

THE BRADFORD REPORTER.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

"REGARDLESS OF DENUNCIATION FROM ANY QUARTER."

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Bradford Reporter.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.

TOWANDA:

Saturday Morning, June 21, 1856.

Reign of Terror in Kansas!

We make some extracts below to show the condition of Kansas under the rule of the pretended "law and order" men, who are murdering, burning, and committing depredations "by authority" of the territorial laws.

The first article is from the *North American*, a Philadelphia paper, of decidedly conservative bearings, which has not sympathized with the friends of Freedom, but which is now awakened and alarmed at the dangerous inroads of slavery upon our free institutions, and at the monstrous outrages perpetrated upon the Free Settlers in Kansas.

[From the *North American* of the 6th June.]

From KANSAS.—We have conversed with Mr. G. P. Lowry, the private Secretary of Ex-Governor Reeder, who has just arrived from Kansas. He gives a melancholy account of the condition of things in the territory, and from his statements we are satisfied that the letters of the newspaper correspondents, so far from exaggerating the troubles, scarcely do them justice. All the roads leading from the Missouri border to the principal towns of the territory, are covered by roving bands, clothed with the authority of the national government, who allow no Free State man to pass. They make arrests without cause, and without warrant. They search whom they choose, break open private letters and trunks, and it is now almost impossible for any supplies or communications to reach the Free State men by any of the regular means. Resistance to these rangers is immediately heralded to every part of the Union as insurrection against the laws and authority of the nation. Even the smallest affair is thus magnified. The Free State men have from the first been loth to oppose any one clothed with national authority. But these roving bands rob them, cut off their supplies and communications, steal their horses and cattle, and do not hesitate to commit murder and assaults without provocation.

It is frequently asked why the Free State men do not retaliate. We have already given the good reason. Another is that the outrages are never committed when there is the slightest chance of an even conflict. The assault on Mr. Sumner is a faithful type of all the outrageous deeds of the pro-slavery men in Kansas. When one or two Free-soilers are caught by a band of their opponents, or when they can be taken unawares, or when a solitary farmer can be found afar from help, then the Missourians are terrible fellows. This is the explanation of their success. Lawrence was known by them to be in an utterly defenceless condition, for the want of supplies, or arrest or absence of leaders, and other causes. The roving bands lose no opportunity of driving the Free State men from their homes, when they can do so without peril to themselves. But they will only attack solitary persons, and when there is a danger of help being summoned to resist them, they are quite safe. Mr. John S. Bowen, of West Chester, a most respectable and intelligent gentleman, who brings the latest accounts from the territory, represents its condition as truly deplorable. The audacity and recklessness of the border ruffians have increased to such an extent as to keep all the settlers in a continual ferment and anxiety. They now deem it fatal to lose sight of their arms.

Our readers can be at no loss to understand the object of these outrages. It is to harass and wear out the Free-State men, so as to prevent them from asserting their claims. The reign of terror is abundant as it is possible for it to become. No opportunity of arresting or punishing a Free-State man is neglected, either in Missouri or Kansas. Unless help of some kind can be speedily extended to the sufferers, it is to be feared that the control of the Territory will be hopelessly abandoned to the despots led on by Shannon, Atchison and Buford. The United States authority there is now open to question. The leaders are all clothed with it whenever they undertake to perpetrate an enormity.

The settlements in the Territory extend to twenty-five miles beyond the Missouri river. It is only those nearest the latter that are visited by the mobs. The others, who have settled on land and gone to work to cultivate it. But the mass of them appear to be men without means, who, on arriving in the territory, were destitute, and had to be supported by contributions from their friends. From holding slaves, they are not able to maintain themselves, and many of them have been employed by the Free-State men on their farms in their workshops. Others subsist as peddlers, and they obtain on the roads, in the shape of "picket guards." Were it not for this, the whole body would undoubtedly have perished by the force of circumstances, and the Free-State party. Quite a number of the newspapers have censured Governor Reeder very unjustly for his flight from

the territory. Mr. Lowry informs us that he was desirous of remaining, and would have done so but for the earnest solicitations of a number of the prominent citizens of Lawrence, and of Messrs. Sherman and Howard, the majority of the Congressional Committee, all of whom were laudably desirous of removing all show of pretext for any assault on the place. Had Governor Reeder remained, it would have been at the hazard of his life, as the ruffians had avowed their fixed purpose to hang him.

