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USURY LAW.

MR. EDITOR.—As some interest is manifested by the people in reference to the usury bill now before the Legislature, and as it has been discussed to some extent and objections brought against it, assuming that money is a commodity like corn, meat, cotton, land or labor, or any other property, and that the interest of money is its hire, the same as the hire of labor or the rent of land, and being a commodity like all things else, will seek its level like water, regulate its supply and demand. Which points I deem to be untenable. Because money is not a commodity only artificially, and there must be a vast difference between a natural commodity and one made so by law as it is. It has no intrinsic value in it; it is made by law a matter of exchange for the sake of convenience, and there is no more real intrinsic value in money than in chips. You can make a fire and cook a meal's victuals with a basket of chips, but could not with a basket of money. Hence, the chips, or anything that the God of nature has made a commodity, has intrinsic value in it, but money has not. Consequently, money, truly speaking, does not bear interest. No man borrows money for the use and real benefit of the money itself; he borrows it to obtain the use and benefit of something else—some of nature's commodities—that he can enjoy in eating, drinking, wearing and having pleasure.—Let me illustrate.—Suppose you borrow one dollar to purchase a bushel of corn for bread; you will pay an interest—for what? Is it for the sake of the money? Never.—It is for the sake of the bread. Well, then, it is the corn that bears the interest, and it is the hire of the corn that you pay for, not the hire of the money. You do not want the money; you cannot eat it as bread; consequently the great difference between a natural commodity and one that is artificial, is made by the force of law. As it requires law to make money a matter of convenience to a commercial and agricultural people, an artificial exchange with an artificial value, I think it should take law to prevent the abuse of it as such. Because money is power in any country, and only a small fraction of the population are capitalists. But the balance in their industrial enterprises by the power of their money, if not restrained by law, which fully corroborates with the great principle that underlies all good governments, viz: that all power invested in man must have a healthy check put upon it by law; and it has always been necessary to legislate in order to keep the greater power from oppressing and usurping all power, as when the capitalist demands a high rate of interest he is making himself richer at the sacrifice of the poorer, and at the sacrifice of the enterprise and industrial pursuits of the country. Let me ask how many active, enterprising men of our State, that would engage in the useful pursuits of the land, develop the various resources of the country, give employment to the people that are now idle, which would feed their families and make them comfortable, if money could be obtained at a reasonable rate of interest? But the rate of interest is so high that the enterprising men of our land are tied stock-still, and all industrial pursuits are at a stand-still comparatively.—How can any man engage in an enterprise that will not yield more than the interest of the money invested? and those who attempt it are compelled to employ labor at so low a rate that it amounts to oppression upon that class of the population, and that is a very large class in our country. And all that oppression and hardship upon that class is to put more money in the pockets of the capitalist than is just and right, making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Again, the mercantile business is largely carried on with a borrowed capital at a very high rate of interest. Well, who pays that interest? Not the merchant, but the consumers of the goods—the laboring class—and, Mr. Editor, as the question affects all classes of the people, certainly, then, it is of vast importance, and should be well and thoroughly ventilated by every body; and, as the bill is laid over to the next session of the Legislature, I hope the people will wake up to the importance of the bill, that our Representatives may know how to carry out the interest of their constituents, and make a strenuous effort to that end. As a clear proof that the bill is in the interest of the masses of the people, is, that the capitalists of the city of Charleston, looking to their own interest, sent up a commission to the Legislature in order to defeat the bill, and did effect a postponement of the bill, and are rejoicing in the belief that it is dead. Now, it behooves us as an industrial class to be able to put the bill through at the next session, therefore I hope all will go to work to that end.—L. N. in Anderson Intelligence.

SOILING CROPS.

The farmer should study constantly how to save labor, and therefore his soiling crops should be grown near the stable where they are to be fed. As a preparation for soiling, he should make a few acres near the barn, very fertile, to be used in rotation for the different soiling crops. The labor of soiling will be much less with a large crop than a small one.

