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An Important Law.

An Act to organize and govern the Militia of the State of South Carolina.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That all able-bodied male citizens, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting

1st. All persons in the army or navy or volunteer forces of the United States.

2d. Regularly ordained or licensed ministers and preachers of the Gospel.

3d. The Lieutenant Governor, members and officers of the General Assembly, the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller-General, State Auditor, Commissioner of Bureau of Agricultural Statistics, Superintendent of Education, State Engineer and Surveyor, State Treasurer, and clerks and employees in their offices, judicial officers of the State, including Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, civil officers of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post road, and millers.

4th. And all persons entertaining conscientious scruples against bearing arms, practicing physicians, professors, teachers and students in colleges, academies and common schools.

5th. Persons regularly and honorably discharged from the army and navy of the United States in consequence of the performance of military or naval duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and all persons who now are, or may hereafter be, active members of regularly incorporated companies in this State.

6th. That commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the loyal militia of this State, or in any of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no such officer shall be exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service, duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.

7th. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

Sec. 2. That under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, all persons liable to military duty within this State, who are not already members of the National Guard, as hereinafter provided, shall immediately upon the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem necessary, but as often as once in every two years, be enrolled. Such enrollment shall distinctly specify the names and residences of the persons enrolled, and shall also divide the same into two classes--the persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to constitute the first class, and the persons between the ages of thirty and forty-five years to constitute the second class. Four copies of such enrollment shall be made by the officer making the same, one of which, after being corrected, shall be retained by him; another shall be filed in the office of the Town or City Clerk in which such company is enrolled; another shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Courts of Record in the County where such district is situated; and the fourth shall be filed in the Adjutant-General's office. The persons making such enrollment shall be compensated at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day necessarily spent in making and copying the same; the number of days not to exceed ten; and the amount of such compensation shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State, upon production of the certificates of the Clerk of the Courts of Record in the County and of the Adjutant-General that such rolls have been duly filed, on or before the first day of February in each year in which such enrollment shall be made: Provided, That the Commander-in-Chief may, if he deem it necessary, extend the term of completing the first enrollment under this Act, not to exceed twenty days, and authorize payment for the same, as hereinbefore specified and set forth.

Sec. 3. That all persons duly enrolled, who shall neglect to attend the musters and drills provided for in this Act, except in cases of sickness, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each day so neglecting, which, if not paid to the County Treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of March next ensuing, shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the city or County in which the person so neglecting is enrolled; and the Board of County Commissioners, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex a list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment rolls of the several towns and wards; and the warrants for the collection of the same shall direct the collector or receiver of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing by the said assessment roll, liable to pay the same, in the same manner as other taxes are collected; the same to be paid to the County Treasurer. And when the name of any person between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years shall appear on the said roll liable to pay the said fine, the said warrant shall direct the collector to collect the same of the father, guardian or employer with whom such person shall reside or be employed, or out of any property such minor may own or possess in the city, village, town or ward in said County; and such collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from other executions shall be exempt from the payment of such fine.

Sec. 4. The County Treasurer of each County shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of April in each year, pay to

the Treasurer of the State, upon his order, the actual sum received from delinquents who have failed to attend such musters and drills; and it shall be the duty of the officers commanding the several regiments, to furnish the County Commissioners the names who have failed to attend such musters and drills. The County Commissioners shall give the names of the persons so failing to the County Auditor; and unless they are excused, shall place an extra assessment of one dollar per day on their general tax, if a property holder; and in case said delinquent or any of them are not property holders, then he or they shall be compelled to work the public roads, at a rate not exceeding one dollar per day.

Sec. 5. The bond required to be executed by the collectors or receivers of taxes, and County Treasurers, shall also apply and extend to any moneys required to be collected for military purposes by this Act.

Sec. 6. That all tavern keepers, persons keeping boarders in their families, keepers of boarding houses, and any master or mistress of any dwelling house, shall, upon the application of any officer authorized to make such enrollment, give information of the names of all persons residing or lodging in such house liable to be enrolled, and all other proper information concerning such persons as such officers may require.

Sec. 7. That if any person of whom information is required by any such officer, in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this Act, shall refuse to give such information, or shall give false information, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each item of information demanded of him by any such officer and falsely stated, and a like sum for each individual name concealed or falsely stated; and every person who shall refuse to give his own name and proper information, when applied to by any such officer, or shall give a false name or information, shall forfeit and pay a like sum, such penalties to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the State of South Carolina; and it is hereby made the duty of such officer to report the names of all persons who may incur any penalty, under this Section, to any Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in the County for prosecution.

