best Remedy for Purifying
the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring
the Lost Appetite, is**
FRESHE'S HAMBURG TEA.
It is the best preservative against most any
sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs
only, it can be given safely to infants. Full di-
rections in English, French, Spanish and Ger-
man, with every package. TRY IT!
For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug
stores and groceries.
EMIL FRESHE, Wholesale Druggist,
Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,
San Francisco.
July 14y1

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
NOTICE.—Having disposed of our Fac-
tory, we are now prepared to give our whole
attention to our Leather and Finding business.
On hand, direct from France, Calif & Rip,
Domestic Leather, Boot Legs, etc.
SOUS G. HEIN. L. FAYRE. JOHN BRAY,
New York. Paris. San Francisco.
Address, HEIN & BRAY, San Francisco,
416 Battery Street.

Plows! Plows!
By cases of ten each or set up.
HARRISON'S Cultivators, Farm Mills (all kinds),
Cider Mills, Hay Cutters, (all sizes), Fanning
Mills, (all sizes), COIN SHELLERS (double
and single hand and horse power), Wagons,
Carts, with a large and full assortment of all
kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
all which will be sold at greatly reduced prices
—at wholesale or retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Corner of Davis and California Streets,
San Francisco.
oct12m3

LIME! LIME!
BUILDERS, AND OTHERS WHO DESIRE
lime, will find a constant supply, of the
best quality, in quantities to suit, at my shop
on Main street, between Oregon and Third, op-
posite Muller & Brentano's store. In my ab-
sence, Mr. Alex. Martin will wait upon custom-
ers.

STONE CUTTING
AND
Stone Mason Work
done on terms to suit the times. Orders from
the country will receive prompt attention.
JOHN R. PEACOCK,
Jacksonville, April 26, 1867. ap27

**CANYONVILLE HOTEL,
MAIN STREET
CANYONVILLE OREGON,
D. C. McCLELLAN, Prop'r.**
THIS HOUSE HAS RECENTLY BEEN
refitted and prepared for the reception of
guests, and the proprietor would say to the
citizens of Southern Oregon, and the traveling
public, that he is now ready to receive and en-
tertain all who may favor him with a call, at
prices to suit.
The Table will be furnished with the best the
market affords, permitting no house to excel it
either in quality or variety.

THE OREGON SENTINEL.
PUBLISHED
Every Saturday Morning by
B. F. DOWELL,
OFFICE, CORNER 'C' & THIRD STREETS
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
For One year, in advance, Four Dollars; if
paid within the first six months of the year, five
dollars; if not paid until the expiration of the
year, six dollars.
TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
One square (10 lines or less), first inser-
tion, Three Dollars; each subsequent inser-
tion, One Dollar. A discount of fifty percent
will be made to those who advertise by the year.
Legal Tenders received at current rates.

Circumstance.
Four little seasons, from May to May.
And here you stand by my side again,
With nothing altered, of all, to-day.
But the heart you offered then.
I reckon you neither false nor cold;
Why quarrel with wrong so lightly done?
Love is a tale that is often told,
But truly—to only one.

The power that drew you was never I;
Not I, but the flowers we plucked, together:
The odorous eves, the fickle sky,
The blossomy April weather.

Those violet accents would cling, be sure;
Breathing a sweetness about my name;
A seeming life, that could just endure
Till the one real passion came.

What wonder the fresh blown rose exceeds
Those withered violets, pale and old?
And, soul of your soul, this new love needs
No memories' added hold!

I touched but a fancy—let it go!
My future, likewise, may haply bring
That heart, as dear in December snow
As the budding warmth of Spring.
—Boston Gazette.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)
General Grant.
HIS POSITION DEFINED BY HON. E. B.
WASHBURNE, OF ILLINOIS.
CHICAGO, ILL., October 6th.—At the
Jo Davies county Republican conven-
tion, held yesterday at Galena, Illinois,
Hon. E. B. Washburne made a very
succinct speech on the political ques-
tions before the country, and in the
course of it defined General Grant's po-
sition very much in detail. Knowing
Mr. Washburne's intimate relations
with General Grant, the speech has oc-
casioned very general interest here. In
the course of his speech Mr. Wash-
burne said:

