

Edgefield Advertiser.

RY D. R. DURSOE

EDGEFIELD, S. C., APRIL 13, 1871.

VOLUME XXV. No. 16.

THE CHOICEST
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
AUGUST DORR,
Merchant Tailor
DEALER IN READY-MADE CLOTHING,
And Gents' Furnishing Goods,
220 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

DESIRE to inform his friends, patrons and the public generally that he has received and has now in store the best and most desirable selection of Goods, which will be unequalled for extent, variety and novelty, which will be made up in the latest and most fashionable styles and best workmanship, and at the most reasonable prices.

Also, on hand a Full Stock Ready-Made Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

AUGUST DORR, 220 Broad St.
Augusta, Mar 29

New Spring Dry Goods!
James W. Turley,
BROAD STREET, AUGUSTA, GA.
DEALER IN FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS,

HAS JUST RETURNED FROM NEW YORK, and is now fully prepared to offer to the public a completely assorted Stock of SEASONABLE FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS.

Great care has been taken to supply each Department with EVERYTHING NEW AND FASHIONABLE, as well as the more staple articles of the Trade.

The Cash System will be Strictly Adhered to, and it is much cheaper to pay 25 per cent. for money, and buy your Dry Goods for Cash, than to buy them on time.

The best judges of Dry Goods, and the closest buyers, are particularly requested to examine my present schedule of prices.

JAMES W. TURLEY.
Mar 29

Important to Cotton Planters.

THE MARYLAND
FERTILIZING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Have prepared a Special Fertilizer adapted to the Cotton Plant, under the name of—

COTTON FOOD,

Which they claim to be of the highest grade of Fertilizer sold in the South, equal in its results to Peruvian Guano, and of more permanent benefit to the soil.

It has been used by Several Hundred Planters in North and South Carolina and Georgia for two seasons, with the following results:

It increases the crop from 100 to 200 per cent.

It resists drought in all cases.

It matures the crop three to four weeks in advance, thus insuring the crop against early frosts, or in the event of a backward season for planting, enables the planter to put in his crop three or four weeks later, even as late as the 1st of June, with a certainty of success.

If his crop is only doubled by the use of "COTTON FOOD," it will give him from one to two hundred per cent. profit on his outlay, with Cotton at 12 1/2 cents per pound, and it will enable him to plant fewer acres with a corresponding reduction of labor and expense, with better results.

COTTON TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR GUANO.

Price, \$60 per Ton in Augusta.

O. N. BUTLER, Agent.
Mar 29

E. E. STEVENS. M. C. STEVENS.

F. E. STEVENS & CO.,

Grocers

Commission Merchants

259 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

NEXT DOOR BELOW FREDERICKSBURG STORE

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON SHIPMENTS.

Prompt attention given to HANDLING PRODUCE AND FILLING OF COUNTRY ORDERS.

Cotton received for SALE and STORAGE, or for SHIPMENT to Liverpool, New York, or Philadelphia.

Will make LIBERAL ADVANCES to parties desiring to Store or Ship.

F. E. STEVENS & CO.

Oct. 25

BITTERS AND SCHNAPPS.

Having received the Agency of RUSS' CELEBRATED BITTERS and SCHNAPPS, I am prepared to sell all Goods in this line at New York Cost, with freight added.

M. O'DOWD.
Augusta, Mar 1

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M. O'DOWD,

Wholesale Grocer

Commission Merchant,

283 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

HAS NOW ON HAND a Full and Complete Stock of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES and PLANTERS SUPPLIES, among which may be found the following:

50 Hds. BACON, Sides & Shoulders
30 Bbls. LARD.
200 Flour, all grades.
100 Apple Brand, 10
100 Gin and Rum.
200 Doz. BUCKETS, 200
200 Doz. BROOMS, 200
100 Soda, 100
2000 Bushels CORN, 2000
1000 OATS, 1000
500 Sacks SALT, 500
100 Cases DYE and POTASH, 100
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW. GIVE ME A CALL.
Jan 11

Established 1849.
A Choice Lot of Genuine Drugs and Medicines.

