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THE OREGON SCOUT.

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A. K. JONES, } Editor. }		-	B. CHANCEY, Foreman,	You
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Correspondence from all parts of the county Address all communications to A. K. Jones, Editor Oregon Scout, Union, Or.

Lodge Directory.

GRAND RONDE VALLEY LODGE, No. 56, A. F. and A. M.-Meets on the second and fourth Saturdays of each month. O. F. BELL, W. M.

C. E. DAVIS, Secretary. UNION LODGE, NO. 52, I. O. O. F.-Regular meetings on Friday evenings of each week at their hall in Union. All brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order, of the lodge. S. W. LONG, N. G.

Church Directory.

M. E. CHURCH-Divine service every Sunday at 11 a. m and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 6:30. REV. ANDERSON, Pastor. PRESEXTERIAN CHURCH-Regular church services every Sabbath morning and evening. Prayer niceting each week on Wednesday evening. Sabbath school every Sabbathat 10 a.m. Rev. H. VERSON RICE, Pastor. ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH-Service

every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. REV. W. R. POWELL, Rector.

County Officers.

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School SuperintendentJ. L. Hindman SurveyorE. Sin onls
CoronerE. H. Lewis COMMISSIONERS,
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F. T. Dick E. E. Taylor

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S. A. Pursel	W. D. Beldleman
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Recorder	J. B. Thomson
Marshal	J. A. Denney
Treasurer	J. D. Carroll
Street Commissioner.	L. Eaton
and a new set of the s	

Departure of Trains. Regular cast bound trains leave at 9:30 a . West bound trains leave at 4:20 p. m.

A METEORIC SHOWER. A rossible Explanation of the Red Light

Seen in the Sky After Sunset-An Interesting Record.

A remarkable observation was made cently by Prof. Brooks, an indusous astronomer of western New rk. While searching with his telepe for comets he saw what he deibes as a shower of telescopic me-rs "near the sun." This, of course, ans that they were near the apparplace of the sun in the sky, and literally near to that body, for the had already set at the time, and if at Prof. Brooks saw was really a been in the upper regions of our atmosphere. Supposed flights of meteors seen through telescopes have occasionally turned out to be flocks of birds, but an observer as careful and experienced as Prof. Brooks would not be likely to make such a mistake as that. Assuming, then, that he really did see an extraordinary storm of meteors, and remembering that meteors large enough to be visible without telescopes, and some of great size and brilliancy, have been unusually numerous, the suggestion that the red light seen in the sky after sunset may be caused by reflection from clouds of meteoric dust in the upper portion of the atmosphere is not unnatural. There are several reasons for thinking that the strange light is the result of some such cause as the presence of meteoric dust rather than of differences of density in the atmosphere the first place, the phenomenon has not only been visible over an immense extent of territory, but it has lasted several days, and has been in the east before sunrise as well as in the west after sunset, so that any abnormal refraction in the atmosphere would have to be of almost incredible persistence in order to account for the observed appearances. Besides, during this time there have been considerable atmospheric changes, especially in respect to temperature. These remarkable sunset displays have also been accomof the sky. It is well known the earth is daily and nightly visited with millions of meteors, the vast mojority of which are almost instantly consumed by the intense heat developed as they dash into our atmosphere. The products of the combustion of these me-

everybody seems to agree in the opin-

ion that the red glare in the west has

been one of the most singular specta-

cles beheld in the sky for many

which he examined, and recognized

its true character, being a composition

of metal and nickel. In 1883 a large

pounds, and fell with a clap of thun-

The best-known meteor is one of 1874,

which fell in Wolverhampton, Eng-

ground, and an examination showed

the ground to be warm, and a meteor

was finally uncarthed which weighed

about seven hundred pounds. Heing

induced, it resembles polished iron, and is now in the British museum. In

It penetrated the earth six feet.

