

THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.
AN
INDEPENDENT FAMILY PAPER,
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN KERSHAW.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One year, in advance, \$2 50
Six months, " " 1 50
Three months, " " 75
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Camden Journal.

VOL. XXXII. CAMDEN, S. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1872. NO. 1

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THE POW-WOW IN COLUMBIA.

"Regulars" Convention.

The Radical Convention met last Wednesday week, and after some filibustering, the following Permanent Officers were elected: [We extract from the Charleston Courier:] At five o'clock the Convention re-assembled, and the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report: For President—R. B. Elliott. For Vice Presidents—B. F. Whittemore, Robert Small, T. J. Mackey, and F. L. Cardoza.

Secretaries—T. J. Minton and C. Smith. Sergeant-at-Arms—J. E. Green and C. D. Lowndes. When this report was read, it was found that three of the Vice Presidents, Cardoza Mackey and Small were members of the Committee on Organization. An attempt was made to strike out their names, but this was gagged down, and the report of the Committee adopted.

Elliott having been conducted to the chair, made a speech and announced the Convention ready for business.

The silence was broken by Small, of Beaufort, who nominated as candidate for Governor Judge S. W. Melton. The nomination was received with a very fair share of applause, at the conclusion of which, Jamison, of Orangeburg, the noisy member, arose and nominated M. R. Delany.

H. J. Maxwell, of Marlboro', next arose, and in a brief speech nominated F. J. Moses, Jr.

This nomination was received with deafening cheers, and from that moment the fight was entirely one-sided. Jones, of Georgetown, seconded the nomination in a speech in which he said that the only charge that had been brought against Moses was that he had issued a large amount of pay certificates. "It," said Jones, "he did, there is one thing we know, that they were given to the poor people who were run out of their homes by the Ku-Klux." [Cheers.] Jamison couldn't see what more the white people could want than Moses. In him they gave the white people a native Southern white man for Governor. They had asked other white men before, but even Governor Orr had not been willing to come to the party until lately.

DADDY CAIN.

The Reverend R. H. Cain next put in his ear. The Reverend Lieutenant-Governor that hopes to be, delivered a telling sermon, and the burden of his song was, of course, Moses. He said that Moses had been a true and tried friend of Republicanism, and had always borne his share of the odium attached to that name. He didn't care one cent about the threatened bolt, of which he had heard. If it had come to this he was ready to meet the issue. [Cheers.] This was a fight of the rich man against the poor man; the bondholders and speculators against the laboring man. [Cheers.] It had been said that Moses was a spendthrift. Well, if he did spend money, the poor man got it. [Cheers.] Suppose that Moses did issue pay certificates, did the members ever get any pay? [Cries of no; no.] Then, said the orator, there have been mysterious fittings across the room. Mr. Spinner has been circulating around here. He was proud to say, however, that Moses had not spent one dollar for the nomination. He (the person) despised in his heart, the man who would attempt to bribe another. [Here Honest John Patterson and Timothy Hurley, who were sitting opposite each other, looked at each other in an instant, and winked and smiled knowingly, as who should say, we know that well.] This, however, did not come to the notice of Daddy Cain, and he continued his sermon. F. J. Moses, said he, had less to do with the peculations of bonds and stocks than any member of the State Government; and another reason why he supported him, was, he had never addressed love-letters to the Democratic party. He finally wound up by swearing that he would go for Moses morning, noon and night, against all the bolters and Democrats in the world combined.

MR. SWAILS.

of Williamsburg wanted to propose the name of a pure man who had just come to this State in the interest of education. A man who, when corruption enveloped the officers of the State, was the only man to whom they could not point their fingers. He nominated Reuben Tomlinson, and he would ask the colored people to pause and consider the condition of the State before they took action. Such action as they might take would result in the downfall of the Republican party in the State, and it was the colored people who would be held responsible for this.

