

# The Fairfield Herald.

VOL. XI.

WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1876.

NO. 37

## THE FAIRFIELD HERALD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY WILLIAMS & DAVIS.  
Terms.—The HERALD is published weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at \$3.00 annually in advance.  
All transient advertisements to be PAID IN ADVANCE.  
Ordinary Notices and Tributes \$1.00 per square.

### LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday, February 23.

#### SENATE.

The business before this body was the trial of Judge Montgomery Moses, upon the following charges:—  
1. That he obstructed, hindered and delayed the execution of the law in Spartanburg county in 1874, by refusing to allow the grand jury to make a presentment concerning the official misconduct of certain public officers.

2. That, at various times and places, he corruptly demanded money from litigants in payment for decisions in cases heard before himself.

3. That he corruptly demanded and received, from officers of the court, public moneys entrusted to them, promising to interpose his judicial power to screen and protect them from punishment.

4. That, for about four years, he has willfully neglected to perform the duties of his office, causing delay, loss and damage to suitors, jurors and witnesses.

5. That he has, at various times and places, willfully neglected his duties by refusing to sign orders in suits presented to him by consent of the litigants.

6. That he has arbitrarily and peremptorily compelled public officers to violate the law by issuing evidences of public indebtedness contrary to law.

The committee presented two additional charges, setting forth, in substance, that the accused unlawfully discharged a grand jury at Spartanburg in June, 1875.

Judge Moses is represented by Messrs. Rion, Baxter, Youmans, Johnston, Pope and Campbell.

The accused, through his counsel, claimed that he was entitled to have, from the managers of the impeachment, full specifications, as to persons, dates and acts, under each of the charges preferred. The managers denied this right, and pending the discussion of the point, the senate adjourned.

The house was not in session.

Thursday, February 24.

#### SENATE.

Mr. Clinton reported ready for a third reading:—Bills to incorporate the South Carolina Mutual Aid Association of Patrons of Husbandry; to charter the South Atlantic Railroad Company; to incorporate the Camden Building and Loan Association; to incorporate Harrison's Mill Company; to amend "An act to contract for supplies for the executive departments of the state government and for the general assembly."

Message No. 33 of his excellency the governor, returning with his objections an act entitled "An act to amend a joint resolution authorizing the county commissioners of Beaufort county to levy a special tax," approved February 26, 1875.

On the question "Shall this act pass, the objections of his excellency the governor to the contrary, notwithstanding?" The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas, 2; nays, 25. So the senate refused to pass the act.

The senate agreed to meet at 11 o'clock daily on and after this day.

The president announced the hour arrived for the special order for 1 P. M., which was the trial of Judge Montgomery Moses.

Whitmore submitted a resolution setting forth that the answer made by the accused is insufficient and that his prayer for more specific charges be denied. Adopted.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed till March 7.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the settlement and payment of certain claims against the state" was taken up and engrossed.

A senate bill to provide for purchasers and lessees of land at sales made for non-payment of taxes being put into possession of the same was taken up, and the enacting clause struck out.

A senate bill to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce all acts and parts of acts providing for the assessment and taxation of property into one act, and to amend the same," was taken up and engrossed.

and for other purposes, was taken up, and the enacting clause struck out.

The sergeant-at-arms announced a message from the senate that it was ready to proceed with the impeachment.

The house refused to attend as a committee of the whole, and proceeded with legislative business.

The report of the committee on privileges and elections on the case of Mr. J. D. Robertson was considered until adjournment.

Friday, February 25.

#### SENATE.

A bill to incorporate the South Carolina Mutual Aid Association of Patrons of Husbandry was passed and sent to the house.

The report of the committee on finance in a bill to make appropriation to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875, received its second reading.

Mr. Hayne introduced a concurrent resolution that this general assembly take a recess from the 26th of February to the 6th of March, at 7 P. M. Ordered for consideration.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A message was received from the governor, saying that he had approved a number of acts—among which is one to amend an act to vest in the trustees of Ridgeway Academy the title to a certain tract of land.

Davis introduced a resolution requesting the governor to use diligence in bringing to punishment certain unknown parties recently engaged in whipping a family of negroes in Edgefield county. A resolution was also introduced, requesting him to furnish the house with all information in his possession concerning the "dastardly outrage." Both resolutions were adopted.

