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Vol. XXII. HILLSBORO, WASHINGTON COUNTY, OREGON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1894. No. 21.

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Glencoe, West Union, Bethany and Cedar Mill, at 11:20 a. m.

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OREGON CITY LAND OFFICE.

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CHURCH AND SOCIETY NOTICES.

K. of P.

PHŒNIX LODGE, NO. 34, K. OF P., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening of each week. Sojourning brethren welcomed to lodge meetings.
W. BRAMSEN, C. C.
W. LOHMAN, K. of R. & S.

I. O. O. F.

MONTEZUMA LODGE, NO. 50, meets Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, in I. O. O. F. Hall. Visitors made welcome.
R. B. GOODIN, N. G.
D. M. C. GAULT, Sec'y.
W. H. WEHRUNG, Per. Sec'y.

A. F. and A. M.

TUALITY LODGE NO. 6, A. F. & A. M., meets every Saturday night on or after full moon of each month.
J. E. ADKINS, Master.
R. CRANDALL, Sec'y.

A. O. F. of A.

COURT TUALATIN NO. 7974, A. O. F. of A., meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows Hall at 8 o'clock.
S. A. MILLER, C. R.
W. W. MCKINNEY, F. S.

A. O. U. W.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 61, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening in the month.
W. E. BROCK, M. W.
JOSEPH ELINEMAN, Recorder.

WASHINGTON ENCAMPMENT No. 24, I. O. O. F., meets on second and fourth Fridays of each month.
S. H. HUMPHREYS, C. P.
P. H. Baughman, Scribe.

Daughters of Rebekah.

HILLSBORO REBEKAH LODGE NO. 54, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall every 1st and 3rd Saturday evening of each month. MRS. MARY WEHRUNG, N. G.
MRS. ELLA HUSTON, Sec'y.

P. of H.

HILLSBORO GRANGE, NO. 73, meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays of each month.
BENJ. SCHOFIELD, Master,
ANNIE LIONER, Sec.

Y. P. S. C. E.

MEETS every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock in the Christian church. You are cordially invited to attend its meetings.
A. G. LUCAS, Pres't.

WASHINGTON COUNTY ROD AND Gun Club meets in Morgan Block every second Thursday of each month, at 8 p. m.
J. E. LONG, Pres.
J. A. H. ROUNDEY, Sec.

HILLSBORO JUVENILE TEMPLE meets in Grange Hall at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon. All are invited to come and join, especially the children.
ROY BURT, C. T.
ETTA LANE, Secretary.

HILLSBORO LODGE NO. 17, I. O. G. T. meets in Grange Hall every Saturday evening. All sojourning members in good standing are invited to visit with the lodge.
W. R. CRAIG, C. T.
Q. N. ALLISON, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Main and Fifth streets. Preaching every Sabbath, morning and evening. Sabbath school at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday evening. Y. P. S. C. E. Sunday at 6:30 p. m.

FIRST Christian Church, Harry Watkins, pastor, Baseline and Fifth. Preaching Second and Fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School, 10 a. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8:00 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E., Sunday, 7:00 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH. H. H. Elsworthy, pastor. Preaching every Sabbath morning and evening. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 10 a. m. League meeting every Sunday at 4 p. m. General prayer meeting every Thursday evening. Leaders' and Steward's meeting the second Tuesday evening of each month.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.—Corner Fifth and Fir. Preaching every Sunday evening at 8 p. m.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m.; Sunday school at 2:30 p. m.; K. L. C. E. every Sunday at 7 p. m.; prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. F. J. Strayer, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Sunday School at 10 a. m; prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30.

CORNELIUS CHURCH.—Services first and third Sunday at 7 P. M.; second and fourth Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Preaching at Glencoe on first and third Sunday of each month at 11 A. M.
D. S. WISHTEAD, Pastor.

HILLSBORO READING ROOM, Second street, in Grange hall, is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays, from 12 m. to 5 p. m.