JUDGE ORR.

arose to second the nomination of Mr. Tomlinson, who was the pioneer of education in the State. He was also their first Auditor, and had arranged the whole system of taxation for them. His integrity was beyond reproach, and the tongue of calumny never wagged against his reputation. It is very important at this time that a man like Tomlinson should occupy the gubernatorial chair. The condition of affairs in the State rendered it indispensably necessary to elect for Governor some man who possesses the confidence of the people, and the capacity to relieve the State of its embarrassments. The party had become a by-word and reproach outside the State, and the party itself was responsible for this, and should correct it inside of the party, of course. They had no right to consult their personal feelings, but to select the best man.

He understood by the ruling of the Chair that he would not be allowed to criticize the character of the other candidates, and he would therefore have nothing further to say.

CONGRESSMAN B. B. ELLIOTT.

the chief engineer of the Moses party, who had taken the floor, having vacated the Chair, proposed to show some of the means that had been used to defeat Moses. He

believed "that the Democratic party in the State, had a regard for honesty and purity and virtue, and proposed to show them the character of the new reformers, as they styled themselves. Failing in all others, these reformers had resorted to all sordid influences, and had tried by the use of money to defeat Moses. He went on specifically to state that Ellison, a member from Abbeville, and Simpkins, a member from Edgefield, had each been approached by the Chamberlain party, and offered \$500 a piece for their votes. He also said, that the Chamberlain party wanted to put N. G. Parker back in the Treasurer's office, and that he, Parker, had through his servant, Eichelberger, the County Treasurer of Edgefield, offered Simpkins \$500 for his vote. The supporters of Moses, said he, repudiate such a man as Parker."

At this juncture Mr. Neagle wanted to know if Mr. Owens a delegate from York county had not been offered \$1,000 if he would vote for Moses.

Elliott said that this was false as hell, and then turned his attention to the new converts to the party for whom he went on general principles. He made a very effective speech, and if there was ever any doubt as to the result of the first ballot, there could be none after the Chairman of the Convention had finished.

[After more speaking, the report continues:]

At this juncture, Judge Orr.

PROPOSED A QUESTION.

He desired to know if Judge Mackey knew anything about the offering of \$2,000 for the vote of Julius Meyer, a delegate from Barnwell? This was a bombshell, and it was exploded at a most critical time. Mackey denied it in general terms. Elliott called for Meyer, and that individual having been brought in, made his statement confirming what Orr had said. This produced a confusion which bordered very closely on Pandemonium. There were sundry attempts to draw pistols, and the president, as he rapped his gavel on the desk, looked very much as if he would like to have rapped it on the heads of some of the delegates.

Judge Mackey violently asserted that this was the uncorroborated statement of a single witness, and that the proofs were not forthcoming.

Johnson, of Sumter, said that he had just heard that Meyer had been paid \$300 for making that statement.

Elliott, the President, stated that he had been informed that Orr was seen going out with Meyers just previous to his (Meyers') statement. [Yells from the Mosecites.]

Orr declared that the statement of the delegate was false. [Cheers from the Tomlinson-Chamberlain syndicate]

Elliott, the Chairman, stated that he had the authority of General Moses to deny the report. That he (Moses) had heard it intimated that the Barnwell delegation was for sale, and had asked Meyers if \$2,000 would buy it. He (Elliott) knew personally that Meyers was for sale.

Meyers said that General Moses had sent for him, and in the interval last night had asked him if he had made up his mind to go for anybody. He replied no. Moses then asked him if he could control the Barnwell delegation, and told him that if he would he would give him \$2,000. He then left, promising to return.

This brought on another very extensive edition of pandemonium, and a thousand and one motions were bawled out from a thousand and one stenographic lungs. The upshot of the whole matter was, that a motion was made and carried, to close debate and take a ballot, which being done, the result was announced.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Band played, hats were thrown in the air, and for three or four minutes nothing but shouts could be heard.

THE DOLT.

When partial quiet had been restored, Judge Orr arose and said:

Mr. President: In view of General Moses' record I cannot, as a conscientious man, support him, and, therefore, ask leave to withdraw from this Convention—

Saying which, the enraged Judge, followed by several delegations, retired from the Hall.