Sec. 8. That wherever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this Act, the Board of County Commissioners shall cause to be published, once a week, for four weeks previous to the first day of February, in a newspaper with circulation in the County, or by written or printed placards, in not less than four public places, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid, which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty shall, on or before the fifteenth day of February next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, certified by affidavit, in the office of said Clerk of the Courts of Record, or before a Justice of the Peace or Magistrate, in said County; and the publication of such notice shall be sufficient notice of such enrollments to all persons named therein; such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the Commander-in-Chief; and the Adjutant-General shall furnish all the enrolling officers suitable blanks and instructions for the completion of such enrollment.

Sec. 9. That all persons claiming exemption shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the Town Clerk of the township in which he resides, on or before the fifteenth day of January; in default of which, such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempted by this Act or by Act of Congress.

Sec. 10. That the person making such enrollment shall, thereupon, if such person be exempt according to law, mark the word "exempt" opposite the name of each person presenting such exemption; if such exemption be permanent, the name of such person shall not be included in any subsequent enrollment. If any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall, upon proof thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury in any Judicial Court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 11. That the persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of South Carolina; those over eighteen and not over thirty years of age, shall constitute the reserve of the first class; and those over thirty and under forty-five years of age, shall constitute the reserve of the second class.

Sec. 12. That if any officer charged with any duty under the provisions of this Act shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required of him by this Act he shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of South Carolina; and such officers shall, as an additional penalty, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of the Solicitor of the Judicial Circuit within which said offender resides, upon the complaint of the commanding officer of the regiment, or on the part of the Board of County Commissioners, to prosecute the same. Any penalty incurred and paid, or collected under this section, shall be paid into the treasury of the County, for the use of the military fund of the County, where the fund may have accrued.

Sec. 13. That the Adjutant-General under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, shall organize and apportion the militia, and the districts thereof, into divisions, brigades, regiments, squadrons, troops, batteries and companies, and cause the same to be numbered and lettered as nearly in conformity with the laws and regulations governing the army of the

United States as circumstances will permit, and may afterwards divide, annex or consolidate the same, and the districts thereof, as he may judge expedient.

Sec. 14. That the organized militia of this State shall be known as the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and shall consist of such divisions, brigades, regiments and battalions, and in addition thereto, such batteries of light artillery and troops and squadrons of cavalry, as the Commander-in-Chief may deem expedient; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the power of the Commander-in-Chief, in case of war or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, to order drafts of the militia and to form new regiments, battalions, brigades or divisions, as he may deem just and proper: Provided, That there shall be no military organizations, or formations, for the purpose of arming, drilling, exercising the manual of arms or military manoeuvres, not authorized under this Act, and by the Commander-in-Chief, and any neglect or violation of the provisions of this section, shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, for a term not less than one year nor more than three years, at the discretion of a competent Court.

Sec. 15. That an Assistant Adjutant-General may be appointed, if deemed necessary by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; his salary shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars. The duties of Quartermaster-General shall devolve upon the Adjutant-General in times of peace.

Sec. 16. That in case of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, the Governor shall appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General and a Surgeon-General.

Sec. 17. That the arms, equipments and munitions of the State shall be stored under the directions of the Commander-in-Chief, and in such places as he may designate.

Sec. 18. That all officers of the militia (except as herein provided,) shall be appointed and commissioned by the Governor. They shall draw pay only when engaged in actual service.

Sec. 19. That all commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief, and may be removed from office on recommendation by the commanding officer of their respective brigades and divisions. Removal may also be made by decision of court martial or retiring or examining board, pursuant to law, and for misconduct any officer may be suspended by the Commander-in-Chief.

Sec. 20. That the militia of this State shall be mustered and drilled at such times as the Commander-in-Chief or commanding officers of divisions, brigades and regiments may direct.

In the Senate House, the fifteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine.

CHARLES W. MONTGOMERY.

President of the Senate pro tem.

FRANKLIN J. MOSES, Jr., Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved the sixteenth day of March, 1869.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

A Beautiful Compliment to Woman.

Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson of South Carolina, one of the Professors in Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, in addressing the recent graduates of that institution, paid the following beautiful compliment to woman, which we know every woman will appreciate:

It has often been remarked that the physician, above all other men, should be a gentleman and a man of honor. I vow myself as of those who hold in profound reverence "the grand old name of gentleman," whether it represent the chivalrous knight of the ancient legends, the Bayard without fear and without reproach--or the madman of Cervantes, the peerless Don Quixote; the hero of Thackeray's charming fiction, the dear old Colonel Newcome; the bright poetical picture of noble King Arthur, as drawn by Tennyson, or the glorious statue model of history, Sir Philip Sidney; and I regard honor as the bright, fragrant flower of morality and virtue. Our profession is one of the highest and most sacred trusts, which to violate must entail all the penalties of the basest treachery. Our relations with our patients, and especially with women, are irrepressibly confidential and delicate, and afford us opportunities, which should never be disregarded, of sustaining the feeble and protecting those who need sympathy and help--whose "faces we should not permit the winds of heaven to visit too roughly."

Depend upon it that in proportion as you fulfil such duties in the domestic circles where you are received as a guardian and guide, will be your future success. I am proud to say that a large part of the purest happiness I have enjoyed in my professional relations with women, and the close and valuable friendships originating therein. It is to them that we must look for tenderness, gratitude and fidelity.

Woman's soft hand my early cradle spread,
Her gentle care bedecked my bridal bed;
By Woman led my dying hours were hurst,
Her love the last fond solace, as the first.

A bill providing that chloroform should be administered previous to executions was vetoed lately in an Eastern Legislature, because chloroform was dangerous to life!

Josh Billings says he will never patronize a lottery so long as he can hire anybody else to rob him at reasonable wages.

Miscellaneous Articles.

The Rise in Sugar.

The late rise in sugar ought to suggest a lesson to us as a people. It shows us how wholly we are dependent upon other countries for a supply of this great staple.

We use in the United States upwards of four hundred thousand tons of sugar yearly; three hundred and fifty thousand tons of which are imported. There is at present no lessening of the supply, but the bare probability of next season's supply of sugar from Cuba being cut off on account of the troubles in that Island, is sufficient to send up the price 25 per cent. in a single week. If the prospect of continued war in Cuba should be realized, the price of sugars is likely to be still more largely increased, and in case of the cessation of our foreign commerce, should we become involved in war with any foreign power, nearly our whole supply would be cut off, and prices must advance wholly beyond the reach of all but the wealthy classes. This would be a National calamity greater than the loss of any other single article of importation. It would affect every citizen.

We know of but one way to insure ourselves against such a possibility, and that is to raise our own sugars. This we are abundantly able to do. We do not refer now to our capacity for the production of our cane sugar, but to our far greater capacity for the production of sugar from the Sugar Beet.

In a recent complete and valuable work on Farm management, farm crops, &c., (entitled--"How to make the Farm Pay"--and published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., of Philadelphia and Chicago,) is a most excellent chapter on the cultivation and management of Beets for sugar, from which we make the following extract:

"The production of beet sugar throughout the world, is now about six hundred and fifty thousand tons, or one-fourth of the whole production of sugar. We have millions of acres adapted to the cultivation of the sugar beet. We have the best labor saving machinery of any country on the globe, and there is no good reason why we should not produce a million tons of sugar annually, within ten years. In accordance with the practical aim of this work, we shall endeavor to show that it is to our pecuniary, and especially to our agricultural interests, to do so.

"The cost of raising the beet cannot, under judicious cultivation, exceed three dollars per ton, and we think that they can be raised for two dollars per ton. But taking the highest estimate, of three dollars per ton, there is left a large margin for profit, as one ton of beets will yield from one hundred and forty to one hundred and eighty pounds of refined sugar; about fifty pounds of molasses suitable for distillation; five hundred pounds of leaves, an excellent green fodder; and five hundred pounds of pulp, worth one-third as much as good hay. But this is not all; the beet crop cleans and prepares the soil; and, in a rotation, is one of the best precursors of any grain crop. The yield of beets, per acre, varies from seventeen to forty-two tons. We think that, with our improved methods, an average yield of thirty tons per acre can readily be secured, but taking the low average yield of twenty tons per acre, at five dollars per ton, is one hundred dollars; deducting the highest estimate of the cost of production, three dollars per ton, leaves forty dollars per acre clear profit to the farmer. Considering the probability of a yield of thirty tons per acre, costing two dollars per ton, we have the possibility of a profit of ninety dollars per acre.