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OFFICE: With Judge Humphreys, on Main street, opposite the Court House.
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The Polk county farmers are busily engaged in sowing their summer follow ground. In about Ballston, McCoy and Perrydale, a large acreage will be sown to wheat and oats.

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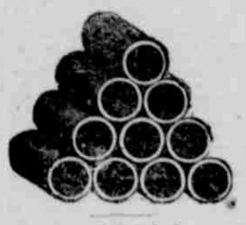

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A COUNTRY EDITOR'S WOES.

Troubles never come singly. A few weeks ago a Klamath Falls editor lost his home by fire. He managed, by philosophy, to extract comfort from the misfortune. Now he is overtaken again. Hear him:

Lately a lawyer favored our contemporary with a legal notice which is worth about $7 to the publisher thereof, and his right to do this is heaven-born. This very week, however, we induced a man to ignore this lawyer and favor another limb of the law with a job worth more than ten times that amount. Now will the aforementioned lawyer define our right to do so as hell-born? We think he will, for of such is human nature. Today we return our heartfelt thanks to the Lord for the straightness of the course we pursue toward our neighbor, and tomorrow we denounce the same course as a crooked one for our neighbor to pursue toward us.

Later—The client has decided to hire the lawyer we wanted to ruin. Such is life in the tame West! To-day vengeance seems to be creeping into our fist, and tomorrow its gory tail disappears in the gray dusk of a micehole.

John Knebel, who has a farm about three miles south of The Dalles, on which he raised an abundant crop of fruit this year, has a very productive vineyard. He will not market his grapes this season, but will manufacture wine, and has already put up about 700 gallons. Other owners of the vineyards of Mill creek have turned their grapes into wine, and will have thousands of gallons, as the result of this season's crop.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S REPORT.

Major General Schofield, the head of the army of the United States, has filed with the war department his annual report, from which these paragraphs are taken:

"During a large part of the year the army has been employed in the suppression of domestic violence which took the form, in many cases, of forcible resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States and the seizure or destruction of property under United States officers. These disorders, at first local in character, spread at length to about one-half in number and two-thirds in area of all the states and territories, excluding Alaska. So widespread and formidable an insurrection called for the vigorous action dictated by the president. At the city of Chicago the resistance to law assumed such formidable proportions that it was necessary to concentrate at that place nearly all the army forces that could be made available, from all parts of the country, while on the Pacific coast the navy department placed at the disposal of the department commander the naval and marine forces at the Mare island navy yard, and these forces rendered valuable services. The responsible duties thus devolved upon the army department commanders were performed by them and the troops under their command in the most satisfactory manner. The insurrection was promptly suppressed without any unnecessary sacrifice of life in any case. The prompt and vigorous action of troops in all cases and the great forbearance manifested by them when subjected to all sorts of insults and indignities, designed to provoke retaliation, were worthy of the highest commendation. It illustrated in a most striking manner the great value to a government of a well disciplined force at all times, subject to orders of that government for the enforcement of the faithful execution of its laws.

"It would seem unnecessary to point out the fact that any force, like the militia of a state or the police of a city, acting primarily under another authority, though highly efficient in their appropriate service, cannot be made a reliable instrument for the prompt and effective execution of the laws of the United States. Manifestly every government should have an adequate force of its own for the execution of its own laws, no less than the judicial executive officers necessary for the same purpose.

"The country is now for the first time squarely confronted with the necessity of making adequate provision not only for defense against any possible foreign aggression, but also defense against domestic violence in the form of forcible resistance to the laws of the United States. A just estimate of those means of defense requires consideration of the vast extent of the United States and the great amount of property widely dispersed throughout this territory, either belonging to the United States or in such condition as to be under the protection of the national government. When these facts are duly considered it becomes manifest that the present strength of the army is not adequate to the performance of the service which may at any time be required. It is certainly manifest that the present condition of the country, with a population of nearly 70,000,000 and under the danger of disorder now known to exist, cannot be met by the same force that was deemed adequate 25 years ago, when the population of the country was less than half its present number and destructive violence was not apprehended. One man to 14 square miles of territory or one man to 2800 of population is surely a very small guard to protect property and prevent violation of law, leaving out of consideration the force necessary to guard the extended sea-coast against sudden attack by a foreign enemy. It is also worthy of remark that more than once in the last summer an infuriated mob in a single city was twice as formidable in number and capacity of doing vastly greater injury to life and property than the most formidable combination of Indian warriors that ever confronted the army in this country. In a few words, the army has been recently required to deal with an army far more numerous and dangerous to the country than any savage enemy which it has hitherto been called upon to meet.