A farmer saw a hole in the

vears.

land.

atmosphere, where there is little resistance, and come down with a ve-

locity twenty times greater than that of a bullet. Coming in contact with the atmosphere great heat is generated and the meteor is broken in pieces. The most common meteors are stone, and can not be found because they resemble stones on the earth's surface. In Siberia and South America the most are found. Where they come from has crused much discussion. One theory is that meteors originally came from the earth, and were due to stupendous volcanic eruptions of ages gone, when the meteors were thrown beyond the attraction of the earth, meteor swarm, the meteors must have and sent revolving around the sun. Any stone thrown at the rate of six miles a second, would not return again to the earth, but would be thrown outside of the attractive power. Everyone of these must in time enter the orbit of the earth, and must, of course, return to it. The earth, as she swings her ponderous bulk in her orbit, encounters about Nov. 13 the meteor zone. This gigantic hoop or eclipse consists of a swarm of particles following Temple's comet in its orbit. The visitor from the star depths, on arriving within the solar domain, ventured too near the planet Uranus. The planet captured the comet and forced it henceforth to revalve within the boundaries of the solar system, the event probably occurring in the second century of the Christian era. The perihelion of the comet's orbit rests on the earth's orbit, where she passes on Nov. 13, and leading to extraordinary reflection. In | its aphelion extends beyond the orbit of Uranus. A process of disintegration is going on, and the debris of the comet and the swarms of meteors are gradually scattering through the whole zone, only one-tenth of which is now filled densely with the meteor; swarms. The period of revolution is about thirty-three years, and a grand, display occurs only at these intervals, when the earth crosses the densest portion of the zone. The last memorable display was in 1866-7; the next is expected in 1899. Observers on the nights of the 11th, 12th, 18th, and panied by a notably hazy appearance 14th of November will be sure to see a few meteors, and there is always a possibility that an unexpected number. of falling stars may make the heavens. resplendent with their fiery trains. On Oct. 28, 1840, persons present at the Northport camp-ground, in Waldo county, Maine, saw a meteorite fall; teors filter slowly through the air, and into the water near the camp. As it have been found in the shape of mefell it burst into fragments; that was tallie dust on the snow-fields in the tallie dust on the snow-fields in the Arctic regions, on mountain peaks in Witnessed its descent. Search was Europe, and in other localities, being made at the time for fragments, but recognized by their peculiar chemical none were then found, the tide at all omposition. It is also well known times covering the spot where the that the polar system abounds with meteorite struck the water. Two years swarms of meteors revolving around ago one who witnessed the fall again the sun, and that the earth crosses the made the search, and some fragments path of a number of these occasionalwere recovered. From time to time ly encountering the swarms themselthe search has been continued and ves. The vast majority of these meother fragments have been brought to teers are very small, those that are light, one of which was considerately seen weighing on an average probably sent to Prof. F. C. Robinson, of Bowonly a few grains; and since the teledoin college. More recently quite a scope reveals millions which escape large mass, weighing perhaps twenty the naked eye it is reasonable to conpounds, was removed, and this mass clude that millions more are too prof. Robinson now has in his possessmall to be seen even with the tele-A dispacth from Sherman, sion. scopes-mere metoric dust. There Tex., dated as late as June 6, 1885, are historic instances of supposed falls. gives an account of a very curious of metorie dust, the most remarkable. meteor. It says: "A meteor of reperhaps, being that of 1875, when Eumarkable size was seen near midnight rope, part of Asia and part of North last night, moving in a southwesterly America were covered for months direction. The sky was brilliantly ifwith a dry fog, or haze which excited luminated by it for several seconds. the greatest alarm, Prof. Brooks' A moment after the meteor had dissuggestion that the earth has encounappeared a loud explosion, similar to tered a cloud of metoric dust is not, the discharge of heavy artillery, was therefore, without foundation in pro-bability. If the blazing sunsets of heard, accompanied by a perceptible shock, which rattled the glass in the 1884 have really resulted from such a court-house windows. The phenomencause, they are likely to continue, in a on was followed by a rumbling like modified form for some time, gradualdistant thunder. The meteor appeared ly disappearing as the dust sinks lower to be about the size of a flour barrel. in the atmosphere. But, although so. It was also seen at McKinney, thirtymany reasons can be advanced which five miles distant, where a hissing give probability to the theory that sound was heard, greatly alarming meteoric dust is concerned in the prosome colored people who were returnduction of these strange sunset effects, ing from a prayer meeting, and cau-yet it can not be considered as proved, ing them to take flight, shouting that and some better explanation may be the day of judgment had come."offered. Whatever the true explana-Irish World. tion may turn out to be, however,