George L. Penn,
EDGEFIELD, S. C.

HAS in Store another large and superior Stock of Goods in the DRUG TRADE, which he warrants Fresh and Genuine, and which he will sell as low as the same Goods can be bought in any other Southern market. His Stock embraces in part—

500 Lbs. WHITE LEAD,
One Barrel each of LINSEED OIL and VARNISH,
50 Gallons Sps. TURPENTINE,
75 Lbs. Spanish BROWN and Venetian RED,
10 Boxes WINDOW GLASS and 100 Lbs. PUTTY,
75 Gallons MACHINE OIL,
25 " TRAIN OIL,
9 Doz. GLASS LAMPS, all styles,
100 " LAMP CHIMNEYS,
100 Lbs. each SODA, SALTS, SULPHUR, COPPERAS,
800 Lbs. Family and Toilet SOAPS,
4 Bbls. Best KEROSENE OIL, &c., &c.

Patent Medicines and Invaluable Remedies.
HEGEMAN'S ELIXIR CALSAYA BARK,
DR. SIMMONS' FEMALE REGULATOR,
DR. SIMMONS' LIVER MEDICINE,
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, CHERRY PECTORAL, SARSAPARILLA, AGUE CURE and CATHARTIC PILLS,
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSM,
COOK'S WINE OF TAR for Coughs and Colds,
A full Stock of all kinds of BITTERS,
WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY,
PHILOTOKEN OR FEMALE'S FRIEND,
RADWAY'S PILLS and READY RELIEF,
MUSTANG LINIMENT,
COD LIVER OIL,
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIFINT,
HALL'S HAIR RESTORE,
BARRY'S TRIGOPHERUS,
BURNETT'S COCAIN for the Hair,
BUR KALLISTON for the Complexion,
CONGRESS WATER,
CITRATE MAGNESIA.

For Cooking Purposes.
EXTRACT LEMON, ROSE, ORANGE, VANILLA, PINEAPPLE,
A full line of BAKING POWDERS, and SPICES of all kinds.

Toilet Articles for the Ladies.
POWDER BOXES, very handsome,
CAMPHOR ICE and VINEGAR ROUGES,
TOOTH POWDERS AND PASTE,
GENUINE BELL COLOGNE,
LUBIN'S GENUINE EXTRACT,
PENN'S EXCELLENT HAIR OIL,
PREMIUM BEARS OIL,
HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS, in great variety,
HAIR POMADES, TOILET POWDERS, in great variety,
TOILET SOAPS, all Flavors, &c., &c.

CHOICE GROCERIES.
HAMS, Clear R. SIDES, LARD, FLOUR, MEAL, Crushed, Loaf, Powdered and Brown SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, COFFEE, CHEESE, MACCARONI, and all Goods kept in a first class stock, which will be sold low for Cash.

It will be a pleasure to wait on my Friends and Customers at all times.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded day or night.
Apr 5

Grand Opening
OF
Spring and Summer
Fashionable Millinery Goods

MRS. LEICKIE,
HAVING just returned from New York, takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Ladies generally, that on

TUESDAY, APRIL 4th,

She will open a SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of PATTERN BONNETS and HATS, purchased from some of the LEADING IMPORTERS of New York. Beautiful SASH RIBBONS, cheap. Ladies' DRESS CAPS, Infant's LACE BONNETS and HATS, the largest stock of FRENCH FLOWERS in the city.

The handsomest assortment of Jet and Gilt JEWELRY in the city.

The largest stock of Jute and Real HAIR CURLS and CHIGONS in the city.

All the above goods will be SOLD AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.

MRS. LEICKIE,
171 BROAD STREET,
Under the Augusta Hotel.

Augusta, April 1.