A Record of Kansas Ruffianism.

Availing themselves of the fact that the rumors of the alleged death of Dr. Root, Gen. Pomeroy, and Mr. Mitchell, the shooting of Jones, and the killing of "eight Pro-Slavery men," now prove to have been unfounded, the doughfaces boldly characterize all statements of outrages in Kansas as "Republican lies."—That there has been falsehood as well as truth sent over the telegraph lines, by the Missourians who have charge of them, is unquestionable. But these false statements do not invalidate or diminish the real catalogue of crime. To enable our readers to keep the latter in memory we subjoin below a list of a few occurrences, which are authenticated by legal evidence, and which are not even attempted to be denied. There are five times as many other similar ones reported, and tolerably well authenticated. But we wait until they shall be officially and legally confirmed before adding them to the list:—

INVASIONS.

NOVEMBER 29, 1854. Missourians to the number of over one thousand invaded Territory, armed, drove Judges and legal voters from Polk, and by fraudulent ballots pretend to elect Whitfield Delegate.

MARCH 30, 1855. Nearly four thousand Missourians again invade Territory and repeat the outrages committed in November preceding.

OCTOBER 1, 1855. Third invasion of Missourians, accompanied by similar outrages.

DECEMBER 15, 1855. Fourth invasion, by which an endeavor is made to vote down the Free-State Constitution, but proves a failure.

MAY 21, 1856. Jones, a Missouri Postmaster, heads an armed mob of Alabama, South Carolina and Missouri men, which marches against Lawrence, pillages and plunders it, with violence to the inhabitants, and the burning of several buildings.

MURDERS.

OCTOBER 2, 1855. Thomas Neuman, a Free-State man, stabbed in the street of Leavenworth by a gang of Missourians.

OCTOBER 2, 1855. Child killed while at play, by a shot fired by a Missourian at James Furnam, a Free-State man, which missed him and entered a widow.

NOVEMBER 23, 1855. Chas. W. Dow, a Free-State man, shot by F. N. Coleman, a pro-slavery settler. Murderer takes refuge with Gov. Shannon, and is protected by him.

DECEMBER —, 1855.

James Barber, Free-State man, assaulted and murdered by a shot in the back from the gun of one of President Pierce's Indian agents.

NOVEMBER, 1855.

Collins, a Free-State man, called out from his mill, where he was at work, and shot by Laughlin, a pro-slavery settler.

JANUARY 17, 1856. E. P. Brown, a Free-State man, taken prisoner by a gang of Missourians, hacked to pieces with knives and hatchets, and his bleeding corpse flung into his own door—from the effects of which his widow is now a raving maniac.

MAY 20, 1856.

John Stewart, formerly of Bushford, Allegheny county, N. Y., a young man of 20, shot in his saddle while attempting to escape from a party of "Jones' posse."

MAY 19, 1856.

Jones, "the only son of his mother, and she a widow," aged 19, shot through the back, by one of "Jones' posse," because he refused to give up his horse, with which he supported himself and his widowed mother.

PRINTING OFFICES DESTROYED.

DECEMBER 22, 1855. *Territorial Register*, an Administration paper at Leavenworth, conducted by Col. Delahay, mobbed for advocating a Free-State, pressed broken, type thrown into the river and editor threatened with murder.

APRIL 14, 1855.

Parkville Luminary, at Parkville, on the frontier, mobbed by Missourians for similar cause, and the editors, Messrs. Park & Patterson, obliged to quit the State.

MAY 21, 1855.

Herald of Freedom office, in Lawrence, fired upon with a field piece by "Jones' posse" and reduced to ruins.

Tribune office, in Lawrence, mobbed, ransacked and set on fire and burned to the ground, presses, &c., destroyed.

LYNCHING—1855 and '56.

Sixteen Free-State men, at different times, have been tarred and feathered, or beaten, or both, and some of them carried into Missouri, or set adrift in the river. Among them were William Phillips, a lawyer of Leavenworth, and a member elect of the Territorial Legislature; the Rev. Pardee Butler, a Baptist clergyman; the Rev. Mr. Clark, a Methodist mis-

sionary, and other ministers of the gospel of various denominations. Assaults and battery have been too numerous to recapitulate, hardly a day passing without some attack on Free-State men in the streets or on the high roads. Among those assailed have been Gov. Reeder, Gen. Pomeroy, &c.

