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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office -- Nearly opposite the Court House, ELLICOTT CITY, MD.

Nov. 27, '69-1y.

Nov. 27'69-1y.

J. Harwood Watkins, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ELLICOTT CITY.

OFFICE_At the Court House,

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Attorney at Law, S. S. LINTHIOUM,

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ETTCOTT CTY TIMES.

ELLICOTT CITY, Md., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877.

Election Notice. Baltimore.

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VOL. VIII.

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July 18, '74-tf.

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Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Watches and the Manufacture April 16,70-15.

-There has been some monstrosities this year, but they have commenced to appear - seemingly as concomitants of the equinoctial storm. There has been no sea scrpent offered since June, but there has been a stone man dug up in in a package of coffee purchased at the pressive plain, a more frontier appear-Colorado seven feet five inches high, village store. He planted that single ance, a rougher class of inhabitants. with only a three-inch stub of a tailpresumably to aid Mr. Darwin's theory of nine bushels. It is a white wheat, very man and monkeys, with the addition to large in the grain, and weighs sixty-six the stone man of a prehensile toe of great length. And the Keely motor is protruding itself at great length at Philadel.

The stone man of a prehensile toe of great length to great length at the bushel. Mr. Decker calls cernible. Everything is flat. Far to the gin gold. Two claws, with the butts ling away by hundreds. He again and specific together, form a crescent, and again sent for reinforcements, and again sent for reinforcements, and again truding itself at great length at Philadel- acres this fall-all from a single grain few antelopes are seen far away in the op- serve for a brooch, while single claws are informed the commander-in-thief that phia, but seeming to be only a proof of planted four years ago. the pressure of the water. city. Next comes the devit-fish from Newfoundland, forty feet long and ever so broad, with ten arms each us thick as

To Judges of Election and the Voters of Howard County.

In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election and to the voters of Howard County, that an Election will be held on TUESDAY after the first Monchanter.

day, being the 6th day of November, 1877,

at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of Howard County, for the purpose of electing the following State and County Officers:

One person for Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;

Two persons to represent Howard County

House of Delegates of Maryland; One person for

Sheriff of Howard County; Three persons for

County Commissioners of Howard County;

One person for

County Surveyor of Howard County. The polls will be open at 9 o'clock in the morning, and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening, when the ballots will be publicly counted.

The return Judges are required and directed to make their returns on Thursday, the Sth. following the election to the Clock of th

following the election, to the Clerk of the G. W. CARR, Sheriff of Howard County

NOTICE.

Circuit Court.

To Hotel Keepers and all others who Deal in Liquor.

For the information of all persons con-cerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published: CHAPTER 191,

AN ACT Prohibiting the Sale of Spiritaous or Fermented Liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or intoxi-cating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of the State.

Sec. 2. And be it Enacted, That any per be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offense is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any circuit court of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offence; one half of the fine to be paid to the commississioners for the use of public roads.

G. W. CARR,

Sept. 29 6ts. Sheriff of Howard County.

-Fifty years of Mexican revolution:

1821. The Independence of Mexico is declared. 1825. First Congress assembled. 1820. Guerero being President, Busta. mente, commanding the army, induces his soldiers to declare him President, and compels Guerero to abdicate. Santa Anna plays the same game on Bustamente, and is himself declared President

by the army. Three Presidents govern with little fighting; until 1836. State governments were abolished by revolution, and Santa Anna made President. Same year Bustamente was recalled, Santa Anna's defeat at San Jacinto having deprived him of power.

1838. Mexico revolutionized; had an unpleasantness with the French, who blockaded Vera Cruz; Santa Anna drives

off the French. 1840. Federalists, led by Urrea, revolt. 1841. Revolution of Santa Anna, who s made Dictator and bashishes Busta-

1842. Junta of Nobles revolt against Santa Anna and form the republic. 1843. New Constitution adopted. Catholic religion and apostolic creed to exclusion of all other religions.