But he did not get off as easily as that, for as he was about leaving, his colleague, Judge Mackey, fired this parting shot.

I hope, said he, in his blandest tones, that the gentlemen will be permitted to leave, as he has been engaged all his life in jumping from side to side.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gleaves from Beaufort was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, without much opposition, and the next in order the nomination for Attorney General was, without difficulty or much filibustering, given to Judge S. W. Melton. The nominations for the office of State Treasurer being in order.

Rainey nominated F. L. Cardoza for the position. The nomination was endorsed by Moses, Elliott and T. J. Mackey. Yocum, of Chester, nominated H. Noah, private Secretary to Governor Scott, for the position. In seconding the nomination F. H. Frost, of Williamsburg, was ruled out of order by the Chair in attacking Cardoza. June Mobley moved that Frost be allowed to proceed in any remarks he chose to make. The motion being carried Elliott vacated the Chair, and Frost proceeded. He declared that Cardoza had violated his personal pledges to him, and also violated his pledge to the County Convention which elected him. He, therefore, thought, Cardoza was not to be trusted in office. Swails nominated John Alexander, Mayor of Columbia, for the position.

COLUMBIA, S. C. August 23.—P. M.

Swails made a long speech, attacking Cardoza's career as a State officer, and condemning him for withholding from the public, for two years, what he had published in his letter concerning the thieving and plundering

of the Scott Ring. Cardoza replied, pitching considerable mud around, and at this stage of the proceedings, about four o'clock, commenced a scene of disgraceful confusion and noise that has seldom been equaled. Mobley made the air ring with his howls, and for over three hours the shouting and yelling continued unabated.

The opposition to Cardoza, led by Frost, Swails, Mobley, Jamison and others, seemed to gain ground, and in the face of the arbitrary rulings of Elliott, a vote was staved off, until about 8 o'clock. At this time Elliott instructed the Clerk to call the roll for the ballot, but Mobley said he would be damned if a vote should be taken until he had had his say. The Chairman began to rap him down with his gavel, when Mobley, seizing a large cut glass inkstand on the reporter's table, began to hammer with it. The crowd gathered around, pistols were drawn, and the Convention broke up in a general row. It meets again to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., and it is thought that Cardoza will ultimately be nominated Treasurer, although there is strong opposition to him.

After the boisterous breaking up of the State House Convention on Friday night, caused by J. Mobley's exploits with the inkstand, a row was naturally looked for on Saturday morning, and just previous to the assembling of the Convention, there seemed to be some probabilities for it. The delegates soon gathered together in little groups, caucusing the situation, and the hero of the previous night's performance, June Mobley, looked revolvers and ku klux from his eagle eye. The reportorial corps, to whom the inkstand demonstration was most dangerous, accordingly prepared for fight, but the God of Peace appeared on the scene, and oil was poured upon the waters. Mr. Cardoza, whose attack upon Mobly in his speech on Friday, was the spark that lighted the fire of that gentleman's wrath rose to explain, and in language "chilllike and bland," made the necessary apologies. This momentous matter having been settled, the patriots once more set themselves to the consideration of the business before them, viz: the washing of dirty linen generally, and the discussion of the virtues and short comings of Mr. Cardoza, the candidate for State Treasurer, in particular.

[After speeches by Frost and Swails, replied to by Cardoza, the latter was duly elected. The other offices were filled without any more drawing of pistols, battering of inkstands, or other outrageous performances. We gave ticket in full last week.]

The Bolters' Convention.

Headed by Judge Orr, the Bolters met in the Court House in Columbia, and after electing Judge Orr their Chairman, proceeded to business.

GOVERNOR.

In the evening, the Convention proceeded to the selection of State officers. The Hon. D. T. Corbin was nominated for Governor, but declined. The Hon. Reuben Tomlinson was then nominated, and this was seconded by General W. J. Whipper and W. R. Jervey. The Hon. C. C. Bowen was also put in nomination. Mr. Bowen returned his thanks, and stated that he asked nothing for himself. His only desire was to present a ticket which would command the greatest strength, and therefore would decline in favor of Mr. Tomlinson.

