

# YAMHILL REPORTER.

A. V. R. SNYDER, Proprietor.

McMINNVILLE, - - OREGON

## RICH MORMON PROMISES.

How the Proselyting Agents Get People to Go to the Garden of Eden.

[Denver Tribune.]

The travelers in the car were converts on their way to Mormondom, and were good specimens of the victims of the proselyting agents who are now working in every state of the union.

"Where are you going?" asked the reporter of a big, long-haired fellow who was pulling at the stem of a very rank pipe.

"Stranger," with the broad accent of the a, "we're goin' to the Garden of Eden."

"Can that be possible?"

"Yes, sah. We're goin' to the land o' milk and honey and breadfruit. We're goin' to live alongside the Jordan. We're saints, we are."

"No?"

"We are Latter Day Saints—that's the right name, an't it, Minerva?" turning to a woman who was not entitled to the name so far as appearances went: "yes, Latter Day Saints. We're tired o' toilin' and sweatin' and workin' for nothin' but a livin'."

"We're goin' to settle down where the best things in the land will come in to us without effort."

"Mormons, eh? Where did you come from?"

"Oh, from the south. Most of us from Tennessee and Kentucky and Virginia."

"How were you converted to Mormonism?"

"Oh, an apostle came along our way and taught us the tenets of the church, and told us of the good things that are waitin' for us in Utah. It's the true church, and it's located right in an earthly paradise, where there is little work to be done, and that mostly by the women."

"What did the Mormon missionaries promise you?"

"Oh, plenty of land and horses and cows, and lots of Scandinavian girls to choose wives from. We got everything for nothing and are sure of salvation when we die, they say."

"Is that all?"

"Bless yer eyes, no. We are promised more'n that, but we must keep it secret."

"Have you joined the church yet?"

"No, not exactly. We've made promises and vows and things of that sort, but we won't be anointed until we reach God's chosen people—they're in Salt Lake, where the gorgeous temples, you know."

## Twenty-Four Hour Watches.

[New York Tribune.]

The new time standard adopted on November 18 is being followed by the introduction of twenty-four hour watch dials. The American watch company of Waltham has issued a notice that it is manufacturing these dials in such shape as will permit of their being substituted for any of the ordinarily divided watch dials on their watches. At Edwin A. Thrall's, 1 Maiden Lane, one of the new dials may be seen. The hours from 12 to 24 are placed close to the outer circumference of the dial, the figures from 1 to 12 being within a smaller circumference. Thus just above the figure 1 is the figure 13; above the figure 2 is the figure 14, and so on. The ordinary distinctions between day and night will sufficiently indicate to the observer, unless he has been on a prolonged sleep, whether the time indicated is 1 o'clock in the morning or 13 o'clock, which would be equivalent to 1 p. m., according to the present method of registering time.

Most of the orders for these new style watches have thus far come from railroad companies. "I regard them," said Mr. Thrall "as the precursors of a more radical change that is not far distant. We shall soon have in general use watches with the hours marked from 1 to 24, in which the hour hand makes only one complete revolution in twenty-four hours. In most watches the only change necessary to effect this will be a new dial and an alteration in the minute pinion and the hour wheel. Meanwhile these 'compromise' dials serve to make the change gradual and easy."

## Wales Taking Good Care of Himself.

[London Cor. Newark Journal.]

How long it will be ere Prince Victor, should he live, will become king of England, of course, is beyond human ken to determine. There are two lives between him and the goal, one of them, though old, very tough, for I am told that the decadence of Victoria's physical powers bears no proportion whatever to the rapid decay which seems to be setting down upon her mental faculties. The prince of Wales, however, is not strong, though he is getting corpulent. Since his severe illness twelve years ago, he has had to be very careful of himself. Many predict that he will never reach the throne, simply because his mother will outlive him. But that the prince intends to cheat these prophets if he can, is shown in the trouble he takes to bundle himself up as he emerges from the theatre into the night air, and in that abstinence of diet which leads him to confine himself at the richest banquets to the plainest food.

## The Old Lincoln Homestead.

[Inter Ocean.]