1844. Revolution by Peredes. Santa Anna deposed, and Herrera made President by Congress. 1845, Santa Anna banished and Herrera elected President. Same year Pere-

des revolts, and ordering an election, is elected President. 1846. Santa Anna is recalled, Peredes leposed and Salos elected President. Salos sells out, and Santa Anna is made

States is in progress. 1847. Americans victorious; Santa Anna flies, and Penus is made President 1848. Peace made with the United

State. 1851. Arista elected President. 1851-2. General Revolution. 1853. Arista reigns, and Sunta Anna nade Dictator.

1854. Revolution led by Alvarez; Santa Anna abdicates. and Alvarez is made Dictator. 1856. Comonfort heads a movement against the Church, is elected President,

and sequesters property of the clergy. 1857. Comonfort is deposed. 1858. Zuloaga is made President, but is obliged to abdicate. 1859. Miramon makes bimself President, but is speedily deposed.

kept things lively since 1861 .-- Ualveston It is stated that in 1873 Mr. Decker, of Centre county, found a grain of wheat grain, and this fall he threshed twenty

-Spanish mackerel are being caught turn around and finally rest contented

Upon the window panes at Brandon, on James River, are inscribed the names, cut with a diamond ring, of many of those who have composed the Christmas and May parties tion is the piles of bones, skulls and hair of that hospitable mansion in years gone by. often seen along the railway. However, As within the old mansion the holiday throng a more cheerful scene presents itself in and Russians on the Loftcha road near

These memorial records may trace— valley." This was also the scene of the most blood curdling Indian atrocities. In an instant surrounds us once more,

White the shedowy figures of those we have All distinctly are seen on the shore.

away We but look and a vision behold— Like some magical picture the sunset reveals With its colors of crimson and gold— All suffused with the glow of the hearth's ruddy blaze, From beneath the gay "mistletoe bough" There are faces that break into smiles as divinely

As any that beam on us now. While the Old Year departing strides ghostlike along O'er the hills that are dark with the storm, To the new, the brave beaker is filled to the

And the play of affection is warm. appears In her footsteps we welcome a train Of fair women, whose eyes are as bright as the

That has cut their names on the panes. From the canvas of Vandyke and Kneller that

hangs On the old-fashioned wainscotted wall, Stately ladies, the favored of poets, look down On the masque and the reveland all; But their beauty, though wedded to eloquent

verse, And though rendered immortal by art, Yet outshines not the beauty that breathing In a moment takes captive the heart.

Many winters have since frosted over those panes
With the tracery work of the rime; Many Aprils have brought back the birds to the lawn From some far-away tropical clime;

But the guests of the season, alas! where are

How uncertain the record! the hand of

Some the shores of the stranger have trod, And some names have long ago carved on the Where they sweetly rest under the sod.

In its innocent sport unawares
May at any time lucklessly shatter the pane,
And thus cancel the story it bears;
Still a pertion, at least shall uninjured re-

Unto trustier tablets consigned-The fond names that survive in the memory of friends Who yet linger a season behind.

Recollect, O young souls, with ambition in-spired!— Let the moral be read as we pass— Recollect the illusory tablets of fame tance from its banks all is waterless and Have ever been as brittle as glass; Oh! then be not content with the name there inscribed. For as well may you trace it in dust

On the hearts of the good and the just. Letter from New Mexico.

But resolve to record it, where long it shall

Bits of Travel.

THE PLAINS. SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO,

Oct. 12th, 1877.