Mr. Tomlinson was then by a vote of the Convention, nominated by acclamation, as the candidate for Governor of South Carolina.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Mr. C. C. Bowen then proposed the Hon. John T. Green, of Sumter, as the proper person for Attorney General, and as one whose honesty and character could not be questioned, and who would bring great strength to the movement. This was supported by Mr. Samuel J. Lee, (colored,) who said Judge Green was and is a native of the State and a graduate of the South Carolina College. Before the late war he was a Representative in the State Legislature. During the war, notwithstanding he was recognized as a Union man, the confidence in his integrity was such that he was retained in the Legislature by the popular vote of the people. Since the close of hostilities he had advocated the Reconstruction Acts, and this had been confirmed by the unanimous vote of the Republican party, speaking through their representatives. His whole heart was in sympathy with the movement. Aware of the corruption which had existed for years, he was determined to put down the corrupt Ring and all concerned, so as to obtain a vital peace and redemption. This movement must succeed. There should be a long pull and a strong pull to eject the intruders and the spoilers of the Republican party.

A colored delegate from York, then arose, and nominated Judge Melton, as one against whom no finger had ever been raised, and who had been an ornament to the bench, and had discharged his duties fairly and fearlessly.

General Whipper expressed the hope that the Convention would unanimously endorse the nomination of John T. Green. Mr. G. was then nominated by acclamation.

The following gives the journal of the subsequent proceedings:

The first business in order was the nomination of a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. W. R. Jervey, of Charleston, nominated James N. Hayne, (colored,) of Barnwell, who was elected by acclamation.

On motion of A. C. Richmond, Macon B. Allen, (colored,) of Charleston, was nominated as a candidate for Secretary of State.

H. E. Hayne, of Marion, was also nominated.

C. C. Bowen opposed the latter nomination in a spirited manner, upon the ground that H. E. Hayne was the nominee of the Moses faction, with which this Convention should and would have no connection whatever.

A division was called for, and the vote stood: Allen 39; Hayne 5. So Macon B. Allen was declared the nominee of the honest Republicans for the office of Secretary of State.

For Comptroller General, General W. J. Whipper nominated Mr. J. Scott Murray, of Anderson, in a very flattering speech. Mr. Murray was elected by acclamation.

For State Treasurer, Samuel Lee, of Sumter, suggested the name of Edwin F. Gary, the present State Auditor, dwelling in terms of the highest encomiums upon his honesty and integrity.

Judge Orr added to the remarks of Lee, by stating that to Edwin F. Gary was mainly due the disruption of the revenue bond scrip swindle; to stop his legal proceedings against which, Mr. Gary had been approached with a bribe of \$50,000, which he indignantly refused.

For Superintendent of Education, J. M. Sullivan, of Greenville, nominated B. L. Roberts, of Greenville, colored.

Mr. Whittemore nominated J. K. Jilison, and followed his nomination in a lengthy and vehement speech, setting forth the claims Mr. Jilison, but more especially attacking that base of Whittemore's life, Tom Mackey.

Mr. Roberts was nominated by a vote of 53 to 2.

Mr. Philip Ezekiel, (colored,) of Beaufort, was elected by acclamation as a candidate for Adjutant and Inspector General.

For Congress at Large, Geo. W. Clarke, (Collector of Customs at Charleston,) L. Cass Carpenter, Louis B. Johnson, (late United States Marshal,) and Joseph Quash, (colored,) of Aiken county, were nominated.

In his speech in support of Louis E. Johnson, Mr. Poinier stated that he came from the Ku Klux region, where the Republicans had been whipped and killed, that the cause of the Ku Klux was the horrid corruption of the State Government, and he could not go back and tell his outraged constituency that he had voted for such a man as P. J. Moses, jr.

Mr. Northrop, of Charleston, in advocating the claims of Mr. Clark, stated that he was the representative, par excellence, of Gen. Grant, upon whose countenance, and known favor the success of the movement would greatly depend.