"There are, at present, but few manufacturing of beet sugar in this country, but they would spring up on every side, if farmers once determined to raise the crops, and made that determination known. Communities settling on the rich soils of the west and south, have also the farmers in the older States. Let a dozen farmers, in any section of the country, agree with some capitalist to supply him with beets, and a market will be at once created. It is for farmers to agitate this matter, in their daily conversation, in their visits to the city markets, in farmer clubs, and through the columns of their chosen agricultural journals. The manufacturer must be exceedingly profitable. It is carried on from September to March, a period when labor is easily commanded. It will employ the extra farm laborers, at a season when their services are not required on the farm; thus incidentally conferring a permanent benefit upon every community, where such an industry is established." The author of this work from which we quote the above, estimates the cost of working one thousand tons of beets as follows:

1000 tons of beets at \$5.00..... \$5,000
Labor..... 2,000
Other expenses..... 1,200
Total..... 8,500

RECEIPTS.
160,000 lbs. sugar at 10 cents..... \$16,000
7200 gallons molasses at 25 cents..... 1,800
200 tons pulp at \$4..... 800
Total..... \$18,600

Leaving a profit of over hundred per cent. on the manufacture, reckoning the sugar to be worth only ten cents per pound. But supposing such a quantity could be raised as to bring the price of raw sugar down to eight cents per pound, there would still be a profit of over fifty per cent. on the investment of the manufacturer. Certainly this branch of industry cannot remain long unoccupied."

Never confide secrets to your relatives--"blood will tell."

Message from President Grant.

The following message of the President was received by Congress, on the 7th instant:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: While I am aware that the time in which Congress proposes now to remain in session is very brief, and that it is its desire, as far as is consistent with the public interest, to avoid entering upon the general business of legislation, there is one subject which concerns so deeply the welfare of the country, that I deem it my duty to bring it before you.

I have no doubt that you will concur with me in the opinion that it is desirable to restore the States which were engaged in the rebellion to their proper relations to the Government and the country at as early a period as the people of these States shall be found willing to become peaceable and orderly communities, and to adopt and maintain such constitutions and laws as will effectually secure the civic and political rights of all persons within their borders.

The authority of the United States, which has been vindicated and established by its military power, must undoubtedly be asserted for the absolute protection of all its citizens in the full enjoyment of the freedom and security which is the object of a republican government. But whenever the people of a rebellious State are ready to enter in good faith upon the accomplishment of this object, in entire conformity with the constitutional authority of Congress, it is certainly desirable that all causes of irritation should be removed as promptly as possible, that a more perfect Union may be established, and the country be restored to peace and prosperity.

The convention of the people of Virginia which met in Richmond on Tuesday, December 3d, 1867, framed a constitution for that State which was adopted by the Convention on the 18th of April, 1868, and I desire respectfully to call the attention of Congress to the propriety of providing by law for the holding of an election for that State at some time between the months of May and June next, under the direction of the military commander of the district, at which the adoption of that constitution shall be submitted to the citizens of the States. And if this should seem desirable I would recommend that a separate vote be taken upon such parts as may be thought expedient, and that at the same time, and under the same authority, there shall be an election for the officers provided under such constitution, and that the constitution, or such parts thereof, as shall have been adopted by the people be submitted to Congress on the first Monday of December next for its consideration, so that if the same be then approved the necessary steps will have been taken for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union.

I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to cooperate with the national government in bringing it again into such relations to the Union as it ought, as soon as possible, to establish and maintain, and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law, which were asserted in the declaration of independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons.

I desire, also, to ask the consideration of Congress to the question whether there is not just ground for believing that the Constitution framed by a Convention of the people of Mississippi for that State, and once rejected, might not be again submitted to the people of that State in like manner, and with the probability of the same result.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1869.

A CUNNING ELEPHANT.--In the Garden of Plants in London, the keepers were recently engaged in destroying a great number of rats, when one of them escaped and ran to the spot allotted to the elephant. Seeing no other refuge, in the twinkling of an eye the rat snugly enclosed himself in the trunk of the elephant, very much to the dissatisfaction of the elephant. He stamped his foot and twisted his trunk around like a windmill, and then stood suddenly still apparently reflecting on what it was best to do.

Presently he ran to the water trough where he was accustomed to drink, plunged in his trunk and filled it, and then raising it, dashed out the rat in a torrent like that which issues from the hose of a fire engine. When the rat struck the ground the elephant seized him and made him undergo the immersion and protraction three or four times. The fourth time the rat fell dead.

The elephant, with a quiet but majestic air, crushed it under his foot, and then went round to the spectators to make his usual collection of dainties.

An old lady who was making some jam was called upon by a neighbor. "Sam, you rascal, you will be eating my jam when I am away." Sam protested he'd die first; but the whites of his eyes rolled hungrily towards the bubbling crimson. "See here, Sam," said the old lady, taking up a piece of chalk, "I'll chalk your lips, and then I'll know when I come back whether you have eaten any." So saying she passed her fore finger over the thick lips of the darkey, holding the chalk in the palm of her hand, and not letting it touch him. When she came back, she did not ask any questions, for Sam's lips were chalked a quarter of an inch thick.