UNLAWFUL ARRESTS.

Of Governor Robinson, without a warrant. Of Mr. Brown, editor of *The Herald of Freedom*, without a warrant.

Of Messrs. Bronson, Hutchinson, Dietzler, Schuyler, Smith Baker and fourteen others, by Missourians acting under authority of a pretended court, for "high treason," in refusing to obey laws of the "Legislature" pretended to have been elected by the Missouri invaders.

PENITENT LAWS.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.

Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape.

Imposing penalty of death for circulating or printing publications calculated to incite slaves to insurrection.

Imposing penalty of death for assisting slaves to escape from any State and take refuge in the Territory.

Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for harboring fugitive slaves.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment for aiding a fugitive slave to escape from custody of an officer.

Imposing penalty of five years' imprisonment at hard labor for writing, printing or circulating anything against slavery.

Imposing penalty of two years' imprisonment at hard labor for saying that persons have not a right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Disqualifying all from sitting as Jurors who do not admit the right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Disqualifying all as voters who do not swear to protect the fugitive slave law.

Admitting any one to vote on payment of \$1, no matter where resident, who will swear to uphold the fugitive slave law and Nebraska bill.

Appointing Missourians to be town and county officers for six years to come.

Re-enacting the Slave laws of Missouri, *en masse*, adding that wherever the word "State" occurs in them, it shall be construed to mean "Territory."

NO EXCUSE FOR DESTROYING LAWRENCE.

I. B. Donalson, United States Marshal for the First District Court, *et cetera*, collected his monster posse under pretext that he could not execute the writs in his hands by an ordinary force.

His letter to the people of Lawrence proved that this was a mere pretext. Another fact confirms this charge.

On the evening preceding the destruction of the printing offices, the *Free-State Hotel*, *Gov. Robinson's residence*, and the *sacking of the city*, Mr. Donalson's Deputy Marshal—Mr. Fain—served two writs in Lawrence, without the aid of any posse or encountering the slightest opposition.

Let this fact be borne in mind!

RAPES.

A few days previous to the sacking of Lawrence, two young ladies were violated by a gang of "law and order" ruffians, on a claim five miles northwest of the city.

They lived on the claim with their mother. Their father had recently gone East on business. They saw four or five men seize two of their horses in the field, and lead them off.—They went down, and protested against the act. The ruffians seized them, carried them down to the woods, and consummated an outrage upon their persons.

There is a day of retribution coming for all this—and that speedily.

STRINGBELLOW IN A STORE.

Mr. F. Legate of this city was in Mr. Babcock's store, when Dr. Stringfellow and other "law-abiding" persons entered it.

Stringfellow said—"Boys! can't we get some good cigars here?"

He went behind the counter, and put a box under each arm.

"Well, boys," he said, as he took them away, "I guess this is as good plunder as I want."

The other men who came in with him carried off goods.

HORSES STOLEN.

Two hundred horses, at least, have been stolen from the Free-State men, within 20 miles of Lawrence, since Mr. Marshal Donalson issued his illegal proclamation. A party of the Free-State men have organized and left Lawrence, and swear that they will not return to the city until these horses, or an equal number, are again in possession of their owners.

They say that they will seize the horse of every man within 20 miles of Lawrence who is known to have given aid and comfort to the thieves.

As soon as the number is made up they will immediately disband.

They are so exasperated by the outrages and humiliations to which they have been forced to submit, that it is impossible to restrain them from retaliation.

THE LAW-AND-ORDER ORGANS WILL SOON TEM WITH ESSAYS.

I doubt not, on the virtue of obedience to law; but it is extremely doubtful whether they will even incidentally refer to the causes which have led to this unfortunate step.

tionary, and other ministers of the gospel of various denominations. Assaults and battery have been too numerous to recapitulate, hardly a day passing without some attack on Free-State men in the streets or on the high roads. Among those assailed have been Gov. Reeder, Gen. Pomeroy, &c.

On retiring he shouted:—"Boys! quick! A hundred of you run down to the river and secure the ferry-boats! If the troops try to cross, fire at them and keep them back!"

A crowd instantly ran to execute the order. The ferry-boats were secured.