WINTER RYE, on land adapted to it, will furnish the earliest cutting of green food in spring, and may be cut several times during the season. This is an excellent soiling crop and flourishes best on sandy and gravelly soils, but will grow vigorously on almost any soil not so wet as to be badly by frost. It will yield a large supply of green food on soil moderately rich, as its roots spread out over a large space and furnish a great number of absorbents to each plant. It must be cut at once spring up again for a second crop. If cut before the head forms, it will commence its new growth immediately from the centre of the stalk. If the crop is good and the land sufficiently moist, it may be cut every three to four weeks. Rye should be sown early for soiling—latter part of August or early in September for Middle and New England States, and for the Southern States may be sown in November. It is better sown with the drill at the rate of two bushels per acre. If it should attain too great a growth in the fall, it may be pastured if the soil be dry; if not, mow it high, so that it may not smother under snow. The nutriment in green rye is quite equal to that in either timothy, June grass or clover, but we usually mix a little clover hay with it, or when cutting corn at the same time with clover, mingle them in equal parts. Have known cows to do well on green rye alone, but the proportion of albuminoids is not as great as in clover. The proportion of organic matter in green rye is about 25 per cent., but the albuminoids, out of which the casein of milk is made, amount to only 2.3 per cent., whilst the organic matter in red clover is 15.5 per cent. and the albuminoids 3.3 per cent., making clover comparatively richer in this important element of milk. Besides, we believe in feeding as great a variety as is convenient. Rye and clover combined make a most excellent ration.

GREEN OATS.—I have just received an inquiry in reference to the comparative value of oats in bloom, with good hay or green rye for producing milk. It was also stated that some farmers regard green oats as injurious, when fed alone. These unfavorable opinions have arisen from feeding oats too green. At the commencement of blooming, they contain only 17.6 per cent. of organic matter, and at this period are slightly bitter, while in the milk they contain 30 per cent. and are rich in albuminoids. If fed in the first milk, and from that to the dough state, there is probably no green food that will make more milk. If oats are cut before the head is formed, they will grow a second crop; and in cutting them at this early stage, we have found it profitable to feed a little hay, or wheat bran or clover. But oats are most profitable to feed in the milk, and we find it best to run them through a straw cutter, when all parts of straw and soft grain are mixed and eaten together.—We have fed them at all stages of growth, from eight inches high to the dough state, and never saw any ill effects, but regard the early milk stage as the proper time to begin feeding.

Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).—This plant is the same as the California alfalfa, and has often been mentioned as a soiling crop. Its nutritive qualities stand very high, and where it thrives may be cut three times in a season. This crop has a great reputation among the Germans and French. It was stated that the mowers at the French Exposition were tested in cutting a crop of lucerne, on the 23d of May, two and a half feet high, and that the same machines had another contest on the same field, in cutting a new crop, quite as large, on the 26th of July. It is one of the oldest of the cultivated forage plants—was in common use among the Greeks and Romans. Chaucer, or Livingston experimented with it in 1791, and reports some three years of his trial.—He reports over six tons in a season from five cuttings. It needs a deep, rich loam, inclining to sandy, with a porous subsoil or a well-drained clay loam—is a native of the south of Europe, and does not always withstand our winters north of forty degrees—cannot make its way against weeds when young—is usually hoed in Europe the first year, and top-dressed in the fall with well-rotted manure. When once well established, its roots strike deep into the soil, and draw up the moisture and food for its support, and will often yield bountiful crops for ten years.

ORCHARD GRASS AND RED CLOVER.—Clover is too familiar to farmers to need a description. But orchard grass (*Dactylis glomerata*) is not generally grown, and should become more common. As a soiling crop, it has some conspicuous advantages. It grows and ripens at the same time with red clover, and thus furnishes an excellent combination of green food. A much larger crop is raised when both are grown together than with either alone. They should be cut just before coming into blossom, and in moist seasons will furnish three cuttings.—Make the soil fine, and sow 20 pounds of orchard grass and 12 pounds of clover.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN GRASS.—Millet (*Panicum milleaceum*) on a dry, rich and light soil, will furnish an abundant yield of green food of the best quality. But it is not adapted to heavy soils, which do not easily pulverize. It can be sown from the middle of May to the first of July, broadcast one bushel to the acre. For soiling, should be cut in bloom. Hungarian millet or grass (*Panicum Germanicum*) belongs to the same family as millet, and has been raised quite extensively in some sections for winter

fodder. But on the proper soil, deep, rich, and in fine tilth, it produces a most abundant green crop for soiling, and is a well balanced food. Its quality as a soiling crop is quite similar to millet, and both have a value, when grown in perfection, equal to any other soiling crop. Excellent milk is produced from either, when in blossom.

