

Wyoming Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Publisher.

"To Speak his Thoughts is Every Freeman's Right."

TERMS, \$2.00 Per ANNUM, in Advance.

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NO. 7.

Wyoming Democrat

A Democratic weekly paper devoted to Politics, News, the Arts and Sciences. Published every Wednesday, at Tunkhannock, Wyoming County, Pa. BY HARVEY SICKLER.

Terms—1 copy 1 year, (in advance) \$2.00; if not paid within six months, \$2.50 will be charged. NO paper will be discontinued, until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of publisher.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

One square one or three insertions..... \$1.50
Every subsequent insertion less than 50 words..... 50
Real Estate, Professional, Property and General Advertising, as may be agreed upon.
PATENT MEDICINES and other advertisements of the column:
One column, 1 year..... \$5.00
Half column, 1 year..... \$3.00
Third column, 1 year..... \$2.00
Fourth column, 1 year..... \$2.00
Business Cards of one square or less, per year with paper, 50.

Special rates for Local Item advertising—without advertisement—15 cents per line. Liberal terms made with permanent advertisements.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS and AUCTIONEERS' NOTICES, of the usual length,..... \$2.50
OBITUARIES—excluding ten lines, each; \$2.50
GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTICES, not of general interest, one half the regular rates.

Advertisements must be handed in by Tuesday Noon, to insure insertion the same week.

JOBS WORK
of all kinds neatly executed and at prices to suit the times.

ALL TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS and JOBS WORK must be paid for when ordered.

Business Notices.

R. W. & W. B. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office on Third Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.

H. S. COOPER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Newton Centre, Luzerne County, Pa.

O. L. PARRISH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, Pa.

W. M. FLETCHER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in Stark's Brick & Block Tug-Boat, Tunkhannock, Pa.

T. J. CHASE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL, Office at Law, Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa. Special attention given to settlement of decedent's estates.

M. J. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office at the Court House, in Tunkhannock, Pa.

J. W. RHODES, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. May be found at his office at the Drug Store, or at his residence on Patton Street, Tunkhannock, Pa.

PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, and ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, By W. KUGLER, Artist.

Rooms over the Wyoming National Bank, in Stark's Block, TUNKHANNOCK, PA.

Life-size Portraits painted from Ambrotypes or photographs—Photographs Painted in Oil Colors. All orders for paintings executed according to order, or on exchange made.

Instructions given in Drawing, Sketching, Portrait and Landscape Painting, in Oil or water Colors, and in all branches of the art. Tunk., July 31, '67 - '68-69-70.

HUFFORD HOUSE.

TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS RECENTLY been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

Proprietor, H. HUFFORD, Proprietor, Tunkhannock, Pa., June 17, 1868 - '69-70-71.

BOLTON HOUSE.

HARRISBURG, PENNA.

The well-known, having lately purchased the "WHEELER HOUSE" property, has already commenced such alterations and improvements as will render this old and popular House equal, if not superior, to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.

A continuation of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. GEO. J. BOLTON.

WALL'S HOTEL,

LATE AMERICAN HOUSE, TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.

THIS establishment has recently been refitted and furnished in the latest style. Every attention will be given to the comfort and convenience of those who patronize the House.

T. B. WALL, Owner and Proprietor, Tunkhannock, September 11, 1861.

MEANS HOTEL,

TOWANDA, PA. D. B. BARTLET, PROPRIETOR.

The MEANS HOTEL, one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Hotels in the country, is fitted up in the most modern and improved style and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and agreeable stopping place for all.

FOR SALE CHEAP, PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, At JEREMIAH CAMPBELLS', Tunkhannock, Pa.

NOTICE. All persons indebted to me, by note, judgment, or book account, are requested to make payments immediately and save cost. DANIEL WRIGHT, Tunk., May 13, 1868 - '69.

3000 Yds. DELAINES for 15 cts. per yard, at C. DETRICK'S.

5000 Yards Best Prints, for 12 1/2 cts. per yard, at C. DETRICK'S.

Latest News.

Late arrival of New Goods. Great Bargains at the New Store of

C. Detrick,

AT TUNKHANNOCK, PENNA.

Having just returned from the City, I am now opening an entire New Stock of

FALL GOODS,

and one of the largest and richest assortments ever offered in the community. Consisting of

RICH AND FANCY COLORED DRESS SILKS,

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, EMPRESS AND PRINCESS CLOTHS, POLYNS, PAPERETS, BLACK AND COLORED

ALPACAS WOOL, ARABIAN, PERKIN AND MORGAN DELAINES, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, PRIZES, of Best Manufactures and Latest Styles.