H. Oldroyd, a special admirer of the late President Lincoln, has leased the old Lincoln homestead at Springfield for a term of years, and while preparing it for his personal occupancy, has been fitting it up with the view of preserving it as nearly as possible just as Mr. Lincoln left it when he went to Washington. A room has been set apart for the storage and display of Mr. Oldroyd's private collection of Lincoln mementoes, gathered during a period of nearly twenty years.

The ebony tree grows to be fifteen feet in circumference. The outer wood is pure white, the heart only being perfectly black.

## WEBSTER'S REPLY TO HAYNE.

How the Yankee Cour de Leon Made Reply to the Haughty South Carolinian.

[San Perley Moore.]

As the debate on the Foote resolution progressed, it revealed an evident intention to attack New England, and especially Massachusetts. This brought Mr. Webster into the arena, and he concluded a brief speech by declaring that as a true representative of the state which had sent him to the senate it was his duty, and a duty which he should fulfill, to place her history and her conduct, her honor and character, in their just and proper light. A few days later Mr. Webster heard his state and himself mercilessly attacked by Gen. Hayne, of South Carolina, no mean antagonist. The son of a Revolutionary hero who had fallen a victim to British cruelty, highly educated, with a slender, graceful form, fascinating deportment, and a well-trained, mellifluous voice, the haughty South Carolinian entered the lists of the political tournament, like Saladin, to oppose the Yankee Cour de Leon.

When Mr. Webster went to the senate chamber to reply to Gen. Hayne, on Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1850, he felt himself master of the situation. Always careful about his personal appearance when he was to address an audience, he wore on that day the Whig uniform, which had been copied by the Revolutionary heroes—a blue coat with bright buttons, a buff waistcoat, black trousers, and a high white cravat. Neither was he insensible to the benefits to be derived from publicity, and he had sent a request to Mr. Gales, the editor of The National Intelligencer, to report what he was to say himself, rather than to send one of his stenographers. The most graphic account of the scene in the senate chamber during the delivery of the speech was subsequently written, virtually from Mr. Webster's dictation. Perhaps, like Mr. Healey's picture in Faneuil hall, it is high colored.

Sheridan, after after his forty days' seething impeachment of Warren Hastings with more confidence than was displayed by Mr. Webster when he stood up, in the pride of his manhood, and began to address the interested mass of talent, intelligence and beauty around him. A man of commanding presence, with a well-knit, sturdy frame, swarthy features, a broad, thoughtful forehead, courageous eyes gleaming from beneath shaggy eyebrows, a quadrangular breadth of jawbone and a mouth which bespoke strong will, he stood like a sturdy Roundhead sentinel on guard before the gates of the constitution. Holding in profound contempt what is termed spread-eagle oratory, his only gesticulations were up-and-down motions of his arms, as if he was beating out with sledge hammers his forcible ideas. His peroration was sublime, and every loyal American heart has since echoed the last words, "Liberty and Union—now and forever—one and inseparable!"

## Danger from Sleeping Draughts.

[Scientific American.]

Recently the dangerous and lamentable habit of promiscuously taking sleeping draughts has unfortunately become very prevalent, entailing misery and ill-health to a terrible degree. Most persons addicted to this destructive practice erroneously think that it is better to take a sleeping draught than lie awake. A greater mistake could hardly exist. All opiates more or less occasion mischief, and even the state of stupefaction they induce utterly fails to bring about the revitalization resulting from natural sleep.

The physiological effect of hypnotics, or sleeping draughts, upon the system is briefly as follows: (1) They paralyze the nerve centres and disorder the stomach, rendering it unfit for its duties; witness the sickness and loss of appetite consequent upon a debauch. Chloral, chloroform, opium, etc., act upon the system much in the same way as inebriation. (2) One and all anesthetics introduced into the body have life-destroying properties in a low degree—proved by an overdose being fatal. (3) The condition they produce is not sleep, but a counterfeit state of unconsciousness. (4) They directly poison the blood, consequent upon their action. While speaking of sedatives, we cannot omit drawing special attention to chloral. This powerful drug is popularly supposed to give a quiet night's rest without any of the after effects (headache, etc.) produced by various preparations of morphia. Now, chloral is what is termed cumulative in its action, which implies that even the same dose persisted in for a certain length of time may cause death. Of all hypnotics, chloral is by far the most deadly, and should never, under any circumstances, be taken except under medical supervision.