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

A Mountaiaous Country with a Steadily Increasing Population. The island of Ceylon is 270 miles in

length, 156 in breadth, and very mountainous near the center, there being mountains ranging between 3,000 and 6,000 feet high, ten of which are above the latter limit. The highest is Pidurutalage, 8,296 feet. Large tracts of the island are still covered with dense jungle, in which many wild elephants are to be found; but the wanton slaughter of these useful animals led the government to prohibit their destruction except under special permission.. Of late there have been great progress and improvements in the means of internal communication. There are good roadways, metaled and graveled, and now 178 miles of railway and 167 miles of canal, which have done much to promote the interests of the country. The population has been steadily increasing, and now it numbers 2,850,000. There are Europeans, Eurasians, and Burghers, Sinhalese, Tamils, Moors, and a few Parsees, Afghans, Malays, and others. The Sinhalese inhabit the interior and parts of the coast, and comprise neary 2,000,000 of the people, while the famils occupy the northern portion of the island, and number about 600,000. The Europeans are comparatively few in number, being under 5,000; but of Eurasians and Burghers there are nearly 18,000. There are 180 Moormen, who are to be found in large numbers all over the different provinces. The postal service throughout the island is in a very satisfactory state. Scarce a town or village but boasts of a postoflice, and ere long they are to have added to them the all-important savings bank, which does so much to influence thrift and economy. The island has many institutions for the sick and the diseased in body and mind, and in education the people are far in advance of their northern neighbors. English is pretty generally spoken, and particularly among the domestic class. The products of the country are very varied and consist of rice, cinnamon, cocoanut, paints, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cotton, and latterly coffee, cinchona, india rubber, and tea have been added. The land is admirably adapted for the growth of The cultivation of cocoanuts rice. has been gradually increasing, and, though a large quantity is exported, a large trade is done in the coir fiber from the husk and in expressed oil from the kernel of the nut. The cultivation extends nearly all along the west part of the island. The great planting industry, however, is now offee and tea. For many years, during the occupation of the Dutch in God have mercy-" Before the 1740, the cultivation of coffee was confined to the tow-lying country, but it was not until the occupation by the British, when communication between the hill country and the coast was made, that it began to flourish, and since then it has been gradually extending all over the central and westprovinces. The opening of the railway between Kandy and Colombo did much to stimulate the industry by supplying cheap tree labor and greator facilties for the market. Large mantities of jungle were cleared and lanted, and everything seemed to inure a permanent good investment. but an enemy appeared in the field who began his devastation and has continued steadily to diminish the profuctive power ever since till he has reduced the exports to less than a fifth of what they were. The enemy is a minute fungus on the leaf called Hemiera vastatrix. It appeared in a remote corner of one of the young coffee gardens. The leaves assumed a bright orange spot, and then they withered and decayed. The consequences of such a failure, following on the investment of a number of planters in the high districts, led to the most serious consequences and ruin. These losses convinced many that the climate and character of the soil were admirably adapted for the cultivation of tea, and the result has been that thousands of acres under coffee cultivation have now been changed to tea, and the jungle is being cleared for the extension of the cultivation of that plant. - Cor. Glasgow Herald. tary, as we may regret it some day not far distant.-Pec 's Sun.