The cure for the Grecian bend has been discovered by a farmer in Monroe County, N. Y., who had a daughter afflicted by this terrible malady. He dipped her in cold water, and laid her in the sun till she straightened into place.

A Canada editor says he has "a keen rapier to prick all fools and knaves." His friends, if they are prudent, will take it from him. He might commit suicide.

The New Jury Law and its Abatement of Justice.

The trial by jury has well been termed the palladium of our liberties. The integrity of the jury-box lies at the foundation of all public and private security. To degrade or contaminate this is at once to strike the deadliest blow which can be aimed at the interests of society and the right of property and person.

This has been carefully guarded by all people who are not lost to a sense of social order and general welfare. It has been reserved for the late Legislature at once to imperil the public interests and place at hazard all private right.

The late slaves have been emancipated. They are now equal before the law. They have the same rights of freedom, of person and of property. And in this, all have acquiesced.

The late Jury law rendered them ample justice when it practically declared that the Jurors should be selected from the tax-paying citizens, irrespective of color. It made no discrimination. It placed all upon the same basis. But at the same time, by confining the qualifications of the Juror to the tax-payers, it secured some degree of assurance for intelligence in the jury box.

This, however, did not prove Radical enough. At one blow the whole security of the jury box is swept away, and its value utterly destroyed. It is now enacted that the juries shall be so drawn, "that the number of white voters thereon, shall bear to the number of names of colored voters, as near as may be, the same proportion as the whole number of white voters bears to the whole number of colored voters in the township, city, or county, as the case may be."

In more direct language, that the juries are to be drawn from the registered list of voters instead of the tax payers, and that these are to be constituted of colored men and white men, in proportion to their voting strength.

This Act makes every field hand, however ignorant or debased, a juror. For every negro over twenty-one years of age, whether he can read or write, and without regard to his intelligence or capacity, is a voter, and, therefore under this Act, is a juror. And not only so, but if these are in a preponderance upon the voting lists, they are to constitute a majority of every jury.

The Court of Common Pleas, whose sittings are in Charleston, is held for the Judicial County of Charleston, composed of the election counties of Charleston and Berkeley. The jurors are, therefore to be drawn from the voters in these counties.

As near as can be estimated by the recent elections, there are 16,717 colored voters, or 5,573 white voters in these counties, or in the proportion of three colored to every white voter.

Now the Act says that the list of jurors shall bear, as to color, the same proportion "as the whole number of white voters bears to the whole number of colored voters." In other words, that every jury of twelve shall consist of eight colored and four white men. This is the result.

The bare statement of the case is sufficient to show the nature of the laws under which the people of South Carolina are living, and the character of the legislation under which they suffer.

Never was there a more monstrous perversion of right! Never was there a more direct attempt to degrade and drag in the dust the administration of justice! There can be no plea in its behalf. The heretofore law placed all classes, irrespective of color, on the same footing.

This gives ignorance the supremacy, and shuts out intelligence.

The public welfare, the material interests of the country, and all that is worthy of preservation, assures us that the time must soon come when justice will resume her sway, and when the laws which strike at the vitals of the people, and the lawmakers who would slatter in common ruin all that is virtuous and of good report, will pass away before her indignant presence.--Charleston Courier.

"I was," said the reverend gentleman, "attending divine service in Norfolk several years ago, during a season of some excitement." While the officiating clergyman was in the midst of a most interesting discussion, an old lady among the congregation arose, clapped her hands, and exclaimed: "Merciful Father, if I had one more feather in my wing of faith, I would fly off to glory." The worthy gentleman thus interrupted, immediately replied, "Good Lord, stick it in and let her go, she's had a trouble here." That quieted the old lady.

There is something inexpressibly touching in the story of Ishmael: the youth was sent into the wilderness of life with his bow and his arrow, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him." Even in our crowded, busy and social world, on how many is this doom pronounced? What love makes allowances like household love? God forgive those who turn the household altar into a place of strife! Domestic dissension is the sacrifice of the heart.

A new made widow went recently to a life insurance office to receive the amount of a policy on her husband's life, which had providentially been made payable to her, the president thought it only proper to confide with her on her bereavement. "I am truly sorry, madam, to hear of your loss." "That's always the way with you men. You are always sorry when a poor woman has a chance to make a little money."

A Canada editor says he has "a keen rapier to prick all fools and knaves." His friends, if they are prudent, will take it from him. He might commit suicide.