The rumor was false.

One of the victims of this cruel raid, a farmer, residing about a mile from Lawrence, wrote the following letter in response to a request for information in regard to his losses:—

LAWRENCE, K. T., May 25, 1856.

On the 21st of May, at night, a number of horsemen robbed me of my brood mares, and burned for fuel, while encamped near my residence, between four and five hundred rails.—On the morning of the 22d twenty-eight horsemen came and searched my house, asking for Beecher's Bibles. While throwing about the beds, one of them took my wife's night-dresses and held them up, then threw them at a comrade. They took from me two suits of men's clothes, women's clothing, a watch, &c. I cannot say at present what amount I have suffered; but my crops are left unfenced, nor can I get fence without horses.

Republican Meeting in Pike.

At a meeting of the citizens of Pike township, convened at the Presbyterian Meeting House, in LeRayville, on Saturday the 17th inst., Dr. E. COBURN was called to the Chair, and G. N. DEWOLF appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chair, reciting in a clear and forcible manner the wrongs and oppressions which were being perpetrated by the United States Government, through the influence of the slave power of the South. On motion, E. Crandal, G. N. DeWolf and A. Beardsley were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The committee having retired, the meeting was addressed by E. W. Jones, Esq., in an earnest and eloquent appeal for immediate and efficient action against the ruling powers of the Federal government. The committee then came forward and reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

That whereas, by the report of the Senate Investigating Committee in the *small matter* of the attempt to kill Sumner, a member of the Senate, by Mr. Brooks a member of the House of Representatives, it appears that while such things do really constitute a breach of the privileges of that high, and by the Committee intended to be a dignified and important body, they yet have no authority or power to protect themselves or prevent a recurrence of similar trivial offences. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend and advise individual Senators to place no dependence upon the Sergeant-at-Arms or other officers of the Senate, but to summon a sufficient number of their constituents to act as a body guard and protection while in the discharge of their senatorial duties.

Resolved, That the able, fearless and independent manner with which the Hon. G. A. Snow has discharged his duties, meets with our entire approbation, and we do hereby pledge to him our abiding confidence in his integrity and patriotism by agreeing to sustain him in his present position at the ballot-box in October next.

Resolved, That to the noble band of pioneers who have gone forth from among us to plant the standard of Freedom and Equal Laws in Kansas, we tender the assurances of our fervent admiration for their devotedness, indignation for their wrongs, and sympathy for their sufferings; and we pledge ourselves intermit no effort and relax no exertions until their rights shall have been vindicated and their oppressors brought to justice.

Resolved, That we entreat all who concur with us in desiring and demanding that "Freedom shall be national and slavery sectional," to forget or postpone their differences on other points, and unite with us in securing Freedom to Kansas and excluding slavery from all the territory of the Union.

Resolved, That the rights of the states, and of the people located in the territories, are just objects of solicitude and support, and we condemn the efforts making in our day to fuse all political power into one indiscriminate and overshadowing nationalism, as contrary to the faith of our fathers and perilous to republican institutions.

Resolved, That R. B. Bailey, P. H. Buck, E. W. Jones, A. Beardsley and Stephen Brink be appointed a committee to call meetings and to notify the people of any events of interest which may transpire.

Resolved, That the proceedings be signed by the officers and published by the County papers.

E. COBURN, President.
G. N. DEWOLF, Secretary.

"FOOLSCAP."—Every body knows what "foolscap" paper is, but many would be puzzled to tell how it came to bear this singular cognomen. When Charles I. found his revenues short, he granted certain privileges,—amounting to monopolies; and among these was the manufacture of paper, the exclusive right of which was sold to certain parties, who grew rich and enriched the government at the expense of those who were obliged to use paper. At this time all English paper bore in water marks the Royal arms. The Parliament under Cromwell made jests of this law in every conceivable manner; and, among other indignities to the memory of Charles, it was ordered that the Royal arms be removed from the paper, and the fool's cap and bells be substituted. These were also removed when the Rump Parliament was prorogued; but paper of the size of the Parliament's journals still bear the name of "foolscap."

A man being commiserated with on account of his wife running away, said, "Pray, don't pity me till she comes back."

THE CONSTITUTION.

BY WM. C. BRYANT.