FODDER CORN.—I mention this last, though not least in value. I regard the different varieties of corn as standing highest, in the list of soiling crops—not that its nutriment is highest, but because it is adapted to a wider range of soils than any other crop, save, perhaps, oats. Three pecks of good seed, planted with a drill, 24 to 32 inches apart, and cultivated two or three times, without hoeing, on good land, will give a crop of great value. If corn is sown thick, (which I do not regard as the best plan), it may be cut in a month or two it will ferment

in better condition to be taken up as plant food than stable manure in its coarse soggy condition. Another idea in using sawdust is that it decays slowly and its effects will be felt for a term of years; or longer than stable manure alone. Straw, dry earth, leaves, coal ashes, and in fact anything that will absorb the liquid, should be used in the stable to prevent the enormous waste that is going on in our dairies. Where straw is used it would be much better to run it through a straw cutter, not only on account of handling the manure; but it would absorb more of the liquid, and if to be used on crops the present season, could be worked into the soil, much better.—*Elmira Husbandman.*

EVILS OF DEEP PLOWING.—One of the most successful farmers gives us the following record of an experiment at deep plowing: When a boy upon the farm, his first effort with the plow, was on the hill side, a yellow sandy gravelly knoll, but with considerable admixture of clay. The plow ran too deep, and after trying in vain to adjust it, he left the team to drag it through at a depth of fifteen inches. It was perfectly dry and mellowed up like an ash heap. It was planted in corn but yielded next to nothing. Having once plowed it deep it was tried again the next year at the same depth, but with about the same result—no crop. The next experiment was to seed it down. There was a fair catch.—For several years it was kept in pasture, but yielded no better feed than the remainder of the hill which had not been plowed.

It was now turned down again as deep as before, but there was a change. The land had been revolutionized. It now yielded excellent crops, as good as any land on the farm. Whether in grass or grain, the growth was early and strong. The drought did not affect it. That was twenty years since, and though it has never had a load of manure, the improvement still remains. It has been seeded down with clover and plaster, and grows as rank clover as it is possible to grow.

The trouble with those who complain that deep plowing does not improve their lands, is, that they judge by its effects the first year. The mistake made by our friend who dug to have known better. He plowed too deep at first. Had he plowed six inches and subsided four more the first year, then increased the depth two or three inches, he would have had a gradual unbroken improvement of his soil, instead of having to wait five or six years before he saw the good results. Most farmers have from four to ten inches of uncalculated soil, which by a gradual process they might bring up to cultivation. It is full of plant food, the deposits of centuries, which only needs the warmth, and air and frost to make it available.—*Cor. N. E. Homestead.*

HOG CHOLERA.—Mr. J. C. Long, of Jasper county, says: Years ago I lost thousands of dollars' worth of hogs, but for the last six years I have not lost any, and I have a remedy that I will warrant. I have tried it in thousands of cases, and never had a failure. I am now engaged in buying lots of hogs where cholera prevails; I bought two hundred and fifty recently and found no trouble in curing them. My remedy is this: Make concentrated lye into good soap by the usual rule; take one pail of the soap to fifty hogs; put it in a kettle, add water and two pounds of coppers, boil it; then add dish-water and milk, or anything to make it taste good, till you have about what the hogs will drink. Place enough of the mixture, while warm, for twenty-five hogs to drink in troughs, in a separate lot. Just when ready to let the hogs in, scatter two pounds of soda in the troughs; the object is to have it foaming as the hogs come to drink. Be sure that every hog drinks, and if he will not drink, put him in the hospital; and if you cannot get him to drink, then knock him in the head, for he will give the cholera to the rest. After twenty-five have had all they will drink, let in twenty-five more, and continue till the whole are treated.—The next day go through the same operation. After the second day skip a day, then give for two days and you may turn them out cured. I generally give the same dose once a week to my hogs. An important point is to make the hog drink, and, if he will not take it any other way, add new milk or put in sugar.—*Exchange.*

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—We have learned to jest at gapes by making free use of camphor. We give to a chicken in a very bad case a pill the size of a small garden pea.—As soon as we see symptoms of gapes we give the birds water to drink which is strongly impregnated with camphor, thus giving to the chickens that which was a favorite medicine with our grandmothers, "camphor julep." The treatment seems to explain itself. The gapes or "gaping" is caused by the presence of small red worms in the windpipe. No medicine can reach them unless it does so by vapor. An hour after the chickens has swallowed the pill it smells of camphor. Camphor is a very strong vermifuge, and the worms die.—*London Cottage Gardener.*

An exchange says: It takes a mental effort to pay a gas bill with a genial look.—Of course it does, but it doesn't equal the effort, physical, mental and otherwise, to pay it with greenbacks.