"The effective strength of the army should be considerably increased. This can be done at a very small comparative increase in cost. The present regimental organizations need not be largely increased. Two additional regiments of artillery for the necessary sea-coast defense; two additional regiments of cavalry to patrol the long lines of railroad under government protection, and the twenty-five regiments of infantry converted into three battalion organizations, would, it is believed, be a just and conservative estimate of what is now actually needed. For this the existing number of commissioned officers is nearly sufficient. But a considerable permanent increase in the enlisted strength of the army should be made, and a still further increase authorized to be made by the president, when, in his judgment, an emergency requiring it may reasonably be foreseen. It is not a good military system in which the executive has no authority whatever to increase the effective strength of the army in time of need, but must await the slow process of legislation for that matter. Wise forethought in apparent anticipation of such conditions, as those which have confronted the government during the last year, dictated several years ago the establishment, under authority of congress, of large military posts near the great business and railway centers of the country. Several of these large posts are now in a condition to be occupied by troops, while others are in process of construction and a few others are still demanded, for which it is presumed congress will, in due time, make the necessary appropriation.

"In respect to the military necessities which may possibly arise out of conflict with foreign powers, it has for many years seemed impossible to impress upon the people of the United States in general a view entertained by all thoughtful military students. The condition of the public mind since 1861-65 has been that of confident invincibility against any possible foreign attack. It is therefore a simple duty to present the military lesson which is now being taught the entire world. The most populous and one of the most wealthy of all the nations of the East is subjected to extreme humiliation and disgrace, which may result possibly in the overthrow of a dynasty at the hands of a nation one-tenth its population and about one-tenth of its territorial area, and it is not because that great people are lacking in talent or education or courage, but because they have failed to develop their military strength and resources. In disciplined troops, in arms and equipments of all kinds, in efficient ships of war and in general military preparation and education they are far behind the enterprising little military nation that is now teaching them and the world this tremendous lesson.

"The relation of the United States to the great military powers of Europe now exhibits a far greater disparity in respect to preparations for war than that which has existed between China and Japan. Will the people of the United States and their representatives have the capacity to appreciate and wisdom to profit by this lesson? Now that modern science has so radically changed the conditions of naval and military success, how impossible has security for peace, consistent with honor, become, except through thorough preparation for war. The time has fully come when the people of the United States should dismiss the overconfidence born of past experience and look the future squarely in the face. The most liberal appropriations for this purpose will be the wisest economy. In this, the last annual report which I expect to be called upon to write, I deem it my duty to make a last and more emphatic presentation to my fellow-citizens and to their government of what I consider requisite to place their military establishment in all respects on a footing commensurate with the interests and honor of a great nation."

General Schofield recommends an increase of the supply of modern arms for troops and organized militia, appropriations for heavy armament for sea-coast defense and provision for additional cavalry for service in the territories traversed by the railroads. Concerning military education, he says:

"The constantly increasing interest in military education is manifested by an increased demand upon the army for officers for duty at colleges, universities and other institutions throughout the country. Another feature is the awakened interest in the policy, recommended some years ago, by which military education shall be extended to the public schools so that a very large number of young men will be qualified for positions of non-commission officers, and hence for the transforming of a volunteer force into a reliable army in the shortest time. No better employment can be given to the officers of the regular army in time of peace than in the widespread dissemination of military education, and if any justification be thought necessary for some increase in the aggregate number of commissioned officers, it is fully supplied by this demand for such important services."