C. C. Bowen withdrew the name of Louis E. Johnson.

Benjamin Byas, of Orangeburg, seconded the nomination of L. C. Carpenter upon the ground of his general fitness for the position; and further, being the proprietor of the only daily Republican journal of the State, his support to the movement was worth at least ten good stump speakers. Said Mr. Byas, L. C. Carpenter is in sympathy with this movement, and that he (Byas,) had conversed with Mr. Carpenter not twenty minutes before, and felt authorized to say that L. C. Carpenter and his powerful paper—the Union—were with the honest Republicans in this effort for reform.

Mr. Whittemore withdrew the name of George W. Clark.

Mr. Johnson, of Anderson, withdrew the name of L. C. Carpenter.

Mr. S. Lee, of Sumter, was nominated by a colored delegate from Charleston, the nomination being seconded by a very commendatory speech from Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Lee begged leave to decline the nomination, for the reason that he was one of the pioneers of the reform movement—not one of whom had yet sought or received a nomination. That he wished to avoid the charge of being a sore-head, or of being actuated by any selfish motives in his public conduct, and therefore preferred for this campaign, at any rate, to accept no position.

Mr. Joseph Quash was unanimously nominated.

The Bolter's Platform.

Resolved, 1. That we declare our cordial acceptance of the platform of the Philadelphia Convention, and pledge ourselves to the earnest support of its standard-bearers, General Grant and Hon. Henry Wilson.

2. That inasmuch as the notoriously corrupt and imbecile character of the present State administration has brought disgrace upon Republicanism everywhere, and is now a heavy burden upon the national party, impeding, if not endangering, its success, therefore, the Republicans of South Carolina owe it to themselves to elect such officers as will insure an honest administration of government, and thus assure their brethren all over the land that the disgrace which attaches to the party in this State shall be removed.

3. That we pledge the honor of the State to the payment of all its debt which has been legally and honestly contracted; but that we will not hesitate to repudiate that portion of it which is illegal, and therefore null and void.

4. That we pledge ourselves to inaugurate and carry out an honest administration of the affairs of the State, and to resist the payment of all fraudulent pay certificates and warrants upon the Treasury.

5. That we pledge ourselves, far as in our power lies, to an immediate reduction of the enormous taxes under which the people are groaning, and that we believe that this can be most speedily accomplished by introducing honesty and economy into the management of the various departments of the State Government.

6. That the pledges made by the Convention nominating Franklin J. Moses, Jr., must be judged of in the light of his record, and of those who sustain him, and that when thus viewed, the people of the State will not hesitate to say that pledges from such a source have no value, but are simply intended to blind the eyes of the people to the true purpose of those men, which purpose must be in the future, as in the past, the accomplishment of purely selfish ends, regardless of the welfare of the State.

7. That in our judgment, the best safeguard to the public treasury is the election of honest and faithful officers to the various

departments of Government; and that the history of the present administration shows that no statutory safeguard will protect the treasury with Franklin J. Moses, Jr., at the head of the Government, and his willing tools in the offices.

8. That under our constitution we believe any other than an ad valorem system of taxation to be null and void, and hence that the general license law, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, was in violation of the constitution, and of the rights of the people, and could only have originated in a desire to extort from the people of the State still larger sums of money, to be corruptly used by men who controlled the Government.

9. That we blush for our party when we remember that, under this Administration, the education of the people has been so shamefully neglected, in consequence of the failure of the Government to pay promptly and faithfully the appropriations made by the Legislature; and that we pledge ourselves to apply a remedy for this crowning disgrace in the future.

