Leave Columbia 11 15 p. m Leave Florence Arrive at Wilmington 6 32 a, m

Leave Wilmington 6 00 p. m Leave Florence Arrive at Columbia This Train is Past Expense, making through connections, all reil. North and South, and water line connection via Portsmouth. Stop enly at Eastover, Sumter, Timmonsville, Florence, Marion, Fair Bluff, Whiteville and

Flemington. Through Tickets sold and baggage check ed to all principal points. Pullman Sleepers

Through Freight Train-Daily, except But

Leave Columbia						•0	1	-
Leave Florence.				60	4	80	4.	¥.
Arrive at Wilming	ton.				12	00	m.	
. 401	1 DK	-	T.	12	12	77	4	1
Leave Wilmington					2	. 80	p.	

Leave Florence . Arrive at Columbia 10 10 a. m. Local Freight Train leaves Columbia Tuesday, Thursday and Seturday only, at 6 a. m Arrives at Florence at \$ 30 p. m.

A. POPE, G. F. & T. A. J. F. DEVINE, Superintendent,

#### South Carolina Railroad

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE. COLUMBIA, July 11, 1877. On and after Sunday, 15th, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

FOR COLUMBIA. (Sunday morning excepted),

Arrive at Columbia, 12 15 p. m. 7-15 m. m.

(Sunday morning excepted). Leave Charleston . . 9 90 a. m. 7 15 p. m.

Arrive Augusta . . 5 (0 p. m. 8 00 a. m. FOR CHARLESTON, (Sunday morning excepted).

Leave Columbia . . 8 15 p. m. 7 00 p. s Arrive at Charleston 10 00 p. m Leave Augusta . . 6 60 a. m. 6 15 p m. Arrive Charleston . 4 20 p. m. 7 20 a. m The Camden train will leave Camden a

7 30 a. m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and connect at Kingville with the up passenger train for Columbia. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays it will connect at Kingville with down passenger train from Columbia and arrive at Camden at 8 p Connects daily with trains from and t Superimendent.

## GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA

RAILROAD. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

Passenger Trains run daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with the Fast Day Trains on South Carolina Railroad up and down. On and after Monday, July 11, the following will be the schedule :

Leave Columbia at -

THE AC STREET	7	-	-		-	•	90	ν.	-
Leave Newber	ry						48	p.	-
Leave Hodges	٠,		-				50		
Leave Belton					-	8	80	p.	m
Arrive at Gre	en'	ville				10	00	P.	m
1		DO	WN	١.				-	
Leave Greenvi	lle	at .				5	40		m
Leave Belton							20		
Leave Hodges							57		
Leave Alston							05		

ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE

Leave Belton .			8	80 p.	m.
Lave Anderson			9	20 p.	m.
Leave Pendleton			10	10 p.	m.
Leave Perryville	1		10	40 p.	m.
Arrive at Walhalla		-	11	15 p.	m.
T. John T.	DOV	W			

Leave Walhalla . Leave Perryville Leave Pendleton Leave Anderson Arrive at Belton Laurens Branch Trains leave C.inton at 9

days, Thur days and Saturdays. Abbeville Branch train connects at Hodge's with down and up train daily, Sundays e

THOMAS DODAMBAD, General Superintendent. JABES NORTON, JR., General Ticket Agent.

### KENNEDY

No 114 Church Street, Next St. Philips, Church, Charleston, S. Horse Shoer, Wheelright

General Blacksmithing,

Builder of Carts, Drays, Wagons, Trucks, &c. Jobbing promptly attended to. All orders from the Country will re- cies in the Presidency, substituting for enough to protect herself against her

-AND-

# T. Markwalter, Marble Works.

BROAD STREET.

NEAR LOWER MARKET, AUGUSTA, GA. Monuments, Tombstones and Marble Works Generally

MADE TO ORDER A large selection always on hand ready for lettering and delivery. mov1-6m

VOL. I

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1878.