laughed at for its dudish propensities as much as the New York Seventh, and yet, when needed, those dudes stand up like a stone wall against a foe, and know fear only by reading about it. After the war there was no use for malitia, for a long time. Old soldiers did not care to enlist for fun. after serving four years for business, and those who had not been in battle had a delicacy about going into the pic-nic malitia business, for fear of being laughed at. But as years rolled around and a new generation sprang up, the military ardor they had in herited began to ferment, a few old soldiers got the fever and went in with the boys, and to day there is a military feeling everywhere, and our "dudes" are praised by some and laughed at by others, the same as their fathers were twenty-five years ago. How often some big fellow is heard to say, as he sees a company of young fellows parading with guns, "I could whip the whole company." That might be true, if muscle was all there was to fight, but the smallest cash boy in the company, if well dritled, is worth as much in battle as John Sullivan, and a regiment of clerks would be preferred by any general, to a regiment of prize fighters. The lit-tle fellow that only weigh a hundred pounds behind a breech-loading rifle, secreted behind a small stump, is a holy terror to the foe, while on horseback, with a carbine and a couple of revolvers which he knows how to use, he mowes a wide swath, and never thinks of the chances of being killed. Readers of the papers will remember Billy Wilson's Zouaves, composed of New York thugs, thieves, robbers and prize tighters. They were sent to Ship Island with Butler, in the hopes that they would die of yellow fever, as they were no good on earth. That regiment once struck against working on fortifications. They said they never did work, and they never would. They enlisted to steal and to fight, and there was no power on earth that could make them work. The general in command ordered a squad of the worst ones, regular terrors, out one day to do some work, and a squad of 4th Wisconsin young fellows were ordered out to make them work or kill them. The thugs refused to work, and they were given two minutes in which to grab the picks and shovels and throw dirt. After a minute of idleness the Wisconsin boys were ordered to load their guns with balls. Then they were ordered to take aim at the hearts of the zonaves. which they did. Then the officer said if they didn't go to work in ten sec-

has ever been commented on and

A Bright Boy Without Legs and Arms. There are many who have to go through a part of life at least with the loss of an arm or a leg, and any one can realize in a measure the privations such a loss can occasion; but very few are called upon to exist without either, and very few realize the extent to which human ingenuity can provide means of compensation in such cases. Sometimes it seems as if nature gives what aid it can, and when the physical completeness has been denied sought to make up the deficiency with more than average mental gifts.

Such observations might naturally occur to the individual who was acquainted with the son of G. B. Williams, of Mendon, Mass., who was born without arms and legs, and yet goes around the village and fills a worthy place in the youthful society of the town, with promise of an active and aseful manhood in the years to come. The young man is 12 years of age. His features are rather old looking for his years, and the expression is bright and intelligent. His language and look indicate a belief in his ability to take care of himself before a great while. He is nearly qualified to enter the high school of the town, and his handwriting is above the average. In accomplishing the latter work the pen s held under the chin, and with the aid of the shoulder the tracings are made

He attends the public school and goes round the village without the aid of any other person, but the means to this end were not invented until within a year or so, and not until after a long time of study upon the subject and trial of several aids, which proved by experiment to be of little use. He could get up and down stairs, put on his cap, and roll or throw himself from one point in the room to another without help, but to go much outside of the house it was necessary to carry aim. Now he carries himself. For this purpose a pair of wheels similar to those on a boy's velocipede were procured and the axle padded. The boy rests his chest on the pad and by means of his imperfect lower limb prooels himself around the town. It required some practice to learn to balance himself at first, but he soon overcame the difficulty. The wheels were obtained in Detroit, efforts to ind the kind nearer home having been without success.

"I can go anywhere I want to," said the lad. "Can go down hill fastir than a walk, but have to rest on up grades." He does not complain of iny pain or trouble in the stomach from resting the weight of his body an it so much In spite of his affli and the way he is handicapped in the race for worldly rewards, he impresses the stranger as one who bids fair to make his mark by strong mental attainments .- Boston Globe,

PROFESSIONAL

J. R. CRITES, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

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Physician and Surgeon,

Union, Oregon.

Office, Main street, next door to Jones Bros. Variety store. Residence, Main street, second house south that he had heard a loud explosion, of court. Chronic diseases a specialty. and found a large hole in the ground,

O.F. BELL,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Notary Public and Conveyancer. Office, B street, two doors cast of Jones Bros.' variety store, Union, Oregon.