Many people had looked upon Gen-
eral Grant as they would upon a civil-
ian and a politician, and even a candi-
date for civil office. They would seem
to demand that he should make known
his political views on the hustings and
through the newspapers with all the
arts of the common demagogue. The
public had no more right to expect
General Grant to speak out than they
to expect Lieutenant General Sherman,
General Meade, General Sheridan, or
General Thomas to make public their
political views. The general was not
in the habit of proclaiming himself to
the world by words, but, like a wise
man, had always made his record
through his acts. Though not speak-
ing for the public, no man was more
frank in expressing his views on all
public matters. He was raised in a
Whig school of politics. His venera-
ble father, so well known in Galena,
was always an active and influential
member of the old Whig party, and
after it went out of existence, of the
Republican party. The general was
always a Whig, so far as he was a
politician at all, and never belonged to
or had any sympathy at all with the
so-called Democratic party. He stated
this as a fact. Had General Grant
been a member of the Democratic party
he would have been in the same po-
sition as he now is, and the same as all
the most loyal and patriotic men
who were in that party now occupy.
Though not a voter in Illinois, in 1860,
yet after Mr. Lincoln's Administration
commenced, and after the firing upon
Sumpter, there was no man who gave
a more earnest support to that Admi-
nistration. General Grant was among
the first to comprehend the results that
would grow out of the rebellion, and
the country will not forget that as early
as 1863 he wrote a letter saying that
anxious as he was for peace he did not
wish to see it established until slavery
was wiped out. In 1864 he was pro-
foundly anxious for the re-election of

Mr. Lincoln, and no man more fully
comprehended the great fact that upon
his re-election hinged the success of
our cause and the suppression of the
rebellion. He so far departed from his
usual course in such matters as to write
and permit the publication of a letter
in which he briefly and emphatically
summed up the whole question. The
letter was published by hundreds of
thousands by the Republican Congres-
sional committee, and exerted great in-
fluence in the country. He was open-
ly and strongly for both the constitu-
tional amendments, and he hailed the
reconstruction act of the Thirty-Ninth
Congress as the solution of our difficul-
ties, and he entered upon the discharge
of his duties under that act with zeal,
vigilance, and fidelity. Sympathizing
with Congress in its action, and appre-
ciating the importance of its being in
session, he urged and advised such ac-
tion as would secure an extra session if
necessary. When that session came
he expressed the most serious fear of
the effect of a long adjournment, and
a far-reaching sagacity anticipating the
precise state of things that has occur-
red, he used all his influence with Sen-
ators to have them adopt the House
provision of the amended bill re-
quiring the assent of the Senate to the
removal of the district commanders.
Favoring the reconstruction acts, no
effort of his has been wanting to secure
their enforcement in the letter and
spirit, to the end that the Union might
be speedily and fully restored. He be-
lieves there is no protection or safety
to the colored people and the loyal
white people in the rebel States except
through impartial suffrage. The recon-
struction acts having recognized the
entire equality of all American citizens
in the States lately in rebellion, he be-
lieves that consistency, as well as im-
partial justice, demands that there
should be no discrimination against
any class of persons in any of the States.
His sympathies, his convictions, and
his hopes are now, as they always have
been, with the great patriotic and loyal
people that carried the country
through the war. He is in favor of
upholding the honor and credit of the
National Government, and holds that
all our obligations must be discharged
in conformity to the terms on which
they were contracted. He thinks there
should be exercised by Congress, and
by all departments of the Government,
more rigid and searching economy in
the expenditures of the public money;
and wherever he has had control he
has struck off every useless expense
and reformed every abuse. General
Grant occupies at the present position
as Secretary of War *ad interim* in
the Cabinet of Mr. Johnson. His action
in accepting that position had been the
subject of a great deal of comment, and
excited the fears of many good and
loyal men. It invoked the denuncia-
tion of enemies and brought forth ex-
cuses of friends. He accepted that po-
sition, not, as has been alleged, in obe-
dience to the command of a superior
officer, but from the stern sense of duty
to his country. The President had de-
termined to remove the Secretary of
War at all hazards, without excuse or
justification. The President thought
to relieve himself from the odium of
Mr. Stanton's removal and draw atten-
tion from that action by offering the
place to General Grant. What was to
be done? Should the general step
into the shoes of Mr. Stanton, and
wield all the legitimate powers of the
department in aid of reconstruction and
in support of the district commanders.
In the management of the Indian war
and the supervision of war contracts,
should he be there to resist the raid of
the thieves and plunderers and war
claim agents whom Stanton had held
at bay, and who were waiting to thrust
their arms into the Treasury to filch
untold millions of the public money?
Or should he refuse, and permit that
most important position to be filled by
a Copperhead and a Johnson man, who
would hinder reconstruction, who
would demoralize the army, who would
sanction fraudulent and bogus claims
of rebels, and bring reproach generally
upon the public service. General Grant
did not, therefore, hesitate to accept
the position and all its responsibilities,