## Advice to Young Salvini.

[Chicago News.]

On the care of the hands columns might be written, but suffice it to reproduce the letter which a Prairie avenue lady, who is a great admirer of young Salvini, now with Margaret Mather, sent that handsome actor last August. After the usual introductory remarks the letter ran: "You are too handsome as a man and too promising an actor to hurt your reputation by such a pair of hands as you showed in 'Romeo' last evening. First, take off all your rings. If six or seven hot foot baths per day do not take some of the crimson out of your hands, by a pair of medicated gantlets to sleep in, and during the day wear, as much as possible, cold cream and kid gloves cut off at the fingers. Let your nails grow long and tapering, as that will tend to diminish the apparent width of your hands. If you can remember to keep them off of the star's black dresses, coat your hands back and palm with face wash or any thick, white liquid for the complexion. You may sue me for damages if any of these treatments do not improve you, after a two weeks' trial. But if you have any repugnance about following my advice any minuscule who understands her business will renovate your only unattractive feature for \$5."

## THE FIRST CORNER.

[Boston Budget.]

Thales, of Miletus, is irreverently said to have made the first corner on record. Judging by certain signs that the olive crop was to be heavy one season, he engaged all the oil-presses in Miletus and Chios for his own use, paying down the earnest-money, and enriched himself by the prices which he obtained for them.

## AN ODD TEST.

[Live] ostrich feathers repel sand, and the dealers' test is to rub the feather over loose sand, which clings to the feather if it is plucked from a dead or from a tame bird.

## A CRACKER FACTORY.

THE PROCESSES BY WHICH CRACKERS ARE MADE ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE—MIXING, KNEADING AND STAMPING.

A reporter recently inspected the workings of the largest cracker bakery in New York. If this factory is a fair sample of what is to be seen in other bakeries, there is no cause for the most fastidious housewife to fear that the crackers she sets before her guests are not clean and wholesome. On the second floor of the building there are five "reel," or cylinder ovens. These ovens, about twenty feet in diameter, have the fires at the bottom, and above the fires is a large wheel or cylinder. On the outer frame of this wheel are ten swinging trays. On these trays the crackers, as they are turned out from the stamping machine close by, are placed, and the wheel revolves slowly, lowering the next tray into position. Thus the wheel is kept in constant motion, the biscuit being removed from the trays after making one revolution of the cylinder. The mixing of the dough, the rolling and the stamping are done by machines.

The mixing-machine is on the second floor of the building. One shaft leading into the mixer, which is a large wooden cylinder, supplies the proper portion of flour, another supplies the milk, another the sugar, another the water, etc. In the mixer there are three spoons, or bars, revolving alternately, which thoroughly mix the dough. It is then taken to the floor above, where a row of boxes is placed, in one of which the dough is put to "rise." When ready for baking it is taken again to the floor below, unless it is to be used in making soft crackers. Here it is placed on large trays, and as the workmen knead it they slice off large pieces of the dough and place it in a rolling machine. It is rolled four or five times until it becomes of the proper thickness, and is then placed on the cracker-making machine. Before reaching the die it is passed beneath another roller, and at either side of the tray on which it is placed are knives, which trim it to the proper shape. From the roller the sheet of dough runs under the die, which cuts out the crackers and at the same time stamps the name, or other device, and makes the "pin-holes." In stamping square crackers, such as soda biscuits, there is little waste, but in cutting other shapes fully one-half of the dough is not used. The finished shapes and waste material are passed upon a cloth roller, an iron bar with a toothed edge being set, at a short distance from the die, that as they pass upon another cloth band the crackers are pushed down upon the original roller, being thence carried to the end of the machine, where they fall upon the trays, which, as soon as they are full, are put upon the swinging shelves in the "reel" oven. The "trimmings" are taken up and again passed through the machine. This same plan is pursued in making all hard crackers, the quantity and kinds of ingredients, together with the flavoring used, varying according to the special variety to be made from the dough.