General Schofield commends the work of the regular militia establishments and approves the recent changes of law regarding terms of enlistment in the army.

Congressman Wilson was elected in 1892 by a plurality of only 1,000 votes out of a total of 43,000 cast. This was in a year when the tide was setting his way. Now it is against him. Will his London speech save him?

WHY BOOTH KILLED LINCOLN.

RALEIGH, N. C., October 4th.—From time to time there have been hints that there was a motive for John Wilkes Booth's assassination of President Lincoln, and that the motive was revenge! A strange story, now told for the first time, shows that these surmises were well founded, and that Booth's horrid crime was not simply the work of a madman, but was committed because of the execution, under military law, of his friend, Captain Beall, of the Confederate army.

The story is secured from Dr. Geo. A. Foote, of Warrenton, N. C., a well-known physician who was in the Confederate service as a surgeon, and who was for a long time a prisoner at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor. Here is the narrative just as given by Dr. Foote, who was interviewed here:

Capt. Beall was a noted Confederate officer, and was so quick and so secret in his movements that he was a terror to the Federal commanders in and near New York. He figured in the famous St. Alban's raids in 1863-64, and his exploits at that time gave his name a sort of romantic sound in the South, while he caused consternation among the enemy by his daring. But he was caught at last, after his bold and active work had drawn away from Gen. Grant's Army of the Potomac 20,000 men to quell the border troubles which Beall and his followers had caused.

Beall was tried by court-martial in prison at Fort Columbus, and sentenced to be hanged as a spy, though it was contended in his defense that he was no spy, but a brave and open foe. Efforts to save his life were made by many persons, among them the distinguished Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, but all were to no purpose.

John Wilkes Booth had been a college roommate of Beall, and they were in every way the most devoted of friends. Booth tried in every possible manner to secure Beall's escape from prison. He was in New York almost constantly in the winter of 1864, and kept in communication with Beall and his friends in some mysterious way while he tried to secure his pardon or escape. Dr. Foote occupied a cell adjoining Beall's, and with him Booth and his friends were in regular communication, Dr. Foote agreeing to render any assistance in his power. The plan at first agreed on was that Dr. Foote should endeavor to chloroform the guard at night, and, it was alleged, that if this succeeded the way for escape was open, a boat or skiff being in readiness to receive Beall and carry him across the river. Dr. Foote was careless y bold in approaching Beall's cell too closely, and, this arousing suspicion, the guard was doubled that very night, which caused delay. The next plan was that a crowd of bold men should pass into the barracks or prison, overpower the guard of five or six and pass Beall through. To this plan some of the outer guard had agreed, having been bribed with gold.

But in some way news of this plan leaked out in New York City the afternoon or evening before the night when the daring attempt was to be made. This prevented any possibility of escape, and President Lincoln or Gen. Dix had Beall executed without delay.

As soon as Booth discovered, through Dr. Foote, who kept constant observation of all that went on, and who was himself informed by one of the guards, who had also been bribed, that there was no chance of escape for Capt. Beall, he went to Washington, and on his knees implored President Lincoln and Secretary Seward to pardon, or at least respite, Beall. Mr. Lincoln agreed to respite, and Booth at once telegraphed the joyful news to Beall's mother, who was in Brooklyn, N. Y. But that very night the prison commandant received a telegraphic order to hang Beall the next morning at 10 o'clock. This order was executed, and Beall was hanged within thirty yards of Surgeon Foote's prison window, and inside Fort Columbus, and not Johnson's Island, as has frequently been reported.

Booth, for what he termed the perfidy of President Lincoln toward himself and friend Beall, at once swore to avenge his friend's death by killing both Lincoln and Seward. He did not intend to shoot Lincoln in the theater, but the contemplated opportunity did not offer itself elsewhere.