MAKING AND SAVING MANURE.—All animals should be bedded with some dry material that will absorb the liquid part of the manure, and among these there is nothing better than sawdust, which would be more valuable if dry, but if green it can be used under cattle with almost as good results. It is our practice, when obliged to use it in a green state, to scatter it under the fore feet of cattle, and by their lying and treading on it it will become nearly dry, and when we clean our stables push it back and replace it again with green. By this means we are able to increase our manure pile considerably, and I am almost inclined to think it is more valuable than clear manure, for in a month or two it will ferment

in better condition to be taken up as plant food than stable manure in its coarse soggy condition. Another idea in using sawdust is that it decays slowly and its effects will be felt for a term of years; or longer than stable manure alone. Straw, dry earth, leaves, coal ashes, and in fact anything that will absorb the liquid, should be used in the stable to prevent the enormous waste that is going on in our dairies. Where straw is used it would be much better to run it through a straw cutter, not only on account of handling the manure; but it would absorb more of the liquid, and if to be used on crops the present season, could be worked into the soil, much better.—*Elmira Husbandman.*

WORMS IN HOGS.—I will give you my experience with the hog disease universally called cholera. In the years of 1857 and 1863, I lost two fine lots of hogs, and cholera was the disease, so thought by all, and they died in various ways. Some died vomiting, some bled at the nose until death ended their bleeding; some cramped until knots raised on their legs and bodies as large as small guinea eggs, and others wandered off and laid down and died, seemingly without a struggle. I made a careful examination of sixteen of them, taking those that died as above stated, and the examination resulted in the same thing with all. Worms were the cause. About one foot from the mouth of the stomach (or paunch as it is commonly called) the worms had gathered and perforated the entrails for about ten inches; the worms were still hanging about half through, but all dead when examined, and I examined several as soon as dead.

Now, shall we claim the disease described as cholera? If so, keep the hogs without growing free of worms, and the dreaded cholera will cease. The cause is given by giving plenty of soap suds, salt and ashes, coppers, etc. But has not fine keeping, such as forcing growth, preparing breeders for show at fairs, in-breeding, etc., injured to a great extent the constitution of our hogs? They are certainly not so hardy now as twenty years ago, with greater care given. Hogs that have died here this season all seem to have lung disease. But one examination that I heard of showed the lungs to be rotten.—*Indiana Farmer.*

THE RESULT OF RELYING UPON ONE CROP.—Bishop Marvin, in his interesting letters from various parts of Asia to the *Christian Advocate*, says that in portions of India the population is now suffering and indeed dying from starvation, because of two successive failures of the rice crop, and the farmers there grow nothing else to eat or sell. The present crop threatens to be a third failure from drought, and consequently there is great distress among the people. Is this not a lesson for the farmers of the South?—Growing cotton to the exclusion of bread-stuffs might result disastrously in a single year to our sparsely settled country. The Bishop says that India, under British rule, is not devastated by petty wars, and has therefore "become over populous." Are we therefore to conclude that Christianity will substitute in that heathenish country "famine" for "petty wars"?

The same authority tells us that the daily laborers in China and India get from 18 to 33 cents per day, and feed themselves.—Their weekly rations are a peck of rice; the proprietor furnishes empty quarters for their lodging, which are usually small rooms eight by ten feet, with dirt floors. Eight men are allotted for the night to each room, and lie on the dirt floor with a single blanket to cover the party. The Bishop curtly writes: "Eight in an area of eight by ten, on a dirt floor with a peck of rice a week each, and no heat! What would an old-fashioned Southern darkey say to that?"