Those of Kansas form the subject. After leaving Topeks, going westward, a monotonous stretch of level country extends within the boundary of Colorado. The scenery from Topeka to Emporia is on. This place has a few wooden houses changable enough to excite much admiration, especially so, as it forms the intro-ductory view of Kansas' great plains. From Kansas city the country is well wooded and not until the traveller reaches the capital does he find no foliage to hide his vision from the far atretching plain, I passed through Kansas in the month of October. The grass was all deadened, and formed a vast brown carpet, which, viewed through a smoky atmosphere presented a dreary, lifeless aspect. But to mention the principal feature of the prairie I must commence at Topeka and go towards the setting sun. As tar as Emporia the plain is rolling and a long grade is slowly traversed by the toiling locomotive. Several small towns are passed, the sun skining upon them with all its force, as scarcely a tree is to be seen. Far away, however, the eye falls upen a more pleasant scene. A comfortable dwelling and a large barn is seen, alone and solitary, surrounded by several rows of quite large trees, whose leaves are yet partly green. The first town of note is Carbondale, which numbers about 800 souls. Coal mining is the principal industry. This coal looks to be very hard Balos sells out, and Santa Anna is made Provisional President. War with United blocks, loaded cars of which stand on the side-track. The community seems to care but little for agriculture. Only a few corn fields are seen. One would imagine the town deserted as scarcely a soul is seen out side the dwellings. Burlingame, Osage Mission and Reading are mere collections of wooden buildings situated on exists. In fact, the monotonous plains the great level, with a stream, the water of which scarcely moves, flowing by. Cattle are seen browsing among the tall grass. Herders hurrying to and fro, far and near, is all that lends an air of life to 1855. Carrea, made President, resigns, the scene. The air, country, everything, is an unapproachable scene of tranquility. An object is seen in the distance which Texas Railroad crosses here, the iron 1860. Zulonga again made President. 1861. Juarez elected President and deits make-up. The depot is a small wooden building and the baggage handlers mountains. It is certain that some of clares himself Dictator. The French invasion and Juarez, Lerdo and Diaz have a special reputation for smashing. these animals have come from the Alle-Dodge city, was during the night. Onward, through several towns, over streams, are not residents of the valley. until day light shone upon a more im-Dodge city is alone entirely. The Ar- found their way here from India of a rare honor and glory of the Russian arms; and

They run a short distance, sniff the air,

The Names on the Window Panes. | a few years since would often stop trains from running. Now scarcely one is seen during the greater part of the year. The quietly grazing along the "great Arkansas Osman Pasha: This was also the scene of the Many emigrants, adventurers and soldiers have met their fate right here. Coming from the plains north, the fierce Kiowas or Comanches would dash across the shallow river, murder, plunder, drive off Through the vista of years dimly stretching stock and enjoy their stolen treasures in the sand hills south. The famous old Santa Fe trail follows the line of the railroad for many miles. An occasional "prairie schooner" is seen plodding slowly along. The river is quite wide and is a muddy, shallow stream flowing through many sand banks. Miniature islands stood its course on which is often seen a cotton-wood bush. It is forded in most any place and affords much quicksand as is the case with nearly all the streams on the plains. Dodge city numbers about 600 inhabitants. It is built of boards, canvass, adobes and mud. It has borne the reputation of being the "hardest" place in Kansas. It still has its gambling dens and bad whiskey, its cutthroats and lewd women. Guns, ammunition and fishing tackle are had at reasonable rates, this being a great "outfitting" depot for buffalo hunters. I must not forget the cow boys who roam these plains, who are veritable Bedouins. They are savage in appearance and the same in demeanor. Once in the history of Dodge city they made a general attack on its inhabitants and several of them were shot dead. This was to avenge the death of one of their number, who after winning much money from the gamblers of the place, was brutally murdered and his ill-gotten gains taken from him. Dodge is a great shipping point for cattle. Around are yet seen the "dug outs" of the men who built the railroad. These are simply holes dug in the ground and covered over with grass and dirt, with a small hole left for an entrance. As well as affording some shelter, they were of some protection from the Indians. From Dodge westward one has the pleasure of seeing "the plains" in all their glory. All the inhabitants outside of a few of the human species to be seen were any number of millions of prairie dogs, a stray coyote and one pole cat. In the air were sailing around immense tur-