and his action had the concurrence of
Mr. Stanton. Indeed, no steps were
taken in that whole business except
upon full consultation and understand-
ing between those two distinguished
men under such circumstances. The
loyal men of the country would have
had good cause to censure General
Grant had he refused the position. The
very men who had censured him most
for taking it would now have been cen-
suring him for not taking it. They
would have said that, professing to be
in sympathy with loyal men, and in favor
of reconstruction, he shrank from the
responsibility of a place offered to him
in which he could have been of inesti-
mable service to the country, and by
such refusal the War Department went
into the hands of an enemy. But the
general wants no other vindication for
his action than will be furnished by
his record when it shall see the light,
and by his official acts. He can afford
to wait. In conclusion Mr. Washburne
said he was not speaking of General
Grant as a candidate for the Presidency,
for he had no right to speak of him in
that regard. He had spoken as he had
because so many of his fellow-citizens
had asked him in relation to the po-
sition the general occupied on questions
of the most overwhelming public im-
portance, and what were his views, sen-
timents and convictions touching mat-
ters in which all good citizens felt so
deep an interest.

Jim Wolfe and the Tom Cats.
BY MARK TWAIN.

I knew by the sympathetic glow up-
on his bald head, I knew by the
thoughtful look upon his face, I knew
by the emotional flush upon the straw-
berry on the end of the old free liver's
nose, that Simon Wheeler's memory
was busy with the old time. And
so I prepared to leave, because all these
were symptoms of a reminiscence—
signs that he was going to be delivered
of another of his tiresome personal ex-
periences—but I was too slow; he got
the start of me. As nearly as I can
recollect, the infliction was couched in
the following manner:
"We was all boys, then, and didn't
care for nothing only how to shirk
school and keep up a revivin' state of
devilment all the time. This yar Jim
Wolfe I was talking about was the
'prentice, and he was the best hearted-
teller, he was, and the most forgivin'
and onselfish I ever see—well, there
couldn't be a more bullier boy than
what he was, take him how you would;
and sorry enough I was when I see him
for the last time.

"Mr and Henry was always pester-
ing him, and plastering boss bills on
his back, and putting bumble bees in
his bed, and so on, and sometimes we'd
crowd in and bunk with him, not 'th-
standing his growling, and then we'd
let on to get mad and fight across him,
so as to keep him stirred up like. He
was nineteen, he was, and long, and
lank, and bashful, and we was fifteen
and sixteen, and tolerably lazy and
worthless.

"So, that night, you know, that my
sister Mary gave the candy pullin' they
started us off to bed early, so as the
company could have full swing, and we
rung in on Jim to have some fun.
"Our window looked out onto the
roof of the ell, and about ten o'clock a
couple of old tom cats got to rarin'
and chargin' around on it and carryin'
on like sin. There was four inches of
snow on the roof, and, it was froze so
that there was a right smart crust of
ice on it, and the moon was shinin'
bright, and we could see them cats like
daylight. First, they'd stand off and
e-yow-yow-yow, just the same as if
they was a cussin' one another, you
know, and bow up their backs, and
bush up their tails, and swell around a
bit, and then all of a sudden the gray
cat he'd snatch a handful of fur off the
yaller cat's ham, and spin him around
like a button on a barn door. But the
yaller was game, and he'd come and
clinch, and the way they'd gouge, and
bite, and howl, and the way they'd
make the fur fly was powerful.