Great were the thoughts, and strong the minds,
Of those who framed the high debate,
The immortal league of love that binds
Our fair, broad Empire, State by State.
And deep the gladness of the hour,
When as the auspicious task was done,
In solemn trust, the sword of power
Was given to glory's spotless son.
The noble men are gone—the suns
Of sixty years have risen and set,
But the bright links, those chosen ones
So strongly forged and brighter yet.
Wide as our own free race increase—
Wide shall extend the elastic chain,
And bid in everlasting peace,
State after State—a mighty train.

Clean Your Cellars.

By a beneficial arrangement of Providence the gases and odors most prejudicial to human life are lighter than the air which surrounds us, and as soon as disengaged, rise immediately to the upper atmosphere, to be purified, and then returned to be used again.

The warmer the weather, the more rapidly are these gases generated, and the more rapidly do they rise; hence it is, that in the most miasmatic regions of the tropics, the traveler can with safety pursue his journey at midday, but to do so in the cool of the evening, or morning, or midnight, would be certain death. Hence, also, the popular but too sweeping dread of "night air." To apply this scientific truth to practical life in reference to the cellars under our dwellings, is the object of this article.

The ceilings of cellars should be well plastered, in order most effectually to prevent the ascent of dampness and noisome odors through the joints of the flooring.

The bottom of the cellar should be well paved with stone, cobble stones are perhaps best; over this should be poured, to the extent of several inches in thickness, water lime cement, or such other material as is known to acquire in time almost the hardness of stone; this keeps out the dampness of the earth below.

If additional dryness is desired for special purposes, in parts of the cellar, let common scum be laid down, at convenient distances, and loose boards be laid across them for convenience of removal and sweeping under, when cleaning time of the year comes.

The walls should be plastered, in order to prevent the dust from settling on the innumerable projections of a common stone wall.

Shelves should be arranged in the centre of the cellar, not in the corners, or against the walls; these shelves should be hung from the ceiling by wooden arms, attached firmly before plastering; thus you make all safe from rats.

To those who are so fortunate as to own the house in which they live, we recommend the month of June, but to renters, the great moving month of May, in New York, at least, as the most appropriate time for the following recommendations:

Let everything not absolutely nailed fast be removed into the yard, and exposed to the sun, and if you please, remain for a week or two, so as to afford opportunity for a thorough drying.

Let the walls and floors be swept thoroughly, on four or five different days, and let a coat of good whitewashing be laid on.

These things should be done once a year, and one day in the week at least, except in midwinter, every opening in the cellar, for several hours, about noon, should be thrown wide, so as to allow as complete a ventilation as possible. Scientific men have forced on the common mind, by slow degrees, the importance of a daily ventilation of our sleeping apartments, so now none but the careless or most obtuse neglect it; but few think of ventilating their cellars, it is apparent that the noisome dampness is constantly rising upwards and pervading the whole dwelling.

Emanations from cellars do not kill in a night; if they did, universal attention would be forced to their proper management, but it is certain, from the very nature of things, that unclean, damp and mouldy cellars, with their sepulchral fumes, do undermine the health of multitudes of families, and send many of their members to an untimely grave.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A FRENCH LADY.—The French lady's characteristics are generally that she is unexceptionably shod—that she wears inimitable gloves—that she has a toilet of two colors only, with a distracting way of wearing a shawl—that her manners are bewitching, full of small graces and delicately shaped coquetries, but never wanting in the nicest appreciation of external propriety, to which her flirtations are always subordinate—that she has a marvelous facility of walking unsoiled through the dirty streets of Paris, and as marvelous a knack of holding up her skirts with one hand over her left hip; and that she has a supernatural preservation of youth, and a bewildering habit of mistaking her friend's husband for her own.

"A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere; man executes the performances, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, or his wife, lays down her jewels, her vanities and her comfort.

Let you be ever so pure, you cannot associate with bad companions without falling into bad odor. Evil company is like tobacco-smoke—you cannot be long in its presence without carrying away a taint of it.

We cannot always judge of a man's feelings by his outward appearance; his conscience may torture him like a burning coal within, while his outside is as smooth as polished ivory.

The Dykes of Holland.