THE PHANTOM SHIP. THE MUDDLE IN MEXICO. the subvention has been voted is a

gress. The Executive has been au-

thorizen to contract for a line of steam-

ers between Vera Cruz and New York,

touching at Frontera Campeche and

subvention to be \$2,000. Mesers. F

there is, or was some time ago, a de-

made by Mexicans against the treat-

York line would pay very well indeed,

no bids have been received. Therefore

the present contracts with Messrs. Al-

exandre & Sons will be renewed, but

amenned so as to include the ports of

touched at new. The Interoceanic Rail-

way concession has monopolized a

notwithstanding this it has been flerce-

its supposed defects, but very often

merely because it is said to be an

American enterprise. A week ago it

be defeated unless Congress should be

no capitalist would be likely to take

eral Diaz has proven his friendship for

Americans and their enterprises, which

Mr. Zamacona was instructed to make

arise in connection with the construc-

Americans. A few days ago, the con-

cession being vigorously attacked by a

danger of its bringing about an Ameri-

can intervention, the Minister of Pub-

lie Works took the floor in defense of

the project. He stated that the Exec-

utive was, for certain reasons-which

he did not see fit to state-very desir-

GENERAL DIAZ AND HIS MINIS. TERS EXPECTING A REVOLU-TION IN THIS COUNTRY.

They See in Fancy Mr. Tilden March ing on Washington and Hayes A Refu-

gee in Matamoras. From the Regular Correspondent of the World. CITY OF MEXICO. December 15 .- There is at present a perfect dearth of political news in this city. Even the border question has, since the last American steamer, been unaccountably neglected, not a single fact or fiction having been reported from the Rie Grande. alms of this kind are usual here, as at sea, followed by gales and sometimes by regular storms. Beyond a few articles trapelated from American papere, I am ashamed to say, in which the foreign and especially the Mexican policy of Mr. Evarts is vigorously attacked, so allusion has been made for a time to the Americo-Mexican question by the fournals of this city. There te an impression prevailing here that Mr. Hayes has been forced by the American people to abandon his Mexican policy. Indeed it is even believed by many-and I do not refer to the ignorant classes—that Mr. Hayes has been, or will soon be, displaced by Mr. Tilden. This belief has its origin in a telegram received from Matamoras to this effect : "The democrats are working to secure a majority, for the purpose of declaring Mr. Tilden President." On the strength of this extraordinary piece of news, the knowing newspaper editors congratulated the government and the country on the fact that the justice of Mexico's present position has become so apparent even in the United States as to cause the overthrow of this country's arch enemy. Ratherford B. Hayes. Although two Cruz since the publication of the telegram referred to, the Mexican journthe faisity of its contents or the arsurdity of the comments to which it gave rise. I verily believe that twothirds of those persons who pretend to know anything at all concerning the border question fancy that it has been disposed of by the overthrow of President Hayes, whose enmity towards Mexico brought down on his bead the righteous wrath of the American peo-

The troops destined for the protection of the frostier have all started for prorogued, because its enemies had rest by water from Vera Cruz. Recrulting has already commenced for Benitez was working against it. This, organized in the border States. Last feat in any case, whether Congress Sunday banners were presented to a should be prorogued or not. Thursday which occasion all the force stationed thirty working days, but this resoluin this city-numbering about five tion was rejected by the Senate, hence thousand men-turned out in new un! the adjournment to-day. This Interforms and marched to the forest of oceanic Railway question is quite a Chapultepec, where they were addressed by Generals Areliano Rivera Diaz and all his Ministers are very and Hermeneglido Carrillo, which ad- much afraid of Yankees and their endresses were confined to eulogizing the terprises, and it is supposed that they "Hero of Tecoac," as General Diaz is felt convinced that Mr. Sullivan and called and his valiant army. To be sure, a little buncombe was aired on this occasion, but it was of a harmless nature. The Mexican army was never better armed, equipped and clothed the Executive, but on such terms that out. than at present.

Mr. Romero continues to pay the hold of it, even if it should be approvcurrent expenses of the government, ed by Congress. By doing this Genbut the balances at the end of the month are becoming constantly smaller, having dwindled down from \$300. 000 to \$40,000. Importations through the most of in the United States, and the port of Vera Cruz continue to be at the same time secure the country the house, with children "ad infinitum." heavy, but are gradually diminishing, against any possible danger that could The proposal of the Executive to abolish interior custom-houses has not been acted upon by Congress. When the question was first agitated it was quite popular, but when it was discov. ered that the deficit occasioned by the abolition of this odious tax was to be covered by a tax even more burdensome, tax-payers ceased to complain of interior custom-houses, and the subject has been dropped.