A senate bill relative to the plates of the bills of the Bank of the State of South Carolina passed.

The recommendation that Mr. J. D. Robertson be removed as a member of the Text Book Commission and that he be expelled as a member of the House, was adopted by a vote of 56 to 25.

Adjourned.

Saturday, February 26.

#### SENATE.

A number of new bills were introduced, read by their titles, and referred to appropriate committees.

A bill to make appropriations to meet the ordinary expenses of the state government for the fiscal year commencing November 1, 1875, was amended, passed, and returned to the house.

A bill to provide for the maintenance of the state penitentiary was ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution that the general assembly take a recess from February 26 to March 6 was laid on the table.

Concurrent resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate certain charges against F. J. Moses, Jr., W. J. Whipper and J. P. Reed was laid on the table.

The house concurrent resolutions relative to outrages in Edgefield county were concurred in.

Bill to provide for the education of minor children in the city of Columbia and county of Charleston was changed to an act.

Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A few new bills were introduced, read by their titles and properly referred.

The house resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the recent alleged outrages in Edgefield county. After debate, the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The governor returned, without his approval an act to incorporate the town of Greer in Greenville county. The vote was unanimously sustained.

A bill to provide for the relief of Edward B. Wesley was laid on the table.

The senate returned the appropriation bill with sundry amendments, almost all of which the house rejected.

Adjourned.

Yes, women are unreasonable, and you may have remarked that when one of them sits down in a new silk dress on a chair where a little boy has carelessly deposited two cents' worth of taffy, she will go on about it just as bad as if it were two dollars' worth.

It is said that Holkar, the maharajah of Indore, has stored up in his palace not less than £5,000,000 sterling. Among the things which the managers of the late Freedman's Savings Bank regret most deeply, is the fact that they didn't get the maharajah of Indore to deposit with them.—*Courier Journal.*

Did it ever occur to you, kind mamma, while trotting your babies on your laps in such a vigorous way that if some giant about ten times your size were to trot you in similar style, the breath would be very apt to be jounced out of your body?

### CENTENNIAL BORROWERS.

Financial Incidents of the American Revolution.

Outside a limited circle of antiquaries and close students of the history of the American revolution, it is not known that George Washington expended a portion of his private fortune to defray the expenses of the great struggle, and that he was reimbursed in the exact amount of his outlay at the close of the war. Although ubiquitous in the opinion of the enemy, he had always personal funds at hand which he dispensed economically. His position as a cashier of his own revenue led many of the American patriots, less fortunate, to call upon him at various times for money. They had made advances in the cause of the colonies, and Washington was always ready to cash their calls. In support of these facts we find in Washington's accounts, as presented to the first congress, the following interesting items:

July 6, 1775.—To the account of Thomas Clafin, Esq., for money expended by him in the journey from Philadelphia to Cambridge, in which the expenses of Gen. Lee, Col. Reed and others were included. £129 8 2

Sept. 7, 1775.—To Mr. Sparhawk on account. 22 1 0

Oct. 30, 1775.—To Moses Fessenden. 6 0 0

Oct. 30, 1775.—To Josiah Fessenden. 5 4 0

Nov. 5, 1775.—To George Bayler. 3 9 4

The "Baron de Woodlito" appears to have been often "short." We find that Washington inserted his name as follows in his accounts:

March 27, 1776.—To cash the Baron de Woodlito. £3 12 0

The accounts further show that Thomas Patton, Mr. Austin, Wm. Hollingshead, John Stansbury, Capt. Oakley, Majors Carey and Harrison, Captain Gibbs, Colonel Needham, Benjamin Henning and others obtained various sums of money from him, they not being able to get paid for their services from the Government.

One item is worthy of special attention. It shows light upon the statesmanlike ability of Washington to conduct secret negotiations designed to circumvent the enemy.

July 15, 1775.—To \$335 50 given to — to induce him to go into the town of Boston to establish a secret correspondence, for the purpose of conveying intelligence of the enemy's movements and designs. £109 0 0

A footnote marked thus says: "The names of those who are employed within the enemy's lines, and who may fall within their power, cannot be inserted."