But for the fact that Booth's spur caught in the curtain that fatal night he would have escaped, at least for a time. The war had nothing to do with the assassination of the president. It was due simply and solely to revenge intensified by Booth's love and admiration for his friend.

Booth went to New York the morning of Beall's execution, and being so greivously disappointed at what occurred he became measurably an insane man, to use Dr. Foote's words. Dr. Foote had not the least idea of Booth's plan to assassinate the president. This plan was known to only one man, and to him Booth revealed it only an hour before the assassination. The man to whom he thus confided his purpose begged him not to carry it out, and finding that Booth was not to be turned from it left the city before the horrid tragedy occurred.

Capt. Beall was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and was a man of most remarkable personal magnetism and high soldierly bearing, and none was more gallant. He had many sympathizers, who rendered him great assistance. He was an ardent lover of the Southern cause, and Booth was absolutely devoted to him.

Dr. Foote repeats the statement that neither the war nor its results had anything to do with the assassination of President Lincoln, all reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. The war was over before the the great tragedy occurred, and Booth knew it could not help matters. Had Beall been pardoned, or simply imprisoned, Mr. Lincoln would not have been killed. That is certain.

Dr. Foote's sole connection with this matter was as Beall's friend, and he was in no wise a party to the assassination. He is a man of high standing, and was a true soldier. Though not in the line of promotion as a field officer, he was yet publicly complimented in a special order by his general for acts of heroism in battle.

A CAMPAIGN RELIC.

The Toledo, O., Blade has picked up the subjoined printed circular which appears to have been circulated by mail among the populists of Alabama during the recent campaign for the governorship in that state. It was sent to members of the farmer's alliance, of course, and gives an interesting glimpse of the condition of politics in Alabama.

It is an appeal to the populists to get out the negro vote for Kolb; but note the reasons given why this should be done! The state was to be captured by the populists, the legislature pass laws which would keep the negroes "out of the towns," to the end that they should be made to live on half what they now get, and the populist farmers get the other half! We give the circular verbatim:

Dear Sir and Brother: We write you knowing you to be a true Alliance man and a Kolb man till death and ask you to work and have your friends work night and day until August 6th, when we will sweep the earth of the democratic party. The alliance has been beaten under that name but now we have them if we can vote the negro; they are all republicans and have no ticket out. If we can vote them this time and elect Kolb, laws will be made to suit us; for Kolb is true to his friends. Kolb cannot carry the towns for they know that our organization was not formed for their good. But, my dear brother, we must vote the negro; tell them anything, make them any kind of promises so we get their votes. All we want is to get Kolb in and then we can have laws that will make this grand old state like it was before the war. We can control our labor, feed them from our cribs and smoke-houses and stop them from mortgaging their crops and stock to the merchant. We can never control them successfully as long as they go to town so often. The men who own farms must live on them or put white men on them to run them and not turn them over to a lot of negroes to become our neighbors.

If we can keep the negro out of town we can make him live on half what he gets now and we will get the benefit of it instead of the merchant. Vote the negro is our motto. Elect Kolb is our aim. Burn this as soon as you read it and don't forget to vote the negro. Yours fraternally. K—A5X7.

Birmingham, Ala., July 3, 1894.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation, and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Hillsboro Pharmacy.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

H P Ford sheriff to Ed L Shedlelin 650 acres of secs 15 and 16 t 1 n r 3 w	$ 585
J J Morgan et ux to Jacob Clearwater lot 5 bl 7 Fairview add Hillsboro	250
Calvin M Bryan et ux to John W Graves 5 acres of Millard & Van Schuyver tract	225
W L Curtis and wf to Josephine M Robb bl 1 Curtis add Forest Grove	1200
W W Marquam to Lulu M Marquam 80 acres of sec 32 t 1 s r 5 w	1
John D Powell et ux to L E LaRue 1½ acres of sec 10 t 2 s r 2 w	200
T H Tongue et ux to James Witherscombe 40 acres of sec 13 t 1 s r 3 w	2500
J M Grear et ux to M A Clow pt lot 8 bl 8 Hillsboro	800
M A Clow and husb to Frank G	

OVER THE STATE.