Congress closes its session to-day to ous that the concession should be meet again the 1st of next April. Its granted to Mr. Sullivan. He had no going immediately on board the ship. labors have as a general thing been fear of it causing trouble between the They had evidently no idea of what to unimportant. An amendment to the two republics-further, the govern- do in the existing emergency. A crowd Constitution has been passed which ment had specially guarded against of sympathizing city colored people prohibits the re-election of the Presi- this by providing that the branch to dent of the republic. This amendment the Pacific should be completed before violently against the Liberian Exodus was proposed by the Executive, and that to the Rio Grande is commenced; coupled with it was another providing from which it is to be inferred that the the strangers on their unfortunate pofor a different manner of filling vacan- Minister thinks Mexico will be strong the President of the Supreme Court three possible successors from whom years, the time allowed for the com-Congress could choose upon the oc- pletion of the Pacific branch, or that currence of a vacancy. This plan, the said branch will never be finished. which was conceived by Mr. Vallarta, At all events there was too much hoswas actually hooted out of Congress; tility in Congress against anything to themselves and have nothing to do boat they did not leave off firing many different directions. He has less I should be the Federals to only three senses hearing and the senses consequently the President of the Su- American for this concession to be ap- with any strangers, to avoid being What was claimed by the Federals to only three senses, hearing, seeing and preme Court will continue to be the proved, although supported by the in- fleeced. Vice-President of the republic, Two fluence of the Executive, and it is now lines of ocean steamers to ply in the considered dead beyond resurrection, Gul: of California bave been subven It is more than probable that Mr. Zamtioned. One of these lines will connect acons will not make a parade of the these people into this position rested. Quence of the menacing approach of a one per cent, or ninety-nine. All he at Mazatian with the San Francisco Interoceanic Railway concession as an and Panama steamers. The other line evidence of Mexico's desire to cultidoes not exist, and in all probability vate social and commercial relations

never will. The gentleman to whom with the United States.

Mexican without steamers or capital. HOW THE LIBERIAN CRAZE LURES He proposes to connect with steam-POOR NEGROES TO THEIR RUIN. boats at the mouth of the Colorado river, which are to connect by stage

ARRIVAL OF LARGE NUMBERS OF IGNOwith the Southern Pacific Railway, RANT COLORED PROPLE FROM THE hence there will be three changes be-COUNTRY IN SEARCH OF THE SHIP TO tween any port of Mexico and San TAKE THEM TO THE PROMISED LAND-Francisco, which will of course exclude THEIR PITIABLE PLIGHT-A BAD PIECE freight, and there is not sufficient OF WORK FOR WHICH THE LIBERIAN travel in the Gulf of California to sup-EXODUS LEADERS ARE RESPONSIBLE. port a line of passenger steamers. I mention these facts to show what im-[News and Courier.] practicable projects are at times fav-For several days past detatched parorably received by the Mexican Con-

ties of colored people have been ar riving in this city by different rail roads from different portions of the country. They invariably brought with them a certain amount of "bag-Progreso, for a subvention of \$2,500 gage," usually consisting of one or two per round trip; and another between mattresses or feather beds, clothing Vera Cruz and New Orleans, touching and a few provisions wrapped in bed at Tuxpan, Tampico and Bagdad, the quilts. These people upon their arrival here always inquired for the where-Alexandre & Sons, of New York, own abouts of the Liberian ship, and seemthe present lines between Vera Cruz ed incredulous when informed that and New York and New Orleans, but there was no such craft in this port. Many of them already held shares of stock in the "Liberian Exodus Steamsire on the part of the government to ship Company," while others procured subsidize steamers belonging to other it immediately upon their arrival. parties, as many complaints have been Upon learning that the promised ship ment received aboard the Alexandre was not here, and not likely to be here soon, they seemed much surprised and steamers. Besides this, the agents of the steamers in this city are Mesers. disheartened. All of them had dis-Cadena & Co., Successores, a firm in posed of everything they possessed which ex-President Lerdo is interested. before leaving home: they were en-For these reasons the Executive invittire strangers here, and had little ed bids from other companies, but notmeans of subsistence. They got towithstanding the fact that the New gether, however, and rented the house