Washington's payments to tonson artists seem to have been pretty liberal, as appears from the following:

Dec. 5, 1775.—To my barber at sundry times. £6 10 0

March 31, 1776.—To my barber. £1 10 0

April 1, 1776.—To expenses on visiting several islands in Boston Harbor after the evacuation of the town by the enemy. £8 15 0

#### A CENTENNIAL CURIOSITY.

Washington, however, was not able to cope with the enemy in the disposition of funds. The friends of King George were snugly ensconced in lucrative positions, as we find from the following article, which appeared in the *Middlesex Journal* of Jan. 12, 1776—one hundred years ago. "As Lord North has owned in the (British) Parliament that the (English) Ministry has been misled and deceived by American informers, it is but justice that the public should know them. Here are: Wentworth, Governor of New Hampshire; Hutchinson, late Governor of Boston, pensioner on Ireland, £1,000 a year; Benjamin Hallowell, a Commissioner of Customs at Boston, £600 a year; Ruggles, one of the Council of Boston, £200 a year; pension; Moffit, Custom-house officer at New London, £300 a year; Wm. Smith, an attorney, of New York, and a counselor (who got many 'references' from the royal judges); James Delaney, a captain in the army; John Watts, contractor, with Harley & Oliver Delaney; Stockden, an attorney and counselor at New Jersey; Frankly, Governor of New Jersey, a son of Benjamin Martin, brother to Target, Governor of North Carolina; Jonathan Sowell, a schoolmaster, of Boston; Judge of the Admiralty, £600 a year; and Anclunty, a priest." Anclunty was rector of Trinity Church, which was under Tory rule and influences until the final defeat of the British. We see by the above how King George used the Custom-house against the people.

A Vermont man returned home the other day, after an absence of eleven years, and found that neither of the three husbands his wife had married and buried had fixed the gate

### LION TAMING.

From Paris the other day came a story, half grotesque and half revolting, of a cruelly ingenious showman to whom there had occurred the idea of getting up a Lilliputian exhibition of tiger-taming. He procured four cats, whose bodies he painted orange-tawny, with black stripes, so as to be closely imitative of the hide of *felis tigris*, and then he engaged a little boy, who, clad in tights and spangles, was to enact the part of a beast tamer, but who, prior to his appearance in public was shut up in a cage with the cats and instructed to reduce them to submission, and to teach them a variety of tricks by means of rigorous chastisement. If, however, the poor little tiger king was provided with a switch, the four Lilliputian tigers had been endowed by nature with a due complement of claws; and they so worried and tore the unfortunate lad that, had he not been able to make his escape from the cage, fatal results might have followed. He ran shrieking into the street, pursued by his master; but the police interfered, and the Correctional Tribunal may possibly have something very serious to say to the barbarous promoter of Lilliputian tiger-taming exhibitions.

Scarcely, however, has the echo of this affair died away ere we hear of two very alarming accidents which have occurred to a pair of wild beast tamers of some notoriety in France. At Havre the lion king Bidel has had a sufficiently narrow escape from a horrible death. It was this performer's custom to go into the cage of his wild beasts bearing with him a sheep which, through the awe inspired by his presence, was kept safe from molestation on the part of the ferocious inmates of the den. On a recent occasion he entered the lion's cage and placed the sheep on the back of the lioness—a feat which he had often before accomplished with perfect safety. No sooner, however, had he done this than a huge lion sprang upon his teeth in its body. There was a general commotion and panic among the crowded audience, but the undaunted Bidel stepped forward, and with a heavy bludgeon dealt Leo such a tremendous blow over the jaws that the beast, uttering a yell of pain, was completely cowed, and crouched humbly at the feet of his master. The sight and smell of the blood of the sheep were, however, too much for wild beast nature to bear. The other denizens of the cage began to howl in an ominous manner, and with singular unanimity of teeth and claws they attacked Monsieur Bidel, even as Mr. William Nye went at the Heathen Chinee. The beast tamer not a whit terrified, chased the first lion into another cage, fought his way back through the remaining brutes, and, rescuing his wounded sheep, issued from the den.