"Well, Jim, he got disgusted with
the row and 'lowed he'd climb out
there and shake 'em off'n that roof.
He hadn't ready no notion of doin' it,
but we everlastingly dogged him and
bullyragged him, and 'lowed he'd al-
ways bragged how he wouldn't take a
dare, and so on, till bimby he histed
up the winder, and lo and behold you,
he went—went exactly as he was—
nothin' on but a shirt, and it was short.
You ought to a seen him! You ought
to a seen him creepin' over that ice,
and diggin' his toe-nails and his finger-
nails in for to keep him from slippin';
and 'bove all, you ought to a seen that
shirt a flappin' in the wind, and them
long, ridiculous shanks of his'n a glis-
tenin' in the moonlight.
"Them comp'ny folks was down
there under the eaves, the whole squad
of 'em under that ornery shed of Wash-
ton Bower vines—all sett'n round about
two dozen sassers of hot candy, which
they'd sot in the snow to cool. And
they was laughin' and talkin' lively;
but bless you, they didn't know nothin'
'bout the panorama that was goin' on
over their heads. Well, Jim, he went
a sneakin' and a sneakin' up, on be-
knowns to them tom cats—they was
a swishin' their tails and yow-yowin'
and threatenin' to clinch, you know,
and not payin' any attention—he went
a sneakin' and a sneakin' right up to
the comb of the roof, till he was 'in a
foot and a half of 'em, and then all of
a sudden he made a grab for the yaller
cat! But, by gosh, he missed fire and
slipped his holt, and his heels flew up
and he flopped on his back and shot
off'n that roof like a dart—went a
smashin' and a crashin' down thro'
them old rusty vines, and landed right
in the dead centre of all them comp'ny
people; sot down like a yearthquake
in them two dozen sassers of red hot
candy, and let off a howl that was
hark from the tomb! Them girls—
well, they left, you know. They seen
he warn't dressed for comp'ny, and so
they left. All done in a second; it
was just one little whar whoop, and a
wish of their dresses, and blame the
wench of 'em was in sight anywhere!
"Jim, he was in sight. He was
gormed with the bilin' hot molasses
candy clean down to heels, and had
more husted sassers hangin' to him
than if he was an injun princess; and
he came a prancin' up stairs just a
whoopin' and a cussin', and every jump
he give he shed some china, and every
every squirm he fetched he dripped
some candy.
"And blistered! Why, bless your
soul, that poor creetur couldn't reely
set down comfortably for as much as
four weeks!"

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A HEN STORY.—Near Greenmount,
Va., a hen sitting in her nest in a barn
was buried in a crevice which was cov-
ered with hay for about fifteen or eigh-
teen feet, in June, 1866, and remained
in that situation until the last of March
or the first of April, 1867, when she
was taken out alive, having lived upon
hay and her nest eggs, and nothing
else for a period of about nine months!
She was almost as light as a bunch of
feathers when taken out, and the first
thing she did was to seat herself upon
a trough and drink water for about
half an hour. She had eaten all the
hay around where she was buried for
about two feet in one direction. Since
her resurrection she has raised a fine
brood of chickens.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mr. John T.
Scott, the Assessor of Washington
county, furnishes us the following in-
formation in relation to the property
and population of that county:
The real estate is assessed this year
at \$545,420 personal property at \$425,
710; total valuation of property,
1,971,130. The number of non-resi-
dent tax-payers is 153, paying taxes on
property valued at \$120,295. The num-
ber of resident tax-payers is 847. Num-
ber paying poll-tax, 626. In 1866 the
real estate of the county was assessed
at \$621,790; and personal property at
\$396,310; total, \$1,018,100; increase
since last year, \$85,030.—Oregonian.

Mrs Partington, reading an account
of a railroad accident, was much sur-
prised to learn that the engine had
been driven off the track by one of the
switches. "I should not thought,"
she said, "that the great iron engine
would mind such a little thing as a
switch." "Yes, but you must remember,
mamma," said Ike, gravely, "the loco-
motive has a tender behind."

The Troy Times is sweet on Captain
Raphael Semmes. Noticing his retire-
ment from the Memphis Bulletin, it
says: "Though a pretty good pirate,
he made a poor editor, and his literary
piracies were never appreciated."