key buzzards attracted by the carcass of

some poor beast which had succumbed to

the labor or exposure on this parched

plain. A blessed stream is the river flow-

ing through this region, for a short dis-

to this particular season of the year, Rains are abundant in the months of May or June and the prairie is beautifully green. We are continually following the course of the muddy Arkan. sas. Another dwarf of a place called Syracuse commands dignity enough to halt our train as a small mail bag is thrown and a little depot. Some women were even seen and some clean linen dangling on clothes lines testified to a partial civilization. Several small sheds in which a telegraph instrument is placed for emergencies, are at long distances along the railway. Our locomotive came near running out of water on one occasion and disconnecting the train, dashed onward, alone, for a supply. Water for the engines is obtained from immense wooden tanks, elevated some distance on tressle work and kept filled with water from the attendant wells by a pump driven by large wind mills. Business seemed to be at standstill there, for not a freight train was passed. A few empty cars were standing on the side tracks. At Sargent (simply a watertank, formerly a mushroom town) the line is crossed and Colorado entered. The soil is noticeably more sterile and soon the sage bush fields of Colorado are passed. Mountains are also visible far to the west. Crossing Big Sandy Creek on a low and long wooden bridge, we enter a second Dodge city, the first town since leaving Dodge and one similar in size and appearance-Granada. This is a starting point for many bull trains for New Mexico and the pan handle of Texas. Lots of wagons are sold here and many were seen outside the town, camped on the prairie. From here, Las Aninias is reached in an hour. Here the country is more broken, many cottonwoods thrive on the banks of the Arkansas and an altogether different country are passed and whether travelling west or south the tourist must prepare his imagination for more abrupt scenes in nature.

-- There is an abundance of game in Virginia the present season. Deer, turfinally proves to be the handsome town of keys, ruffed grouse, partridges, hares and Emporia. The Missouri, Kansas and squirrels are quite plentiful, especially the last named, which are more abundant rails and telegraph poles stretching far, in the Shenandoah Valley this season farther southward until lost to sight. than has been known for many years killed. One officers was blown to pieces delight, and in the spring of 1785 its suc-Emporia is a considerable town, has some past. For several weeks past squirrels show of general neatness in construction have been invading the valley in vast and laying out as well as many brick in bordes, their migration being probably due to a scarcity of moss in the Allegheny It was dusk when arriving here and the ghenies or points further west, from the remainder of our ride, until reaching circumstance, that among others, many black squirrels have been killed, which

posite direction which seem to be greatly used for earrings.

NO. 44.

Fight for a Redoubt.

A correspondent of a London paper gives the following thrilling account of I a fight for a redoubt, between the Turks the shape of thousands of beef cattle Plevna, the scene of the great victory of that day; and even this regiment arrived

> The redoubt Shobeleff was attacking was a double redoubt in the bend of the Loftcha road down near Pleyna. He had advanced his troops down the slope of the mountain to within easy range. As the Turks immediately opened fire upon him from the redoubt he returned the fire with steadiness and precision, putting his men under cover as much as possible, his cannon pouring a steady stream of shell and cannister into the redoubt as well. For three hours he kept up this fire, and after Kriloff's second repulse, the Turkish fire having somewhat relaxed, dominated by the Russian, he thought the moment had come for making the assault. He had four regiments of the line, and four battalions of shapshooters. Still keeping up his fire, he formed under its cover two regiments, the Vladinmirski and the Zooxolski, in the little hollow at the foot of the low hill on which was built the redoubt, together with two battalions of sharpshooters, not more than twelve hundred yards from the scarp. Then, placing himself in the best position for watching the result, he ceased fire and ordered the advance. He ordered the assaulting party not to fire, and they rushed forward with their guns on their shoulders, with music playing and banners flying, and disappeared in the fog and smoke. Skobeleff is the only general who places himself near enough to feel the pulse of a battle.

The advancing column was indistinctly seen, a dark mass in the fog and smoke. Feeling, as it were, every throb of the battle, he saw this line begin to waver and hesitate. Upon the instant he hurl-, ed forward a rival regiment to support and again watched the result. This new force carried the mass further on with its momentum but, the Turkish redoubt flamed and smoked, and poured fourth such a torrent of bullets that the line was again shaken. Skobeleff stood in this shower of balls unburt. All his escort were killed or wounded, even to the little Kirghiz, who received a bullet in the shoulder. Again he saw the line hesitate and waver, and he flung his fourth and last regiment, the Libausky, on the glacis. Again this new wave carried the preceding ones forward, until they were almost on the scarp; but that deadly shower of bullets poured upon them; men dropped by hundred, and the result still remained doubtful. The line once more wavered and hesitated. Not a moment parched. The general valley is usually was to be lost, if the redoubt was to be