Yet another accident to a lion-tamer occurred in Paris on Monday night. At the Theatre of the Polles Bergeres one Delmonico has gained great popularity as a queller of wild beasts; but accidents will happen in the best regulated demes, and on Monday a highly trained lioness got her instructor into a corner and severely mangled one of his hands. There was tremendous excitement among the audience, and the curtain was let down. A few moments afterward the report of a musket was heard, which, of course, caused the agitation of the public to grow more intense. Tranquillity, however, was restored when Delmonico made his appearance at the foot lights, apparently none the worse for his encounter with the lioness. Now, it is quite possible that in the account of both these casualties there may remain some truth to be read between the lines. Wild beast tamers must necessarily be of unflinching courage, and of unerring presence of mind, but they are likewise, as a rule, something else—they are showmen; and the musket shot may have been a mere *conspicuo de theatre*. In any case, it is understood that the Paris police have prohibited any future performances on the part of Delmonico; nor is it unlikely that these always dangerous and frequently fatal exhibitions will be definitely suppressed by the law throughout the whole of France. It would be certainly beneficial to the interests of civilization and humanity if similar measures of repression were adopted in England. Quite enough is known at this time of day about the habits, manner, and characteristics of the King of Beasts. From the days of Aristotle to those of Buffon, from the time of Cuvier to that of Prof. Owen and the late Mr. Gordon Cumming, *felis leo* has been described, figured, and criticised from almost every possible view, until there are now only two items on which the natural historians are at issue with respect to the moaroh of the forest. Hunters have not quite made up their minds as to whether the lion is really a valiant, generous, and magnanimous animal, or whether he is a sneaking yet blood-thirsty coward; while men of science have not been quite able

to determine whether or not the sort of claw or prickle at the tip of the lion's tail, the existence of which prickle was first ascertained by Blumenbach, was given to this animal by nature, with the intent of stimulating himself to rage, he slashes his sides therewith. As it may, the anatomy of the lion has been exhaustively studied; he has been magnificently modeled and painted by Snyders, Sir Edwin Landseer, and Mr. Riviere. There is a sufficiency of leonine specimens at the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park, and in the menageries of every European capital; and the time seems really to have arrived when those who are anxious for the preservation of peace and good order in society are entitled to inquire whether traveling wild beast shows have not become an anachronism, and more especially whether any exhibition of what is called wild beast taming should not be made illegal. The subjection of the most ferocious brutes was an art undeniably practiced among the ancient Persians and other Oriental, and among the Romans of old. In the East, where the combats of savage beasts are still a favorite amusement with "barbarous" or "barbaric" potentates, tricks of lion and tiger taming may yet occasionally be witnessed; but in Europe the abolition by Constantine the Great of the sanguinary sports of the amphitheatre put an end for many ages not only to the encounters of the gladiators, but to the cunning of the wild beast quellers. An illustrated manuscript in the Ambrosian Library at Milan demonstrates, indeed, that in the tenth century there was a showman who used to lead tame lion through the streets of Constantinople, and forced the brute to perform a variety of antics; but throughout the Middle Ages, although every Prince in Europe possessed his menagerie, attempts were rarely made to tame any of the royal pets more formidable than wolves or bears. The dancing bear, as an object of exhibition in the public thoroughfares, came down to our own times, and the popular belief was that the animal had been taught the terpsichorean art in his youth by being made to foot it on hot metal plates; while at country fairs the wretched Bruin, strongly strapped down in an armchair, arrayed in feminine garb, and with his muzzle closely shaven was by an audaciously impudent imposture made to impersonate the mythical pig-faced lady.