nue and Line street. A reporter for the News and Courier called at this place yesterday to learn something of the plans, prospects and Fronters and Bagdad, which are not experiences of the proposed emigrants. His knock was answered by a respectable looking colored woman. She said of Deputies recently. When Mr. Sulli- dren were quartered in the house. van first presented his contract to the which has about eight rooms, and were vet be ascertained, but a terrible blunalistado not appear to have discovered Executive for ratification it was fav- living the best way they could while orably received, but within the last awaiting the arrival of the ship. They two weeks the opposition to it has in- had come from different sections, and creased very rapidly. Taken all together no concession ever proposed

was so advantageous to Mexico; but When asked what county she came from she said that she didn't know. ly attacked, generally on the score of After some consideration, however, she said that she believed they called it "Burcounty." Being asked whether she came from above or below Columwas known that this concession would bia, she said she did not know where Columbia was. She had lived on M: Orvai Bird's place. It was not far from the Rio Grande, some by land, and the commenced a system of fillbustering. the railroad. She didn't live near any Later it was found that Mr. Justo town in particular. Had come on the train. Had been coming two days and the four new regiments that are to be it was supposed, would secure its de- nights. Knew that where she fived was in Carolina. Had her husband and children with her. Had sold every number of regiments which were or- the Chamber of Deputies passed a thing before leaving home. Had come ganized during the revolution, upon resolution proroguing its session for here because they had gotten word that the ship that was to carry them to Liberia was here. Didn't know who they had gotten word from. Wanted to go to Liberia because it was the will nuzzle. It is well known that General of God that His people should go. Expected God to take care of them until

they did go. This is a fair specimen of the general answers obtained from questionhis friends, Scott and Palmer, would ing others. Some of the women were cooking in the yard, while others, with not even give the bond required, much their children, sat in the plazza sunnless commence work. Therefore, it is argued the concession was granted by ing themselves. The men had all gone

Going down Line street, at the corner of Line and Ash, a number of country colored men were found standing in front of a small frame house. On the pavement sat about a dozen women, while through the open door could be seen piles of baggage inside This party contained about one hundred men, women and children from tion in this country of a railway by Lancaster county, who had come down that morning. They were in precisely the same predicament as the others. member of Congress on account of the and had had their effects hauled to the house temporarily, and now stood about waiting for something to turn up. They seemed comfortably dressed, and to possess considerable intelligence, but were entirely without leadership ar plans for the future, having come down with the expectation surrounded them, some inveighing

Association, and some condoling with After a while, George Curtis, the sec-

retary and leader of the Exodus Association appeared, and as soon as it became known who he was the crowd gathered around him. His first extended the flag. In leaving the crest of their milking stool, and he can stand on one shower of flesh in Kent hortation was that the emigrants keep works and retreating towards the gun- and wave the other three around in as the only man the

the former asserting that the latter hope of receiving succor. It is to be had written him, instructing him to come and bring his people, and the latter denying it. He (George Curtis) intended, however, sifting the matter

thoroughly, he said. The next question was, "What do you propose to do with them?" He snswered that he didn't know. He was trying to make arrangements for them. He then drew the adult male emigrants into line, and took their

> six each, at two dollars per month. "Good God!" said one of the men "you ain't going to keep us here a month, are you?"

names, informing them that he had en-

gaged rooms for them that would hold

"Yes," was the reply, "you may have to stay here a month, but we are trying to engage work for you in the phosphate works. Mr. Porter will leave in a few days to select a ship. We have enough money in the First National Bank to pay the first instalment on one."

The emigrants' seemed then better satisfied, and went off with the Liberian secretary to look at their quarters on some of the side stree's.

A call and inquiry at the office of the L. E. A. elicited the response that the people who came here did so en tirely on their ows responsibility, and without the knowledge, consent or invitation of the Association. When asked to explain why it was that people came, apparently moved by the same impulse, from points as far apart as Lancaster and Burke county, Geor-No. 49, at the corner of Rutledge ave- gia, they could give no explanation beyond a surmise that a report had gotten around in the country.