On the third floor the soft crackers, such as macaroons, lady-fingers, butter-scotch, honey-cake, etc., are made. Four mixers for the dough of which these are made are placed on this floor. These goods are baked in square ovens. Some of the finer varieties of crackers are made by hand, but others even of these are made by ingeniously contrived machinery. The reporter stood by and saw the method of making "coconut-drop cake." A tray placed in a machine moved under an upright receptacle filled with the soft dough forming the body of the cake. This was fed through five or six holes, slowly dropping upon the pan. Another man then took the pan, and turning it upside down, pressed the soft cakes upon a surface of desiccated coconut spread on a sheet resting upon water in a tank. The cakes were then placed in one of the square ovens, and in less than five minutes the reporter had positive knowledge that a coconut-drop cake is a delicious morsel.

The reporter then asked what the favorite varieties were, and learned that of strictly fancy crackers the Albert biscuits are probably the favorites; but there is a heavy demand all the time for the "Medley," "Zoological," "Fish," and soft varieties. The greatest favorite at this time is the "Sea Foam," a light, crisp, and most toothsome soda cracker. These are made so thin and light that the name stamped on the cracker could be read through them by holding them in the light. From 700 to 800 cases of these goods are made each day.

There is apparently no end of making new designs for crackers; some of these designs "take" well and have a long run; the demand for others soon falls off, and others still are total failures. "Alphabets" have about had their run, as have "Dominoes," a name sufficiently suggestive. "Medallions," made to represent the faces of Gen. Grant, Peter Cooper, Ben Butler, and other noted persons, were much in demand at one time. The "imperial dot," the smallest cracker made—the purchaser of a pound getting 1,400 crackers—is a great favorite. Other favorites are the different mixed crackers—"Snowflake," "Oswego," and macaroons. Many of the finer varieties have icing or chocolate coating. Others again, of the hard varieties, have white or colored icing laid on in fanciful designs. These designs are made by a peculiar bellows, the funnel of which is shaped according to the required designs.

## Her Finer Brain.

[Rockland Courier-Gazette.]

A man's brain weighs three and a half pounds. A woman's is somewhat lighter, but of finer quality. That is what enables her to taste lard in her neighbor's pastry.

## OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, earth-trembling, composed of crude, and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

## ROUGH ON COUGHS.

"Well, I'll be hanged!" says the window curtain.

## ROUGH ON COUGHS.

"Buche-Paire." Quick, complete cure, all annoying kidney and urinary diseases, \$1.

## ROUGH ON COUGHS.

"Lord" Alfred Tennyson does not sound bad.

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## IN AN ENGLISH KITCHEN.

What English Cooks Know and What They Know Not—Hospitality of the Household.

[Prentice Mulford in San Francisco Chronicle.]

Their mince pies are pigmies compared with ours; only a dab of crust, with a few mouthfuls inside. I never found sauce accompanying the puddings. Indian corn they call "maize" and all grains by the general name of "corn." Ask for Indian or corn meal and they will offer you hominy. Crabs and lobsters are retailed at 50 and 75 cents each. Clams are not native to the soil. The cockle is the nearest approach to it and looks like a little pot-bellied hard clam. The cod is the king of English salt water fish, and seldom goes into the poor man's mouth. The "Yarmouth blower" at its best is an evanescent edible and at that stage impossible to transport to America. Forty-eight hours is the average duration of its most delicate flavor. That occurs when it has touched the incipient stage of decay. The sole is the favorite of the London fish kitchens. It resembles a small sized flounder.

Their oysters they call "natives." Their shells sometimes suggest a rough scollop and are often red tinted. The dealers keep them exposed in shallow trays covered with fresh water. The few I tasted suggested verdigis. They are eaten raw or in patis. The oyster saloon is not an English institution. Neither is the stew, the fry, the roast or the broil. Nor do they know pork and beans, buckwheat cakes, codfish-balls, pumpkin pie or green pie. Succotash is sometimes held to be the name of an American western city. Why not use it for one? Oranges in London are cheaper than apples. There is not half the variety of vegetables at their green-grocers' that may be seen at the door of any New York grocer. But their cabbage is more tender and succulent than ours and their turnips of better flavor. The great moisture of the English climate favors a rapid and tender growth of vegetables.