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"Sympathy."
"O! when thy heart is bleeding,
And thy dear drops fall,
And all our joys seem clouded
In sorrow's heavy pall,
When friends we love have left us,
Like words of sympathy,
O! what can soothe and bless us
Like words of sympathy."
Hope, with wins of happy dreams
Close folded to her breast
Hath died, and in our fitting hearts
A home to disengage our
O! then, while wildly tossing
On life's dark and stormy sea,
How sweet a word of kindness
Is a ray of sympathy."
When wildly we are yearning
For our loved ones,
A look of sympathy will fill
The eyes, and soothe the
Throats, and soothe the
And cheerful will we be
If only o'er our hearts there falls
A ray of sympathy."

General Kershaw's Reply to Senator Robertson.
CAMDEN, S. C., March 25, 1871.
Hon. T. J. Robertson, United States Senator:
DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., and, after giving it that consideration which its grave importance demands, proceed to answer it. This I am compelled to do without that conference with those gentlemen with whom you have associated me, in the address of your letter, which I would gladly have had, if it had been practicable.

I need not assure you of my earnest desire to secure peace and order, and a just and faithful administration of laws in this ruined and desolated State. The sacrifices I have made of time and labor, sentiment and feeling, and even of the regard of valued friends to promote those ends, are well known to you. Need I do more to vindicate the earnest heart yearnings of our good people for peace and security, than to point to their unanimous support of a party which sought, last year, a balm for the healing of the hideous diseases of society, in a concession of legal efficacy and obligation to the amendments of the constitution and the so-called reconstruction acts, asking nothing in return but an honest and just administration of affairs.

These concessions and all overtures for peace were scornfully rejected by the colored people and their leaders. Under the high-sounding and pretentious title of "National Guards," the negroes were armed and equipped with the deadliest and costliest weapons and munitions of war, at the expense of the people. They were excited, incensed and infuriated by the speeches of false and unscrupulous demagogues, who played upon their blind passions and prejudices, as a skillful harp on the passive and obedient chords of his instrument, until they were ready for a carnival of blood at the bidding of their leaders. The commissioners, managers and boards of election were so selected, and the election laws so cunningly devised, as to secure the result of the ballot irrespective of the will of the people. Thus by fraud, by force and by cunning artifice, negro domination was secured, and the whites were practically disfranchised. The Legislature thus constituted, and many of the public officials, openly, notoriously and shamelessly plundered the people of the State, recklessly squandering the public money, appropriating it to their own uses, and selling their votes and their influence for the passage of laws to open the treasury to corrupt speculators. By these means the expenditures of the State Government have been increased to more than five times the amount required before the war, while the means of the people have correspondingly diminished. The taxes for two years, aggregating more than four millions of dollars, are exacted in this year, a period of greater financial distress than this people has encountered since 1865. Swarms of high salaried officers have been created before unknown to us, and, for the most part, filled with corrupt negroes or malignant and contempt white men, who seek to perpetuate their power by fomenting discord between the races. Under these corrupting influences, the negroes, in many places, have become violent, threatening and dangerous. Murder, arson and pillage have stalked through the land almost unrebuked of justice, while every defensive act of the white victims has been magnified into a national crime. All these are facts known to you. That in consequence there should be a disturbed condition of affairs in some localities, deplorable though it is, is not to be wondered at. Let us rather be thankful that it has been confined to the Counties of Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, York and Chester. We will consider these disturbances for a moment.

In Laurens and Chester there were collisions between the armed militia, or national guards (negroes), and the whites, in open daylight, the circumstances of which are well known to you. In the other counties disguised parties have, from time to time, within the last three months, administered Lynch law in certain cases. While these occurrences are greatly to be deplored, and some of them merit and have received almost universal condemnation, the collisions in Laurens and Chester, by far the most serious of them all, are regarded by the best men who know the facts, as necessary and justifiable acts of self-defence on the part of the whites. It is very generally believed that their prompt action prevented the general war of races, which thoughtful men have regarded imminent for some years past.