about half a mile wide and can be discarried. cerned by the partial greenness of the Skobeleff had now only two battalicountry through which the river flows of sharpshooters left, the best in his decan scarcely be called a valley. Water of these, he dashed forward on horseback. He nicked up the stranglers he reached He picked up the stragglers; he reached is generally alkaline. Only a few habitathe wavering, fluctuating mass, and gave tions are seen on the long stretch of unit the inspiration of his own courage and broken plain from Dodge to the state instruction. He picked the whole mass line. One place known as "Hollidaysup, and carried it forward with a rush a burg" a comfortable farm house, corral, and a cheer. The whole redoubt was a stock and hay stacks were seen. When mass of flame and smoke, from which speaking of the dry and arid condition screams, shouts and cries of agony and of this portion of Kansas, I am referring defiance arose, with the deep-mouthed bellowing of the cannon, and, above all, the steady, awful crash of that deadly rifle fire. Skobeleff's sword was cut in two in the middle. Then a moment later, when just on the point of leaping the ditch, horse and man rolled tegether to the ground, the horse dead or wounded the ider untouched. He sprang to his feet with a shout, then with a formidable, savage yell, the whole mass of men streamed over the ditch, over the scarp and counterscarp, over the parapet, and swept into the redoubt like a hurricane. Their bayoncts made short work of the Turks still remaining. Then a joyous cheer told that the redoubt was captured, and that at last one of the defences of Plevna was in the hands of the Russians.

Skobeleff seemed to be the only one among the Russian generals who has studied the American war with profit. He knows it by heart; and it will be seen by those who have studied the great carry such positions, to follow up the assaulting column with fresh troops, without waiting for the first column to be repulsed. If the position proves too strong for the first column, then reinforcements break and run. At sunrise the Turks began an attack

here, while all was quiet everywhere else. The desperate attacks of the Turks were ginia (Vev.) Enterprise. repulsed. Another attack was made, anothet repulse; and this continued all He seems to bear a charmed life.

soldiers, telling them help would soon author. arrive; Plevna would soon be taken; victory would soon crown their efforts; telling them it was the final, decisive blow struck for their country; for the -Articles of jewelry have of late kansas river flows within half a mile, al- and novel character. They consist of they always replied with the same cheery though in its low banks it is not dis tiger's claw, richly decorated with vir- shouts, while their numbers were dwindthe position was untenable. The after--Senator David Davis conveyed him- formed, formally refused reinforcements, it's such carelessness as that which fills

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too late.

forcements to give. Gen. Kriloff, on his own responsibility, sent the remnant which had attacked the redoubt, which saw rush forward and then back through that Indian cornfield. Of the 2,500 there were barely 1,000 left, so it was utterly incapable of going into action

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Gen. Skobeleff had left the redoubt at four o'clock to go to his tent on a woody hill opposite. He had been there scarcely an hour when he was informed that the Turks were again attacking the right flank on the Loveha road, immediately above Plevna. He galloped forward to see, and was met by an orderly with the news that the Turks were also attacking the redoubt for the sixth time. He dashed forward toward the redoubt in hopes of reaching it in time, but was met by a stream of his own men flying back. They were exhausted by forty eight hours' incessant fighting, and were worn out, hungry, and dying of thirst and fatigue. Owing to the inactivity of the Russians during the day, the Turks had been enabled to collect an overwhelming force, which had made one last desperate effort and had succeeded in driving the Russians out. One position was held to the last by a young officer, whose name I regret I have forgotten, with a handful of men. They refused to fly, and were slaughtered to the last man.

It was just after this that I met Gen. Skobeleff, the first time that day. He was in a fearful state of excitement and fury. His uniform was covered with mud and filth; his sword broken; his Cross of St. George twisted round on his shoulder; his face black with powder and smoke; his eyes haggard and bloodshot, and his voice quite gone. He spoke in a hoarse whisper. I never before saw such a picture of battle as he presented. I saw him again in his tent at night. He was quite calm and collected. He said: "I have done my best; I could do more. My detachment is half destroyed; my regiments do not exist; I have no officers left; they sent me no reinforcements, and I have lost three guns." "Why did they refuse you reinforcements? Who was to blame? "I blame nobody," he replied. "It is the will of God."