FARMING IN GEORGIA.—Georgia is considered to be the most prosperous of the Southern States, and yet here are some of the all-time evidences of her prosperity.—Seventy-five per cent. of her people are engaged in agriculture; they spend annually two and a half millions of dollars for fertilizers; they import about thirty millions of dollars' worth of the products of other countries annually; eighty per cent. of the farmers conduct their business on a credit, and pay on an average forty-four per cent. above the list prices for everything they buy; the interest on the money borrowed to buy supplies amounts to about four millions of dollars; seventy-five per cent. of those who farm on the credit system lose money.—Think the Georgia Commissioner of Agriculture revealing some appalling truths to the discredit of the "most flourishing" of the Southern States. What sort of report would a similar officer make of the farmers of South Carolina?

Prayer is the pitcher that fetcheth water from the brook wherewith to water the herbs; break the pitcher, and it will fetch no water, and for want of water the garden will wither.—*John Bunyan.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—The courtroom was packed yesterday morning by an anxious crowd, including many of our oldest and best citizens, to witness the arraignment and trial of Mr. James Patton Wilson, for the murder of Nathan C. Clayland in August, 1854, twenty-three years ago. The high estimation in which the family of Mr. Wilson is held in the community, together with the time that had elapsed since the killing was done, invested the case with a peculiar interest. Added to this, too, was the remarkable fact that there are now no living eye-witnesses to the unfortunate occurrence.—Mr. Wilson returned a few days ago to his old home, the place of his nativity, which he had not seen in twenty-three years.

On the trial Jas. Fox, colored, and Jas. Alexander were sworn. The former was put upon the stand and testified that he saw the deceased and the prisoner enter the room of William Quinn, (the store on Trade street now occupied by Nisbit & Bro.) and in a short time thereafter heard the report of a pistol. He next saw the prisoner come out, get on his horse, and ride off. James Alexander testified that he was with the deceased during his last illness. He had heard him say that the prisoner shot him, and that he did not wish him prosecuted for it.

The prisoner's own story was that he was sixteen years old at the time of the killing, and that himself and the deceased had been fast friends, although the latter was several years the senior of the prisoner. They were riding together when the dispute arose as to the relative speed of their respective horses. The deceased struck the defendant. Subsequently the latter went to him and demanded an apology for the insult. The deceased refused to make it. A quarrel ensued during which one drew his fist, and the other his pistol and fired.

The judge sentenced Wilson to five years in the Penitentiary for homicide. Mr. Wilson returns to his home shattered in mind and body, but with the sympathy of the entire community. He has led a temperate and industrious life. He fought through the whole war in a Texas regiment, and distinguished himself on many fields of battle. For deeds of bravery he was raised from a private to the captaincy of a company, and received other marks of favor from his commanders. He is now 40 years of age.—*Charlotte Observer.*

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.—Louisville, Ky. May 29.—The seventh and closing days races of the Louisville Jockey Club took place here to-day, and was one long to be remembered. The weather was exceedingly pleasant, and the attendance was the largest of the week, some 8,000 persons being present.

The feature of the afternoon was Ten Broeck's against the best two mile time on record, "3:32," prior to McWhirter's time of yesterday. In the pools he was sold to beat 3:30, the time made by McWhirter. The impression generally prevailed that Ten Broeck could not start quick enough to lower the record of McWhirter's two miles, but he easily overthrew all such impressions.

When he was brought upon the track he looked in fine condition and was loudly applauded and admired by the crowd. The track had been especially prepared for this race, and he was very quick at the send off. St. Louis started with him, and at the mile pole was relieved by Maypole, who took up the running, and came around the turn and down the stretch side and side with Ten Broeck, passing under the string in the unprecedented time of 3:27.

The first quarter was made in 25, second 55, third 1:18, first mile 1:44, fifth quarter 2:09, sixth 2:35, seventh 3:01, two miles 3:27. As Ten Broeck came back to the stand, he was received with great cheering. Mr. Harper, Ten Broeck's owner, was loudly called for, and on making his appearance he was greeted with thunders of applause that continued for ten minutes or more.

Ten Broeck was ridden by Walker, the colored jockey, who handled him so well in last Thursday's race. Ten Broeck now has the fastest time on record ever made by one horse in the world for one mile, two miles, three miles and four miles, and will not appear on the course again.