While these things have occurred in the counties mentioned, which are all now quieted by the disarming of the militia, in other counties, profound peace has prevailed. Here, for instance, we have enjoyed an unbroken reign of quiet and order. There was, at the last Court Sessions, not one act of violence demanding investigation, a circumstance which elicited the congratulations of the presiding judge.

Here there has been no organized and threatening demonstration of the militia, who, though armed, have not, I am informed, been furnished with ball cartridges. On the other hand, I am satisfied there has never been in this county any organization corresponding in any way to what is termed the "Ku-Klux Klan," or any other unlawful association. I take it that this condition of things exists in by far the larger portion of the State. But the causes produce like results, and, therefore, any demonstration on the part of the negroes, and especially the armed militia, which would render our people apprehensive of an attack, would very probably induce organizations for defensive or preventive operations, and possibly lead to similar disastrous conflicts as ensued at Laurens and Chester.

Now you desire my "aid in arousing and concentrating the opinion of all good citizens in favor of law and order."

You attribute to me, in common with the other gentlemen whom you have addressed, "intelligence and good intentions." Let me remark by the way, as illustrating one of the many anomalies of the day, that, notwithstanding the confidence thus expressed, the most liberal amnesty bill yet reported by your committee does not propose to place at the disposal of the State, in any official capacity, those qualities which you suppose me to possess. Nevertheless, disfranchised and unpardoned rebels, though we be, I claim, in common with others similarly situated, to have done more to promote peace and order in South Carolina, than all the so-called loyal people within her borders. I am still for peace—a lasting peace—such as you rightly suppose can only be preserved in any community by a wholesome "public opinion."

My co-operation shall not be wanting in any feasible plan for harmonizing society here. But to be perfectly candid with you, I must declare my settled conviction, that while I do not apprehend any further disturbances, unless there be fresh irritations, there can never be that security which will ever preserve the peace of society, until some of the errors of the past be corrected, and some of our grievances be removed. All class legislation be repealed. Taxpayers ought to be secured a representation in the Legislature, adequate to their protection. Honest, capable and competent men should be placed in office. Accomplish these things, and this whole people will rise up and all you blessings that this would leave the same causes at work which have produced the prevailing discord, and there could not be that security which constitutes the essential foundation of society. The white people of South Carolina are now enslaved by their former slaves. "Taxation without representation" was the battle gage accepted by our Revolutionary sires—unrepresented and politically disfranchised, are taxed for wanton and corrupt purposes beyond all precedent and without even the poor privilege of protest or appeal. Can our rulers understand that, sooner or later, even our endurance must give way under such a monstrous imposition?

I propose to invite a meeting of prominent and influential men from each county, to consider the condition of things, and to consult for the common good. If you or any of your political associates, can propose anything that will tend to satisfy the demands and necessities of the case—to harmonize and to ameliorate the condition of the people, I doubt not they will consider your suggestions most carefully and respectfully. I shall be most happy to be the medium of any such communications as you may desire to make to them. I trust this proposed measure may meet your approval, as it accords with your own suggestion. I shall invite the co-operation of the other gentlemen named.

Appreciating the sincere and patriotic purpose which induced your communication, and thanking you personally for your good opinions, I am, very respectfully, yours,
J. B. KERSHAW.

How to Do It—A New Mode of Reconstruction.—A bellicose blue nose resident of New York has been lately struck with a new idea, which he communicates to the Tribune in the following letter:

A PLAN TO MEET THE KU-KLUX.
To the Editor of the Tribune:
SIR:—The Ku-Klux can be suppressed only as Kansas was preserved from slavery and border ruffianism. Let enough of our men, carrying rifles with them, if necessary, go South and settle in colonies. Innumerable, unwilling members of the Ku-Klux will point out and expose the rascals individually.
H. R. F.

New York, March 18, 1871.
This bloodthirsty H. R. F. can rely upon it. He and his friends will receive a cordial welcome, provided they bring their rifles or anything else with them, and do not resort to rifling the public treasury.