The lawsuit brought to collect subsidy subscriptions to the Coos bay railroad have come to trial in Curry county, with the result that the defendant subscribers secured the verdict. This meets the approval of the populist Coquille City Herald.

In Lake county last week the sheriff sold an undivided half interest in 74 head of horses, mules and colts, for $200. A harness sold for $27. A yearling jack and jenny sold for $16, and an aged stallion brought $5. This looks to the Examiner like a terrible slaughter in prices.

The liberal faction of the United Brethren church and college, at Philomath, celebrated their recent victory in the state supreme court by an entertainment and supper at the church. The decision gives them all the property rights of the denomination in Oregon. It closes a memorable controversy.

The 2-year-old child of Clay Newman, residing 10 miles east of Albany, died about 3 o'clock Saturday morning from being scalded. On Thursday a tub of boiling water was knocked from the stove. The child, standing near, received the splash of it and at the same time fell in the water spilled on the floor, scalding all the lower part of its body. Medical aid was unavailing.

A letter from Comstocks reached the Eugene Guard Saturday giving particulars of an accident which happened near there at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon. At the rock quarry, two miles north of Comstock Ole Solem, a Southern Pacific employe, was instantly killed by the premature explosion of a blast. A flying rock struck him on the top of the head, crushing his skull. Several other men miraculously escaped death.

Jackson, of Omaha, purchased last week between 800 and 1,000 head of steers in Wallowa county, which he will feed for the winter market. He paid $2.10 for them. By this sale about $20,000 was left in the hands of the stockmen. Mr. Jackson will spend $10,000 or $12,000 more in buying hay and grain from the farmers. This move is rather a lucky one for the farmers, as it will give them a cash market for their hay and grain, which otherwise would have been a drug on their hands.

Green Bros. are at work on a new ledge four miles north of their old mine on Galice. They have run a tunnel 150 feet and have sunk a 60-foot shaft, and considerable $20-ore is gathered at the dump. The boys report a lot of new placers being opened up in that country, which was "worked out" in early days. Any man can make from fifty cents to a dollar a day in any part of the Galice mining district. This is not a great fortune to be sure, but it beats loafing while running a board bill and, besides, there's always the miner's chance of "striking it rich."—Grants Pass Courier.

G. N. Bolt killed a big owl with a rock, in his barn a few miles from town, one day last week. The huge bird had taken possession of the building during the previous night and in the morning drove Mrs. Bolt out of the structure. G. N. took a shot at him with a small revolver, which only caused the wise bird to blink its eyes and attack Mr. Bolt at close quarters himself. A rock happened to be handy, and coming in contact with his owlship's head laid him out for measurement—five and a half feet from tip to tip of the wings. How owld he was G. N. did not determine.—Courier.

The Grants Pass Courier reports that Judge Hanna was in that town a few days ago in the interest of the marble quarry, of which he is part owner. S. M. Keenan, of Portland, and ex-Sheriff Penumbra Kelly are also interested. The company will proceed to get out a shaft or two of the stone to show what it is like. Marble cutters who have seen it declare it to be the most valuable marble in America and fully equal to the Parian rock. Judge Hanna predicts that some day the quarry will be of more benefit to Grants Pass than any other interest she now numbers among her resources. The quarry is located on railroad land, twelve miles from town, and title to it has been secured by the marble company.

The Headlight tells a good story on a Tillamook lady who thought that she would be able to stop a leak in the bottom of an iron pot by driving a piece of lead into it. So she got one of her husband's pistol cartridges out of a drawer and began the driving process with a hammer. Now, the good lady didn't understand the philosophy of a cartridge, never dreaming that it would explode from the concussion of a hammer, seeing no powder about the thing. She had the cartridge well into the hole, when it went off and shot a cabbage through the head. The lady's hand was powder burned, and it took her a good while to realize that she wasn't fatally hurt. The hole is still in the pot.