Nearly 40 years have elapsed since the attention of the whole civilized world was irresistibly directed toward the exploits of an American named Van Amburgh, with lions and tigers, panthers and leopards. The triumph which he achieved over feral nature invested him with world-wide renown; nor was any class of the community unresponsive to the attractions of his extraordinary feats. Over the great Duke of Wellington, in particular, the lion tamer's exhibition seemed to exercise a kind of fascination; and the hero of Waterloo commissioned Edwin Landseer to paint a picture representing Van Amburgh in the enjoyment of his full supremacy over the beasts in his den, while a similar picture was painted of Her Majesty. Bets to prodigious amounts were made in London and Paris on the contingency of Van Amburgh being one day torn in pieces by his savage pupils. But he seems to have escaped without a scratch, and some years since peacefully retired on his well-earned laurels. On the exploits of Carter, the "Lion King," and of numerous other "kings"—and we regret to add "queens"—who, with more or less success, have emulated the powers of Van Amburgh it were needless to dwell; but the public will not fail to remember that the violent deaths among wild beast quellers in modern times have equalled the fatal casualties among aeronauts. As regards the exhibition of women in the dens of wild beasts, such displays, we hope, would no longer be tolerated by public opinion. Yet there are many lion kings scattered through the provinces, and at any moment the intelligence may be telegraphed that one of those heroic but foolhardy men has been horribly mutilated or has met with a dreadful death. Wild beast taming, indeed, involves cruelty of a double kind. There is potential cruelty to the performer, who literally carries his life in his hand, and whose risks are certainly at times greater than those incurred by the Spanish bull-fighter, who, before he enters the arena, is confessed and receives no solution. It also means actual and indefensible cruelty to animals. The lion, savage and ferocious beast as he is, has after all his rights. We are entitled to chase him, to kill him, and to extirpate his race altogether from the face of the land, because he is a nuisance and an enemy to civilization. Jules Gerard and other daring hunters really deserve the thanks of the world, since as lion slayers they contributed to thin the stock of the sanguinary and treacherous brutes who devour cattle and deer, and will devour mankind if they can. But having caught the lion, we have no right to tame him into becoming a performer at a show by dint of the

persuasion of red-hot poker, crow-bars, spikes and merciless scourges. It is with such instruments, we fear, that wild animals have been rendered docile by the successors of Van Amburgh, and society can well afford to be rid of exhibitions of docility which can only have been produced by systematic and unrelenting barbarity to normally untamable creatures.—*London Telegraph.*

### The Carpet-Beggars Robbed.

Senators Spencer, Patterson, West, Dorsey, Clayton and Alcorn, and Representatives Morey, Purman, Stowell, Haralson and Hayes are in great tribulation. They meet almost every night in solemn conclave and grieve over their wrongs. A few nights ago they held a meeting, the object of which was to unite upon "some plan for a revival of the drooping prospects of the republican party in the Southern States, which, judging by the tone and sentiments of these partisans, is only to be accomplished by carrying out the bloody shirt policy, to do which the aid of the administration is to be invoked. Patterson related the circumstances of a recent interview between himself and the attorney-general, during which Patterson expressed the opinion that unless Federal troops are used in the South, and the United States supreme court shall declare the constitutionality of the enforcement act, the South will be hopelessly democratic; and he asserted that this fact will be developed in the next general election. Mr. Pierpont is said to have made the significant remark in reply that he had noticed that in Southern States where the democrats have control there is no serious disorder, and no calls for troops have come from them, and he added his belief that the remedy for the troubles complained of by the republicans could and ought to be found in the courts."

### The Judge and Jury.

Severe sickness in our family prevented us from presenting in our last week's issue a full record of the proceedings of the Court, or of noting several other items which would have been of interest to our readers at that time. A correspondent, however, filled much of our space which we gladly yielded; and we again in this issue devote room to another communication upon the same subject from a highly intelligent source. The indignation of the citizens at Judge Mackey's course toward the Grand Jury, seems to be universal. We were not present in the courthouse, and consequently did not hear the Judge's remarks, but from what we have heard since, and his summary dismissing of the Grand Jury before they had submitted their report and transacted the business of the term, we regard as highly improper in a Judge upon the Bench. The examination of the two negroes, (who testified before the Grand Jury) in open court by his Honor, was a scene never before witnessed in a court of justice in these parts. And such a course by the Judge took the Grand Jury at a great disadvantage, for it matters not whether these willing witnesses testified before the Grand Jury as they did before the Judge or not, any grand jurymen who would have opened his mouth, year or nay, outside of the jury room, would have perjured himself.

The major portion of the grand jury are intelligent and honest gentlemen, and would not lend themselves to corrupt influences for gain, favor or affection; and we believe that they would not hesitate to do their duty conscientiously in every instance and under all circumstances. Hence, we believe his Honor did them great injustice; and as he is a very impulsive man, and occasionally becomes a little irritable from excessive work, we have reason to believe that he too regretted his hasty action. As "Citizen" intimated in his communication last week, it is an unfortunate affair, and for the good of all the people it would be better that harmony were restored. But to bring about this state of feeling, the people do not expect, nor would they have, the Grand Jury to make any concessions as to their authority as officers of the Court, or otherwise.