A FATAL LAKE.—A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writes:

Some twelve or fourteen persons have been drowned in this lake within the past ten years; none of the bodies have ever been recovered. Superstition, ever ready to weave a sensation from nature's laws, asserted that there was a doubtful mystery in the non-recovery of the drowned; that, in fact, a monster had its abode in this fresh water sea, and that the bodies all passed into his capacious maw. The true explanation of the mystery never has been given. The non-appearance of the bodies is due to three causes: The first is the great purity of the water and its consequent lack of buoyancy. Drowning is very easy in it, for this reason, though I have not while swimming in it, found any more than ordinary difficulty in sustaining myself. The second and great cause is due to the coldness of the water. Even at this, the warmest season, the surface water is as cold as the drinker desires it to be, but is warm there, compared with its temperature at one hundred to two hundred feet. It is as cold there as the arctic heat of an iceberg. When a body sinks into the lake to the depth required, it is frozen stiff. The process, of course, preserves it, so that the gas which originates in the body from decay in other water is prevented, and distension is checked. The body is thus kept in a state of greater specific gravitation than the water in which it is suspended, and thereby prevented from rising to the surface. The third cause lies in the great pressure of the pure water on anything that is sunk to a great depth in it. Corks placed on deep sea nets are pressed down in a week to half their size, and one of the oldest residents of the lake expresses the belief that by the time a man's body has been suspended for a week at the depth of 200 feet (it is not likely that it ever reaches the cavernous and almost fathomless bottom of the great lake) the compression of the water has reduced its size to that of a child's. Doubtless the idea of unconfined suspension in such a "world of water" is not a pleasant one to contemplate, but to be pressed into a solid mass and suspended in a liquid coffin of ice temperature, is quite as pleasant as interment and mouldering in the ground.

A SUBTERRANEAN PASSAGE.—A singular discovery has recently been made in Washington county, Indiana, being a subterranean river. Two men employed to dig a well, began digging in a place, where, as they thought, it would not be probable to encounter an obstruction in their search for water. They had proceeded but a short distance however, when they encountered a bed of "niggerhead" rocks, which, upon being broken open, were found to contain water and other substances, supposed to be ore of some kind. When they reached the depth of sixty feet from the surface, they came to a large cave which they followed the distance of ten or twelve feet, when there before their gaze was a beautiful river of clear water, which upon examination was found to contain an innumerable number of small white fish. Upon a closer examination it was found to be sixteen feet wide and five feet in depth, and as clear and cold as spring water. As an experiment, a lighted candle was placed on a small piece of plank and set afloat. It started off in the darkness with the current, and was soon lost to sight. Many conjectures have been made as to this great curiosity, but the only reasonable impression is that in former days when this country was inhabited by Indians, the latter had known of this cave and river, and had concealed their wealth in it and then filled the entrance to the cave with loose rocks, and left it to return perhaps, at some future time to convey it hence.

FIRE IN THE REAR.—The Oshkosh Northwestern says: "A ludicrous occurrence took place on the day of the fire, which caused considerable excitement on Main street just South of Church street. While every body was busy putting out the falling sparks, suddenly the scream of a woman was heard running along the sidewalk with her bustle on fire. It was composed of paper and rags, and burned rather lively. The woman ran and screamed, small boys and dogs got out of the way in a hurry, while strong men were so overcome by the excitement of the occasion, as not to have any wits at their disposal. At length a man, bolder than the rest, grabbed the woman and beat the bustle till he put the fire out. The fire had not quite reached the flesh, and besides a severe scare, a burnt dress, and a very tickled crowd of spectators, the lady came out uninjured.

The "Alta Californian" explains that a "hoodlum" is a rough who goes uninvited upon picnic excursions, and insults women and children, helps himself to free lunches, acts the rascal generally. The dictionary makers ought to be told of this.

OUR CHIP BASKET.

"Sins do be rain and wet" is not that many farmers are picking their corn in diving bells.

"Thieves" went through a Fort Wayne reporter, and came out with three lead pencils, a broken comb and a dead head circus sicket.

"I go through my work" reproachfully said the needle to the idle boy. "But get till you are pushed," triumphantly replied the idle boy to the needle.

"Why" asks a disconsolate widow, "is venison like my late and deeply lamented husband?" "Every body giving it up," the widow says: "Because he is the dear departed."