-Those who have never personally inspected the lower levels of our mines may obtain some idea of the degree of heat to be found therein by visiting the Savage works at the change of shifts. The men --packed together as close as they can stand on the cage-are popped up out of the shaft all steaming hot, for all the world like a bunch of asparagus just lifted from the pot. They make their appearance in a cloud of steam that pours up continuously from the "depths profound," and are dimly seen until they step forth upon the floor of the works. ries with him for half a minute his little private cloud of vapor. As this passes off the man is seen to be naked from the waist up, his skin as wet as though he had just been lifted out of a pool of water. The men bring up with them - besides the steam -au amonut of heat that may be felt by the spectator as they pass. All this is at the top of the shaft, where it is considered quite cool; what, then, must it be hundreds of feet below, where the men started from-down where the water stands at 157 degrees Fahrenheit? Down there no steam is seen-it is too hot for it. It is only when the hot, moist air coming up from the lower regions strikes the cool air toward the top of the shaft that it takes the form of steam. Down there where the men come from you must keep your hands off the pump column and the pipes, and if you pick up an iron tool you will at once put it down without being told to do so. Down there they handle things with gloves on, or wrap rags about the drills they are guiding and iron apparatus they are moving, and down there, too, you will learn to keep your mouth shut after you have drawn a few mouthsfuls of hot air into your lungs. Perspire? It is no name for it. You are like a sponge that is being squeezed. You are ready to believe that you have ten million pores to every square inch of surface, or as many more as any civil war that, in this assault, Skobeleff authority may mention, and that these followed the plan of the American gen. pores are as big as the cells of a honeyerals on both sides when attempting to comb. You go for ice-water, and it almost seems to hiss as it passes down your thoat -you keep going for it, and thus, in a short time, find out what becomes of the tons and tons of ice that are daily consumed in the mines. Remain below are at hand before they have time to among the miners for an hour or two, and when you are finally popped out at the top of the shaft, all red-hot and steaming, upon the captured redoubt, and the smong the other asparagus sprouts, you will appreciate the beauty, the light and storm of battle again raged with fury the coolness of the upper world .- Vir-

-Lady Austin one evening told Cowday long until the Turks had attacked per the story of "John Gilpin," which been beaten five successive times. tickled his fancy so much that he was The Russian losses were becoming fearful. kept awake by fits of laughing during General Skobeless had lost, he thinks, 2, the greater part of the night after hearing 000 men in attacking the redoubt. By it, and must needs turn it into a ballad the afternoon he had lost 3,000 more in when he got up. Mrs. Unwin's son sent holding it, while his battalions shriveled it to the Public Advertiser, where it apup and up and shrank away as if by peared without an author's name. John magic. One battalion of sharp-shooters | Henderson, an actor from Bath, who took had been reduced to 160 men. A com- the London playgoers by storm, in 1777, pany which had been 150 was now forty. as Shylock, Hamlet, and Falstaff, was An immense proportion of officers were then giving readings at the Freemason's killed. Only one commander of a regi- Tavern. He had succeeded almost to ment was alive; scarcely a head of a bat- Gorrick's fame. His feeling was so true, talion is left. Two officers of the staff his voice so flexible, that Mrs. Siddons are killed, one of them was Verustchagin, and John Kemble often went to hear him brother of the great artist. Another read. Henderson, finding "John Gilpin" brother was wounded. Gen. Dobrovol- in print, but not yet famous, chose it for sky, commander of sharpshooters, was recitation. Mrs. Siddons heard it with by the explosion of a caisson. Capt. cess was the event of the season. It was Kurapatkin, chief of the staff, standing reprinted in many forms and talked of in beside this officer, had his hair signed, and all circles; prints of "John Gilpin" were suffered a severe contusion. Only Gen. familiar in shop windows; and Cowper, Skobelest himself remained untouched. who was finishing the "Task," felt that his more sericus, work would be helped He visited the redoubt three or four if it were published with this "John Giltimes during the day, encouraging the pin," as an avowed piece by the same

> -"My dear boy," said a mother to her son as be handed round his plate for more turkey, "this is the fourth time you have been helped." "I know, mother," replied the boy, "but that turkey pecked at me once, and I want to get square with him." He got his turkey.

"Madam, don't you know that your came. Gen. Levitsky, as I have been in- "No sir," she promptly responded. "Well on the New Jersey coast. This proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is a foreign country.

Senator David Davis conveyed him tolined, formed, for