H. F. BUBLEIGH,

Attorney at Law, Real Estate and Collecting Agent.

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J. W. SHELTON SERVER NAMED IN. THOMAS FITCH. FITCH, SHELTON & HARDESTY, ATTOMNEYS AT LAW.

Will practice in Union, Eaker, Grant, Unotilla and Morrow Countin, also is the Suprime Court of Oregon, the District, Oregon and Supremy Courts of the United States. Bilgates.

Mintag and Corporations boaining a spedoubly.

Office in Union, Oregon.

Rev. Sam Jones' Sayings.

If I had a creed I'd sell it to a museum.

What's culture worth if its' nothing but whitewash on a rascal?

If, about two hundred years ago, a I'd rather be in Heaven learning my witness had stated that he had seen a A B C's than in hell reading Greek. witch at midnight riding through the

I have little taste for theology and air on a broomstick, he would have botany, but I love religion and flowers. been believed, but if he had stated I can't bribe God's grand jury nor defy the court that tries me the last and, upon thrusting his hand in, had day

"I have doubts," says one. You found a large stone, which was warm, just quit your meanness and you will his veracity would have been doubted. quit doubting. Meteors must have fallen in olden

Be honest and pay your debts. times, but it is only in later days that There are too many men in the church these cases have been reported. Unboarding with their wives. til 1794 it was the belief that meteors

I've seen men not afraid to die, but were visitations from God. A Danish I never saw a man that was not afraid astronomer was the first to write on of the judgment of God. the subject. Pallas found a meteor,

Everybody ought to keep good company. There is not an angel in Heaven proof against bad company.

It's not so much when and where a shower fell in Normandy, which was man joins the church. It's all right of meteorie origin. A Hindoo claimed that a meteor followed him for two just so long as he sticks to it.

hours before it fell to the earth. The A man's hates and his likes determost celebrated one fell in 1492 in min character; a man's affinities de-Alsace, and it has hung for three conttermine what he is and who he is. urles in a cathedral. It weighed 230

I had rather associate with a dog than with a profaue sweater. I say things that sound strong but I've weighted 'em.

If you will let me I will cut loose the last ligament that binds you to sin and let you swim out into the bottomhas seenan of God's love.

Perhaps if you do not talk of your religion it is because you have no re-ligion to talk about. Folks with illhealth don't go around bragging about talling, sustairs start from above the their physician.

The "Dude" Militia. It is a common thing, while stand-

ing on the sidewalk in any city where malitia or amateur soldiers are on parade, in any state in the Union, to hear slighting remarks made about the "dudes," Smarties, thugs, prize he, coming up to the boys with the air ighters, lawbreakers, and sometimes of a man who has a poser, "if I stand respectable men who do not see any sense in such parades with guns, my head, don't it?" I stand on my head, don't it?" feathers and furbelows, make sarcastic remarks that would make the ears of the young soldiers burn if they heard them. It is very natural to make comments, and there is nothing that

words were out of the officer's month the biggest prize fighter in the squad grabbed a pick, and every last one of them followed suit, and such a throwing of dirt never was seen, and after that a zouave would work if a Wisconsin dude looked cross at him. People will laugh when they read of the inspections of our amateur soldiers. where a belt buckle or a button out of place is marked against the soldier. and often the soldier think it a little tough, but that is what makes soldiers. In all companies there are a few men who look upon discipline as useless, if not foolish, A man in a company, who, when the order is "eyes right," will look to the left because there is a girl to the left that he wants to see, is not fit for a soldler, though he may be one of the best private citizens in the world, and the sooner he gets out of a company the better for the company Let the militia be allowed to drill and to parade, and to become proficient, and let every private soldier learn his duties and perform them with pride, and if occasion ever arises for a large army to be put into the field, each private will be qualified to take a position as officer of a new company, and the hundred men of a company can in a few days command the thousand men of a regiment, and a million armed men can be sent to any given point so quick that an enemy's head will swim. Such a thing has been in the last quarter of a century, and is liable to be again. So let us be careful about sarcastic remarks in regard to our mili-

The Reason Why.