A Georgia paper advises its subscribers that "payments can be made in butter, eggs, corn, potatoes, ragged greenbacks or jobagoc stamps—nicely taken from the boxes."

Mr. J. J. Wentworth of Chicago, must be a rather tall man. The Times speaks of him as having been seen striding, telegraph pole in hand, down Michigan avenue.

Don Platt says, "there are two seasons in which our Administration seeks repose from its gigantic labors, one is that which precedes the holidays, and the other that which follows."

The Sioux are very observant. One of Spotted Tail's followers, who speaks a little English, seeing one of the servant girls of the hotel take off her chignon, exclaimed: "How! White woman raise her own scalp! Indian no good here."

A good natured traveller fell asleep in a train, and was carried a few miles beyond his destination. "Pretty good joke, this, isn't it?" said he to a fellow passenger. "Yes, but a little too far-fetched," was the rejoinder.

Alexandre Dumas, wrote, one day asked by a friend to contribute ten francs for the funeral of a bailiff who had died in destitute circumstances. "What?" exclaimed the great novelist, "ten francs for burying a bailiff? Here are 100 francs—bury ten bailiffs."

Enter young sprig at a florist's: "How much for the lilies of the valley?" "A dollar and-a-half a sprig!" "Too much." "Well," blandly replies the vendor of "exotics," "if you would have the lilies of the valley, you must pay the valley of the lilies." The young man bows and takes his leave.

Mr. Walker, (colored,) who was legally choked to death in Georgia, on the 24th of July, cheered his poor old mother, who was standing at the foot of the gallows, by informing her that if she didn't "mend her ways," she would go to h—l howling! This high-toned son then signified his willingness to be an angel, and was let down through the floor.

Here is the love-story of a Georgian which he dropped, and was picked up in the road: To Miss Susy: Behold, a stranger, at the door of thy heart, he gently now has mox before, has wafed long, is waiting still. Miss Susy you treat no other friend so ill. I miss you now and will forever, you may change but I will never for even one be out let depriv you forget me not, Miss Susy I must confess that I lay you best of all the girls I ever new, their is not one to be compared with you."

Two women lately entered a Pennsylvania bar-room where their husbands were enjoying their needle-gun cocktails, and made the scene enjoyable for a few minutes. They broke tumblers, upset tables, rannned their fists through the bottom of a tin pitcher, threw a cat into the cider barrel, and put kerosene in the whiskey. After which they took their husbands by the nose and led them home. Such is to be the result of the sixteenth amendment.

Speaking of the dances at Saratoga, Miss Crupdy says that the "Boston" has taken the place of every thing else among, and in round dances the style of holding the lady has altered slightly, being now about as affectionate as possible. The lady sticks her nose in the gentleman's sleeve, where it joins the shoulder, and he rests his cheek on her fair hair, feeling the pulse of her right wrist, while she circles his neck with her arm.

They tell "hard" snake stories in Kentucky. This is the latest. A man in Butler County got very drunk on a quart of whiskey, and lay in the woods all night. The next morning a dead rat snake was found about three feet from him, which had evidently bitten the drunken man three several times during the night, as shown by the impression of the teeth in the flesh. The bites did no further injury than to cause a slight swelling and inflammation, which soon passed away, but the man who lay in the man's system was too much for the snake, and he is supposed to have died immediately after inflicting the wounds.

A country girl near Louisville has learned how to utilize her father. When her "fellow" rides out to see her, she makes the "old man" keep the flies off the horse during the visit.

An old fisherman was caught in his dug-out on the broad Potomac by a furious gale. He paddled to the shore as hard as he could, scared to death, paddled and prayed for mercy—prayed for mercy and paddled, until his canoe struck the beach. Then he turned to the gale, shook his fist and cried: "Blow and be d—d! Who's afraid of you?"

A Virginia exchange says, at a concert, recently, at the conclusion of the song: "There is a good time coming," a farmer got up and exclaimed: "Mister, you couldn't fix the date, could you?"

People seldom improve when they have they have no model but themselves to copy after.—Goldsmith.