### Laweaster Ledger.

"Will your Honor please charge the jury," asked an Arkansas lawyer at the conclusion of a horse thief trial. "I will," replied his Honor; "the Court charges each jurymen one dollar for drinks, and six dollars extra for the one who used the Court's hat for a spittoon during the first day of the session."

A distance east or west of four or five miles, in California, often makes a difference of ten or fifteen degrees of temperature.

A French writer describes a young lady as one who kisses her gentleman friends till she is six years old, and then leaves off until she is sixteen.

"Talking to her husband in a loud tone of voice" is enough to send a Persian wife to jail for thirty days.

### Wool Cotton.

A bale of cotton, such as has never been seen in this market before by the oldest cotton-buyer, was received yesterday by Messrs. Oates Bros., from Isaac Harris, Esq., of Mooresville, Iredell county. It is of the exact texture of wool and is grossy, and feels to the touch just as wool; it has almost no staple at all, and while certainly a species of this staple, has very few of its qualities. Handfuls of it have been brought here before by the farmers, among whom it is known as vegetable wool cotton, but this is the first bale ever seen here. It has no merchantable value in this market, and will be shipped by Messrs. Oates Brothers to Philadelphia. Mr. Harris expects to realize a large price for it, but cotton men here doubt if he will be able to do this, since the growth cannot be adapted to the uses to which either cotton or wool, strictly speaking, is applied. It is so far from being cotton that no classification can be found for it, and it is just as far from being wool. *Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.*

Success in Study.—The reason why one gets a lesson so much more quickly than another, we think, is because he controls his thoughts and controls them for the time intensely upon his lesson, to the exclusion of all other matters. When Dr. Johnson studied, he lost all consciousness of external surroundings and became completely buried in the subject before him; and thus it was that he could repeat whole poems, or whole chapters of a book, after reading them once. Hence we say, if we judiciously employ our time, intensely apply ourselves when we study, we may have leisure. And indeed if we did not care for leisure, yet it is better for the mind to be worked intensely while it is worked, than carelessly and loosely.

Nineteen out of twenty milk dealers who were indicted for selling an adulterated article were arraigned in the court of special sessions at New York on Wednesday. Two of them pleaded not guilty, but the attempt to prove their innocence resulted in the first of the pair being fined one hundred dollars, and the second being sentenced to one month's imprisonment. The remaining seventeen then pleaded guilty, and were let off with a fine of fifty dollars each. The remaining one of the twenty indicted has fled from the city. In the evidence it appeared that the milk was not adulterated with anything worse than water.

Won the Money.—"Bet half a dollar I shall fall down!" "Bet half a dollar I shall fall!" murmured an old chap one evening, as, loaded to the muzzle with forty rod whiskey, he was feeling his way down Smith street. "Bet half a dollar—!" Just here the old boy's heels flew so high into the air that his head and shoulders beat them back to the ground. Rising to a sitting posture, he took up his hat, rubbed the back of his head and then said: "Won the money, by thunder! And it is the first bet I've won this winter!"

Congressman Landers, of the First Connecticut District, is reported to tell this on himself:—Some one introduced him in Washington to a Southern member who immediately asked him to take a drink. "Never drink," replied Mr. Landers. The other eyed him over and then inquired: "Are you a Democrat?" "Yes, sir." "And don't drink?" "Yes, sir." The man looked at him with great contempt and then remarked: "Then, by —, sir, I advise you to change your politics."

The Danbury *Vezes* has found out how marvelously careful a man is with a new garment. When he comes in he is at great pains to hang it on a hook entirely by itself, and was to any one who hangs another article over it. At the end of a week the garment is being picked up from the floor or chairs forty times a day, his wife says.

An exchange remarks that "some people are wholly unable to appreciate irony." We have observed this ourselves, particularly in the case of wash-women and shirt-booms.

A breed of dogs without tails has been discovered in Africa, and how the mischievous boys there utilize old tin kettles and fruit cans, we cannot pretend to say.

One cent per bushel makes a difference of ten millions of dollars in the value of the annual crop of corn in the United States.

"Hail, gentle Spring!" says Thompson, and gentle Spring hailed, and snowed too.

You can't speak in a bullion without having high words, but it is death to fall out.

"Old Man Afraid-of-his-Wives" is what the Indians call Brigham Young.

A San Francisco paper recently headed its leading editorial, "The Truth for a Change."