Flipkins came down to the club last

"If I should stand on my head." said

The boys all laughed, but Flipkins

night with a great problem weighing

on his mind.

A Pioneer of Pioneers.

The owner and navigator of a sloop engaged in fishing on the bay is James Peace, 87 years of age, and a California pioneer of the pioneers, having come to this coast in 1818. In 1817 he sailed from England in the ship Nercod. bound for the Columbia river, in the service of the Hudson Bay company. She put into the bay of Monterey, where he became implicated in a mutiny and was placed in irons. In April, 1818, the vessel cast her anchor in the bay of San Francisco, where he stole away in one of the ship's boats, and made his way to the Mission Dolores, where the Fathers furnished him with blankets and a pony and directed him to the camp of William Smith, on the site of Woodside, San Mateo county. In this vicinity he continued to live for sixty-seven years. He was remarkably skillful in the use of tools, and instructed the natives of the Santa Clara mission in their use. In 1840, with about forty Americans, he was seized by the Mexican authorities, placed in irons, and sent to San-Blas as a prisoner. He was taken to Tepic, where the charges of being implicaced in a conspiracy against Mexico were found to be baseless, and he returned to his home in the redwoods. At the close of the Mexican war he settled on a large tract of land at Halfmoon bay. Here, in 1849, he hoisted the first American flag in Spanishtown. This relic he still has in possession. In 1835 Peace married the daughter of Pedro Valencia, and has two sons living. In the course of time he lost his property, and in his old age made use of his skill in constructing a sloop

The Old Man Was On Time,

For lifty-odd years Squire Nabors has regularly attended commencement in Athens. Every Sunday morning about 10 o'clock Squire Nabors would march in with his blue clawhammer coat on to listen to the commencement sermon. He would come back on commencement day and listen to the seniors speak. Squire Nabors is now in the sere and yellow leaf; h race has been run. He has hears most of the great men of Georgia spread themselves upon the rostrum of the college chapel. We missed him last Sunday and thought that the squire would not be in on time, but yesterday, while coming down the street, we spled the old familiar cont, and knew that the squire was in its folds. The most of the brass buttons have been lost off, but otherwise it looks as it did years ago. Squire Nabors first came to commencement in 1818, and has been coming regularly ever since. He is very feeble now, but may be able to attend averal more commencements. -- diaras (tia.) Bunner.

said he couldn't see any joke.-Lynn

A Disappointed Man. Pat O'Rafferty and Mike Donovan were employed on the roof of a twelve story New York house in process of erection. O Rafferty bet Donovan a hod of brick on his shoulder, walk along the slippery edge of the wall of

the ground, without falling. Donovan won the bet, but that he did not fall and break his neck was a marvel. "So I won the bet," remarked Donovan, after he had accomplished the

"Yes, I've lost," was the reply

No one ventured to contradict him. "Now," continued he, triumphantly "when I stand on my feet, why don't the blood all rush into my feet?" "Because," replied Miss Coshannigan's brother, "because, Flipkins, your feet are not empty."

is a greater subject for comment than the citizens who one day measure calico, keep books or sell beer, and the next day appear as an army with banners. A year or two before the Union. war it was the same way. Who does not remember the comments that were made as the old Milwaukee Light Guard, with its bear skin caps, marched about the streets? And yet, before

the war was over, nearly every member of that dress-parade organization | dollar that the latter could not, with a was commanding men, some commanding divisions, others brigades, orthers regiments, and lots of the privates the building, about seventy feet from were commanding companies. Nearly every regiment that left the state had

an officer from the ranks of that old bearskin company that used to be laughed at for monkeying around in the hot sun, for fun. During the war perilous feat. the record of the members of that old company was watched eagerly by "but once or twice, when yer foot many who used to laugh at thom. slipped, I was in great hopes."probably no regiment in this country | Texas Sillings.