Unfortunately, his predecessors in emigration, rarely brought anything but their boots and carpet bags. They came as the hawk to the chicken roost, only to ravage and carry away. Besides this, H. R. F.'s friends may find their rifles useful, judging by the fate of the Republicans massacred at Donaldsonville, (La.), and the Republican Guard recently shot down upon his bench at Meridian, Miss., by insurgent negroes. H. R. F. could not have hit upon a better idea, and we trust, in all sincerity, it may be carried out.—Charleston Courier.

A Syracuse court has assessed the value of two young boys, lost on a railway at \$4500 each; of an infant, killed by a street car, at \$300.

The Japanese, instead of spending their time in listening to a long sermon march decorously to the temple wherein their priests are performing service, throw in a printed prayer and a little money, and go about their business with a satisfied conscience.

Robbery and Ruin—Will the People Submit?
The people of this State know that the taxation of the current year, if collected, means starvation and confiscation. But the people of Northern and Western States, where the tax levies amount to tens of millions, must think it much ado about nothing when the people of South Carolina are driven to destitution by a tax of about four million dollars. A comparison between the expenses of the State Government, and the amount of taxes levied upon the people, at different dates, will show the magnitude of the evil, and explain the reason of the discontent and indignation which fill the breasts of the taxpayers of the State.

In 1858 the entire cost of the State Government, including the police assessment, was \$683,877. At that time, the State was wealthy and the prospects of the people were bright in the extreme. The bulk of the real property was assessed at a nominal price, and the State Government was in the hands of a body of cultivated and honorable gentlemen, who watched with unceasing vigilance over the liberties, as well as the pecuniary interest, of the people. In 1868, when the people had lost their slave property, Governor Orr, whom the Radicals themselves regard as a wise, sound and practical statesman, estimated that the entire cost of the State Government, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, would not exceed \$375,000. The debt was less than \$5,000,000, bearing an interest of about \$300,000. Governor Orr's estimate, therefore, was \$373,000.

We now turn to the record of the Radical administration which is still in power. For the fiscal year 1868, the Radical tax levy was:
State tax..... \$1,283,259 00
County tax..... 501,097 00
Poll tax..... 70,748 00

Total 1868.....\$1,855,104 00
It must be noted, moreover, that the returns from all the counties were not complete. The total poll tax, for instance, was really \$150,000.

For the fiscal year 1869, the Radical tax levy was:
State tax..... \$1,014,901 00
County tax..... 618,047 00
Poll tax..... 150,000 00

Total 1869.....\$1,622,657 00
For the fiscal year 1870, the Radical tax levy is:
State tax..... \$1,647,000 00
County tax..... 618,047 00
Poll tax..... 150,000 00

Total 1870.....\$2,415,047 00
For the fiscal year 1871, the Radical tax levy is:
State tax..... \$1,281,000 00
County tax..... 548,000 00
Poll tax..... 150,000 00

Total 1871.....\$1,980,000 00
It is plain, therefore, that the Radical administration are levying taxes of over \$2,000,000 a year to pay for work which was done before the war for \$600,000, and could be done, under any honest government, for, at the most, \$750,000. But this is not all. In order that they may obtain means for paying off the huge floating debt of the State in New York, the General Assembly anticipate the time of collecting taxes, and make the taxes for 1870 and 1871 payable during the present year. The taxpayers, therefore, are required to pay this year:
Taxes of 1870.....\$2,415,047
Taxes of 1871.....1,980,000
Total.....\$4,395,047

While, then, the taxable property of the State is reduced in amount from \$489,000 (according to the United States census in 1850, to \$89,000,000 according to the State assessment) in 1870, the taxation of one year is raised from \$684,000 in 1858, to \$4,495,047 in 1871. Nor must it be forgotten that all property in the State is now assessed at far more than its market value; while in 1860 it was "red at number" less than its real selling value in gold.