The man who has been begging a paper of us each week for three months upon the positive promise that he would subscribe as soon as he got some money, smokes \$5 worth of cigars and drinks \$5 worth of whiskey every month. It looks as though we'd lost a subscriber, for he won't be able to make such a raise soon, unless his wife gets able to do five family washings in a week, instead of three, as is her custom now.—*Brookville Jeffersonian.*

An exchange says, "A little credit now and then is relished by newspaper men." And if we must choose between the credit of our tailor and that of our contemporaries, we shall cling to our tailor.

THE COUNTRY EDITOR.—Fledglings of the city press have, from time to time, set on the thoughtless to speak and write slightly of the country editor. More from ignorance than malice have preceded the sneers and jokes at those members of the journalistic profession who labor zealously and acceptably in the regions removed from the centres of population. Admitted that editors of country newspapers know nothing of art topics; are hazy in their knowledge of European politics, and in many cases write more forcibly than elegantly; the truth still remains that they, as a class, are worthy of respect and honor.—They are the best and most effective pioneers in the great, savage civilization, while

journalists, yet praise our country's growth, display their own ignorance; for they ignore the very men to whom, above all others, our country owes its rapid development.—No sooner is a settlement projected in any one of the States or Territories, than there steps forth from some of the older communities a brave, daring man, usually a practical printer, who announces his willingness to undergo the severe and unremunerative labor of starting a newspaper in a wilderness. He receives a warm welcome from those he is desirous of serving; shares their trials and hardships; seldom participates in the profits that accrue to the enterprising men that grow up with a new settlement, being, as a rule, well satisfied with having established a newspaper that yields influence among the people that know it best and value it most. From his peculiar position the country editor is forced into politics; not infrequently he gains the prize of office; and in hundreds of instances the obscure journalists, that have graduated from the printer's cases, have sat in the seats of United States Senators and Representatives.—Their elevation and fitness for high honors are so universally acknowledged, and have been so frequent, as to cease to cause special remark. More than silly—unjust is it, for the paupered members of the city press to sneer at him. He can well afford to pass by the slurs and jests, as he usually does, in utter silence. He has a manlier work to do, and, as a rule, does it well and thoroughly. All men with a capacity for journalism cannot toil in the large cities; probably would not if they could. More robust and original natures are required in sparsely settled sections than in the older and densely populated regions. For the strongest mental fibre of American journalism, we must look to the rough, energetic, hard working, great-hearted country editors.—*Printers Circular.*

GRANT IN ENGLAND.—Liverpool, May 29.—After visiting various points of interest on the river this A. M., General Grant and party were entertained at Luncheon, by the Mayor, in the Town Hall. Many prominent citizens were present. Afterwards, with the Mayor, the party visited the News Room and Exchanges. The General's reception on "Change by the crowd which filled the flags and room was very cordial.

He made a brief speech of thanks from the balcony, which was received with reiterated cheering. He will go to Manchester to-morrow, and will leave there in the evening for London by the Midland Road, which has tendered him a special Pullman car.

LONDON, May 29.—The reception to General Grant in this city promises to be a perfect ovation. The Reform club propose to elect the General an honorary member, and the Lord Mayor proposes to entertain him with a grand banquet at the Guild Hall.

THE HUMAN FACE.—The countenance of every nation defines the characteristics of its people. Every human face indicates the moral training as well as the temperament and ruling traits of its owner, just as much as every human form indicates the quality and amount of its physical exercise. This is proven by the variety of human faces everywhere visible. Those whose lives have been given to physical labor, unbrightened by an education of ideas, have always a stolid, stupid expression, even while their limbs and muscles are splendidly developed. The more savage the people, the uglier they are in facial development. The very features of their faces are disfigured by violent and uncontrolled passions. People whose employments are intellectual have invariably a large, clear gaze, a bright, outlying expression, as if from an inward light shining through a vase. Where a fine organization and a deep sensibility accompany the practice of intellectual pursuits, often the features take on a transparent luminous look. Persons endowed with powerful sensibility, however plain their features, always have moments of exquisite beauty.

A saloon keeper named his resort, "No where," so that when his married customers went home late and their wives wanted to know where they had been, they could safely tell the truth.

A gentleman said, when a pretty girl trod on his toes, that he had received the stamp of beauty, but even then no one called him good looking.