The dykes, at first strike the beholder as no extraordinary work; and it is not until we find that a considerable part of the country of Holland lies some twenty-four feet beneath the level of the sea at high tide, and that it has merely a fence of mud banks to fortify the land against the terrors of invasion from the host of waters about it, that the mind becomes awakened to the vastness and importance of the structures. Nor is it in summer time, when the surrounding rivers are half dried up, and the ocean without is placid and beautiful as some vast lake, that we are able to arrive at a sense of the protection afforded by the belt of sea-walls to the people within them; but only during the tempests of winter, when the terrible waves are towering to the sky, like liquid mountains, and the tide has risen many feet above its usual height, owing to the immense body of water from the Atlantic having been driven by the gales across the German ocean towards the narrow straits of Dover, and there being dammed up as it were, so that the vast flood is forced back upon the Dutch coast, and leans all its stupendous weight against the ridge of dykes around the Netherlands. It is at such times, indeed, that we learn how much property and how many lives depend upon the strength of these same ocean bulwarks. It is fearfully interesting then to walk at the foot of one of the great dykes, and to hear the heavy waves beating like so many battering-rams against the outer side of the mud-wall, and to know by the noise that the ocean is already some twenty feet above the head. The dykes are sometimes forty feet high, and the foundation, which is generally of clay—if not entirely, at least, on the outside; and the interior is filled with a mixture of earth, clay and sand. The face of the dyke is thatched, as it were, with willow twigs, interlaced into a kind of wicker-work, the intersections of which are filled with puddled clay. The wicker-work lasts but a few years; so that as it requires to be repeatedly renewed, a number of willows have to be grown in Holland for the purpose.

The base of the dyke is generally protected by masonry, and strengthened by large heaps of stones, and rows of piles; while the summit is mostly planted with trees, because their roots are found to bind the soil firmly together.—*Moghe's Rhine.*

A FIGHTING PARSON.—The Rev. Naphtali Dagget of Conn. was an exemplary soldier of the Cross, and a zealous defender of his country. During the times that tried men's souls he espoused the patriot cause, and though his proper avocation was to lead his flock in the paths of righteousness, he sometimes led it on to fight the battles of the republic. On one occasion, when the enemy were approaching his native village, he placed himself at the head of the young men of war of his congregation, and went forth to meet the British.—In the engagement which ensued, his party was defeated, and himself taken prisoner.—Partly out of regard for the great age of the warlike pastor, and partly through respect for his calling, his captors contented themselves with giving him a good beating with the flat of their swords; and after advising him in due form to preach peace to his followers, and leave war to soldiers, they sent him back to his people. But the old man was so mortified at his defeat and treatment, that he no sooner reached home than he took his bed, and never rose from it again. A few moments before his death, one of his friends called to console with him, and asked a history of the battle, which the dying pastor gave, in the conventional language of the time, as follows:—"Behold, tidings came that the Philistines were approaching, and I rose up and gathered my young men, and led them, armed in the good cause, against the enemies of their God and their country. When I came unto them I lifted up my voice and cried, 'Shoulder, each of you your carnal weapon, and fire upon the ungodly.' They did as I commanded; but my young men were stronger in grace than in the weapons of the flesh; and the wicked conquered. They caught me and despitely used me; but I thank the Lord that I raised against them my carnal weapon. Whether I killed any, I know not, but I humbly trust in God I did." With these words, the patriot parson breathed his last.

A Juror's name was called by the clerk. The man advanced to the judge's desk and said:

"Judge, I should like to be excused."

"It is impossible," said the Judge decidedly.

"But, Judge, if you knew my reasons."

"Well, sir, what are they?"

"Why the fact is," and the man paused.

"Well, sir, proceed," continued the judge.

"Well, Judge, if I must say it, I have got the itch."

The judge, who was a very sober man, solemnly and impressively exclaimed, "Clerk scratch that man out!"

"Never go to bed," said a father to his son, "without knowing something you did not know in the morning."

"Yes, sir," replied the youth, "I went to bed slewed last night—didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

"Father," said a cobbler's lad, as he was pegging away at an old shoe, "they say that trout bite good now." "Well, well," replied the old gentleman, "you stick to your work, and they won't bite you."

A man with small intellect and large self-esteem is a bore to society. While he with large intellect and small self-esteem is fearful of being one.

because a man is silent it does not necessarily follow that he thinks a great deal.—He may have no thoughts to express, and is therefore silent from necessity.