The emigrants seem entirely unable to give any satisfactory account of why they come at this time, beyond that they "got word" to do so.

More of these people are expected der or more terrible fraud has been committed somewhere. The Liberian Exodus Association had best hurry the were entire strangers to the city and ship, or a storm will be raised about

FORREST AND FORT PILLOW.

The Proof of Gen. S. D. Lee that there Was no Massacre.

[Letter to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Sirs-My attention has just been called to the obituary of Gen. Forrest puplished in your paper of October 30. in which occurs this passage:

"His next exploit was at Fort Pillow. (in April.) where blacks and whites soldiers and non-combatants ,men wo men and children, were slaughtered with no more descrimination than humanity 'It was in vain,' Mr. Greely says, in his 'American Conflict.' 'that Forrest and his superior, Lieut-Gen. S. D. Lee, undertook to palliate this infernal atrocity in definnce of their own record. \*

\* \* If human testimony ever did or can establish anything, then this is proved a case of deliberate, wholesale massacre of prisoners of war after they had surrendered-many of them long after-and for the naked reason that some of them were black, and others fighting in black company."

I think it is due to Gen. Forrest tha

this matter should be cleared up. thought it ranked as one of those obsolete lies, started by a sensational press to inflame public opinion during the war, which history has disproved long ago. I have no personal interest in the matter, as I was not present on the occasion. But as a brother officer. think justice should be done the reputation of a brave man. At the time. being in command of the department had an investigation made, not to "palliate," as Mr. Greely says, but to present undisputed facts. They are briefly these: The place was untenable as a military position; the interior of the fort was commanded by knolls around it, and there was space adjacent, convenient for massing troops of the attacking party, which could not be reached from the fort. There were a number of buts, which they had neglected to destroy, which afforded protection in advancing. The usual demand for surrender of the place was regularly made and declined. In his testimony, the captain of the gnnbost says there was a distinct understanding between himself and the commander of the garrison, that if the Confederates were successful in the assault, the troops were to retreat under the bluff, to the protection of his gui be a violation of a flag truce, was smelling. He has no more The News and Courier reporter ap- merely a military precaution, at the taste than a stone jug, and will cat but I done a proached him just then, and asked on sight of reinforcements coming to the anything that contains antriment, and whom the responsibility for bringing fort. It was the necessary couse- he don't sare two cents whether it he

noted as somewhat singular that while the Federal commissioners bring this charge against Gen. Forrest, their official reports exhibits clearly the fact. that they examined closely into the conduct of Gen. Sheply, in not carrying succor at this very juncture, to the fort. They accepted his excuse, his inability, not that there was a truce.

NO. 19. .

The garrison of the fort was made up as tollows (See Reb. Rec. VIII., Doc. 1, page 62 :) First Battalion, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, Maj. Wm. F. Bradford commanding, 10 officers and 285 enlisted men : First Battalion Sixth United States Heavy Artillery, fcolored.) 8 officers and 218 enlisted men one section, Company D. Second United States Light Artillery, (colored.) 1 commissioned officer and 40 men. white troops, 295; colored 262; or in all 567," The asserted inhuman massacre is scarcely borne out by the fact that Forrest delivered the wounded over to the Federal authorities, and returned with 7 officers and 219 men. prisoners of war-fifty-six of whom were negro troops. All military men know that in the successful assault of a fortified position, the victorious side is hard to restrain. But I have positive evidence that all the officers their best endeavors. The loss of life will compare favorably with any other fight-forty per cent. came off without a scratch—which by the statistics on both sides, is a fair average. Two hundred and nineteen, men and seven officers, from 557 exclusive of wounded is not annihilation. As for the statement that "men, women and children were slaugtered with no more discrimthere is seldom any large numberr of women or childregrat such places—and if any were there, it was unknown to the Confederates. I now assert loatian than humanity." I will say. for the cruel deception rests cannot as white men, this skermish would never have been known as an "infernal atrocity." There were atrocities in every battle of the war-a wholesale slaughter of true men, North and Southand it is absurd to pass'all these over and make an enormity of a single occasion. It is a little hard to rake over the ashes of our hate to find something to blight a man's obituary Now that Forrest is dead, let us d him justice. Yours truly. S. D. Lan

The Mule.