Worse remains behind. The taxes have been raised from \$684,000 to \$4,495,047, and at the same time the acknowledged debt of the State is increased from \$4,934,849 in 1868 to \$9,885,908 in 1870. Besides this, the General Assembly cancelled the first lien which the State had as security for the \$4,000,000 guaranteed for the Blue Ridge Railroad, and for the \$2,000,000 guaranteed for the Greenville and Columbia Railroad. It is also proposed to create a new sterling debt of \$1,200,000, which would be absolutely at the disposal of the men who have increased the taxes eight-fold and have trebled the debt of South Carolina (without the secured guarantees) is at least \$16,000,000. How much more it is, no man who is outside of the Radical Ring can say.

If it not time that the taxpayers of the State, who are without representation in the General Assembly, who have been for three years the foot-stool of a gang of mercenary politicians and ignorant negroes; should band themselves together to save the State from utter ruin, and themselves from bankruptcy and the Poorhouse?—Charleston News.

A little boy named Knight, who recently entered a mission school in New-London, was told by his teachers that he must be a good boy, and when he died he would go to Heaven. The little fellow was pleased with the prospect, and promised to be the best kind of a boy. The next Sunday he appeared in his place, looking sorrowful, and the teacher asked him if he had been a good boy. "Yes," he replied, "I've tried to be good, but it's no use. The boys say I can't go to heaven if I am ever so good." "Why do the boys say that?" asked the teacher. "They say," replied the boy, with the utmost simplicity, "there'll be no night there."

In a Wyoming tavern, a mountain range, venomously drunk, was practicing with his revolver at various objects in the bar-room. An ox teamster entered, called for a drink, and a ball from the rough's pistol shattered the glass at his lips. Without a word the bull-wacker put his hand behind his back, produced his pistol, leveled it at the ruffian's head, and remarked, "the ruffian gave to dogs, you'll pick the human being after assassins has been tried. Please put in the paper how it is, for if tried strychnine is pizen, I go ag. in assassiners, Yours, till pizen."

A discolored citizen of New Orleans put the following question to one of the papers published there: "Mr. Editor—That I wish to ask you is whether strychnine, what the police give to dogs, you'll pick the human being after assassins has been tried. Please put in the paper how it is, for if tried strychnine is pizen, I go ag. in assassiners, Yours, till pizen."

The wind blows with such force from Colorado that when a man loses his hat he has to telegraph to the next station to have some one to stop it.

The following stanza is said to have been copied from the tombstone of a husband and wife:
"Within this grave do lie,
Back to back, my wife and I;
When the last trump the air shall fill,
If she gets up, I'll just lie still."

Don Platt now says: "The late Republican party is the dearest dead thing above ground, and if the surviving friends wish to retain for it any feelings of respect they will hasten its funeral."

The ladies give as a reason for marrying for money, that they now seldom find anything else in a man worth having.

There is a man living in the mountains of North Carolina, not more than forty miles from Greenville, S. C., says the "Lancet" Carolina, who has reached the extraordinary age of 143 years. At the time of Methuselah's death he was twenty years old. He had six sons, and three children. A gentleman at Greenville states that this man, who has come down to us from a former generation, has always been in moderate circumstances; lived upon a coarse vegetable diet; that he has never drunk any liquor but spruce water, and bids far to live many years longer. He enjoys perfect health, possesses all of manhood's attributes, and wishes to marry. He has survived seven wives, and having lost his last one about sixty years ago, he now begins to feel quite lonely.

The great journey.—The lawyer. He can replace a tenant, empanel a jury, box a witness, before the court, cross his client, anger the gains, floor a witness, cut his board, nail the case, hammer the desk, file his bill, and gurge the whole community.

Allen McClean, a young Kentuckian, residing in Campbell County, had been quite dissipated, but "got religion" as a Methodist revival, and regarding himself as a better prepared to die than he ever would be again, he went to the Licking River, and, after singing, "I want to be an Angel," leaped into the stream and drowned himself.

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