In the snug family cottages the kitchen grate holds about two quarts of coal and suggests a baby-house. These grates have on one side an oven and on the other a boiler. Their study is to utilize all the heat possible. Some use a cone-shaped tin vessel terminating in a sharp point, with a handle at the brim, and this, when hot water is desired and the fire is nearly out, they thrust filled with cold water into the hot ashes, whereby the fluid is soon warmed. It is a trivial affair, but a very useful one where a grate is used. You will rarely visit an English household with whom you are on friendly terms but you are asked to partake of some refreshment—a glass of wine and a biscuit, or if in the afternoon, a cup of tea. With a humbler class it may be ale or spirits. To the American newly arrived it seems at first as if the Englishman held to an impression that he is in a chronic state of starvation.

## Relative Size of States.

[Chicago News.]

The figures commonly employed to indicate the area of the several states of the union have been found to be incorrect, and the census bureau has issued an extra bulletin correcting the prevalent errors so far as it is possible to do so from the data at hand. According to the old estimate the area of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 3,026,494 square miles; according to the new estimate it is 3,025,000, of which 17,200 are coast water of bays, gulfs, sounds, etc.; 14,500 are made up of the areas of rivers and smaller streams, and 23,900 of the areas of lakes and ponds. There remains a total land surface of about 2,970,000 square miles. Virginia in the old estimate has a total area of 38,348 square miles, in the new 42,450, including a total water surface of 2,325 square miles. It is of interest to observe the wide contrast in area between, for example, California, with her 158,360 square miles, and Rhode Island with 1,250; or between Massachusetts, with 8,315 square miles, and Texas with 265,780. Arizona has 113,000 square miles of surface, Colorado 149,083,225, Dakota 119,100, Montana 149,083, Nevada 110,700, New Mexico 122,580, Delaware has 2,150, and the District of Columbia 70. New York, which has 49,170, is not as large as North Carolina, which is 52,250, and lacks nearly 10,000 square miles of Georgia.

## A Novel Memorial Arch.

[Guth's Enquirer Letter.]

Here is an idea for western rich men to ornament their towns. A Roman memorial arch has just been completed in the town of Tilton, N. H., through the munificence of the Hon. Charles E. Tilton. When in Rome in 1881, Mr. Tilton conceived the idea of ornamenting his native town with the victories of peace rather than those of war, and the arch of Titus seeming to him the embodiment of the ideas which he wished expressed, he resolved on erecting a similar structure on the site of the old Indian fort in Tilton. The arch is entirely of Concord granite, and rests upon a foundation forty by seventy feet, by seven feet in depth, constructed of stone and cement, making one solid block. Upon this rises a platform of hewn granite, approached on all sides by five courses of steps of the same material. From this table rise the two columns upon which rests the arch, reaching a perpendicular elevation over all of fifty-five feet. The arch itself describes a semi-circle, the keystone being of the height of thirty feet from the platform beneath.

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## SONS OF THE HONORED DEAD.

What a singular position is that of the secretary of war? His father is almost as historic as Caesar and nearly as remote. And yet Robert Lincoln is a young man whose hair is not yet gray. It is as odd as if Octavius were alive—as if the Sphinx had a son moving around to-day in a Prince Albert frock. A grandson of John C. Calhoun is a farmer in Mississippi. He is a man of great executive ability and great wealth (all made by himself), and the leading planter of the state. One would think that by such achievement a man might attain to an individuality. But no; he is never spoken of as John C. Calhoun (his own name), but as the grandson of John C. Calhoun. Taking all these things into consideration it is no wonder that Fletcher Webster of our own state, a genial gentleman of large and various abilities, said what he did. All his life, no matter what he attempted to do, he was invariably put down by comparison with the "God-like Daniel," his father. This fetich pursued him, dwarfed and minified him everywhere. Finally, when elected as colonel of the Twelfth Massachusetts, he cried out, as it were, in a jubilation of emancipation, "Thank God, my father was never the colonel of a regiment." He had attained to an individuality.

## THE HORSE MUST GO.