The mule is the only animal that Noah didn't take into the ark with him. I have looked over the freight list carefully, and could not see a mule | trio way-billed for any place. So clearheaded a man as Noah did not dare to take one on board, as he knew he than a week. I don't know a man on I might possibly get out again, thou whose head you could pour quicksilver I would never be a well man. I have and run less risk of its spilling off than on Nosh's. He was a dreadful level-headed man, and before the freshet was over, everybody on earth realized the fact.

The origin of the mule is enveloped in a good deal of mystery. Tradition | mule is that he is su informs us that when the flood had fally with his hind feet. He never subsided, and the ark had landed on Mount Ararat, Noah was very much tain time, with a sample or mule sh surprised in one of his first observa- to which he would call your attent tions to find a good healthy mule you will always find them there at standing on the top of an adjoining mountain. The same tradition informs us that the mule is the only animal that lived through the flood out- ring the war now draws a p side the ark.

The mule can be considered in good many ways, though the worst from which to consider him is directly. His tall was trimmed do from behind, anywhere within a radie us of ten feet. I never consider a mule from that point, unless I am ubs never looked more angel looking out through a flue of a botler

Sea captains and people who have to do with mules always pay an extra rate to life insurance companies. A rest mule and a belt of country where yel. he held a stick with a brad in the low fever is judigenous generally stand the same as regards the death rate."

The word mule comes from the Greek, and signifies "to stop," and the mule himself comes to a stop also. Like multiplied by tike produces like. Grasshoppers multiplied by grasshoppers produces famine and potatoebugs multiplied by potatoe-bugs produce a rise in the price of yeast. But when you try to multiply mules by mules they don't multiply, and heuce the word mule. You may study your arithmetic, and read all of Train's lectures but you cannot discover why was all; a this is so, any more than you can why mule and I stood

He replied that he didn't know as transport, bearing troops, while the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the saks is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along him plant to the sake is to pass him along his plant to the sake is to pass him along the sake is t yet. That there was a conflict of veracity between Middleton Ingram, of der of the fort was manifestly seeking round the pantry, and he was Lancaster, and one of the directors, to gain time by negutiations, with the

Rates of Advant

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He just eats whatever is set before him, and asks no questions. Mules are naturally deaf, but that supreme wisdom that teaches the little boy to wipe his nose on his sleeve, has fitted th mule out with a pair of cars that counteracts its deafness, no be can hear as readily as a person when you don't want him to. These cars snewer a double purpose, as tunnels to sound into the bead, and also as fans to brush away the files with and keep his head cool. They are hung by hinges to the sides of his head, and flan backward and forward like a pair of wet trowsers round a boy's legs. In cold latitudes quite a tasty business is done in mules ears. The care are cut off and dried, and sold for snow shoes, and then the stube are trimmed up and the mules are sent South and sold for horses. In this way a great many fine horses were purchased for the army by the United States.

If I were to have a large picture of processe to hang up in my parlor, and I did not wish to sit for it myself, I should get a correct picture of a mule, There is innocence enough depicted in a mule's countenance to fit oute. Sunday School class. It looks as guilele as an angle worm.

A mule never grows old or dies. Once brought into existence, he contin ace on forever. The original mule is now alive comewhere in the South, and is named Robert Toombs, because he is so stubborn.

Mules are chiefly found in the South and West, They have beed more abused than Judae Iscarlott, A boy who would not throw a stenout a mule if he got a chance would be considered by his parents as too mean to mise.

To fully appreciate should listen to his voice can really know whether y mule or not till you have fleard him trio followed up by a quartette, and ending with a full chorus of 150 mules I didn't hear the whole thing, for when I came to, the regimental surgeon was standing over me, giving me powerfu I would never be a well man. I have been through the New York Stock Ex-change, and spent part of a day in a boiler factory, and have been on one or was till I heard a lot of army m

One of the dead certainties about a placed them. If he advertises that un feet will be at a certain spot at a cer now living who drove a mule I never owned a mule. I

owner sat in the wa brad into that mule. It was for his family. That ducked his head, and the