Ladies Cloths and Sacqueing, Cloths, Cashmeres, Satinets, Ties, Vests, Sweaters, Cottonades, Tweds, Jeans, Drills, Cottonades, Deaines, Ticks, Checks, Stripes, Sheetings, Bleached & Brown, Socks, Hoods, Pairs, Ladies' Petticoats, Shopping Bags and Baskets, TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELING BAGS.

Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet and Fancy GOODS,

FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Black and Colored Vests, Ribbons, Ruffles, Frills, Braids, Beads, Ball and Bugle Trimmings

A Large quantity of LATEST STYLE HOOPSKIRTS, and CASSIMERE, direct from Manufacturers, at greatly reduced prices.

PLANNERS of all Colors and Qualities. READY MADE Clothing, and Furnishing Goods.

HATS AND CAPS of Latest Styles, Calf Tip and Heavy Boots & SHOES, Ladies' Misses' and Children's Mill, Fanny's, Wall and Window Paper, Window Curtains & Curtain Fixtures, Carpets & Oil Cloths, China, Glass, and Stone Ware, Tinware, made expressly for the Trade, and warranted to give satisfaction, 20 per cent. Cheaper than the usual rates in this section.

Nails, Spikes, Iron, Steel, Horse Shoes, Nail Knives, Pails, Paints, Oils, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosene Oil, Hall, Parlor, Stair, and Hand Ramps, Ladders, Lamp Chimneys, Shades, and Burners.

COAL, ASHTON, TURK ISLAND, & BBL. SALT FLOUR, FEED, MEAL, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, PORK, HAM, SUGAR, TEA, COFFER, SPICES, SYRUP, & MOLASSES.

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, ROPES, CORDAGE, BASKETS, BROOMS, DRUMS, PAILS, TUBS, WASH BOARDS, CARPET SWEEPERS, BRUSHES, of all kinds, PATENT MEDICINES, DRUGS, and DYES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS, &c., &c.

These goods have been selected with great care to suit the wants of this community, and will be sold as heretofore, at the lowest living rates for cash or exchanged for country produce at market prices. Thankful for the past liberal patronage, I shall endeavor by strict attention to my business, to merit a continuance of the same, and will try to make the future still more attractive and beneficial to customers.

C. DETRICK.

SEMAIOR BUCKALEW ON SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH AT DANVILLE, AUG. 29th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: A cause should have proper representation. We propose to reform the finances of the country. We propose to finance the public taxes honestly, and as far as possible, upon the public debt. We propose that there shall be fair play between all classes of our people with reference to the action of the government upon them; that there shall be one uniform currency for the whole people, and not different kinds of currency for different classes of people. We propose, at the earliest possible date, to return to the constitutional currency—gold and silver—the standard of value throughout the world, and a departure from which, during the necessities of war, brought upon us great evils under which we must labor until we get back again to a sound, safe and constitutional system. We propose in the South to remove the hand of Congressional power and to have republican governments there again, instituted by the people themselves in peace and quiet. We propose that property shall resume its course in that section of the Union, and that the people there, by having a fair chance and fair play, shall assist us in bearing the burdens of our common government, and to assist us to maintain the honor and glory of our country in the future.

But, gentlemen, as I have said, a good cause needs a good representative—men we believe in it and who will be faithful to it, in all situations of public power and trust. Now, gentlemen, we have had candidates presented who will construct reconstruction, who will adjust our tax system and generally the business legislation and act of Federal Government, if they are placed in positions where they can act upon these questions and influence their decision. Who are those men? One of them is from the East and the other from the West. One is a civilian and the other a soldier. I should not, perhaps, say a soldier—a citizen-soldier—a soldier in time of war and a citizen in time of peace. One has been Governor of the greatest of our American States—the State of New York; the other has been a member of Congress, as well as a general in the field. He has been trained in public service, and both of them possess those elements of character, and those endowments of intellect, which adapt them admirably to the places for which they have been named.

But above and beyond the personal qualifications which are possessed by Seymour and Blair, they are recommended to us by the fact that they believe in American system of government. They believe that the government of the people is one honestly conducted in one which shall act fairly upon all. They are opposed to Congressional usurpation. They are opposed to squandering the public money upon Freedmen Bureau experiments. They are opposed to an enormous standing army in time of peace. They are in favor of sustaining the overgrown expenses of civil administration at the city of Washington. They are in favor of a return to a sound currency—the currency of the Constitution—as a steady and possible, and meantime for dealing fairly between the tax payers and the public creditor—the Government being a trustee between them and bound to do justice to both. They are in favor of withdrawing the heel of the soldier from the neck of the South, and allowing republican institutions to once again spring up in that sunny land. They are opposed to the degradation of popular suffrage, the corruption of our elections, the pouring into the ballot box of ignorant and subsidized voters. They are in favor of allowing each State to determine for itself who are the most competent and fit among its inhabitants to exercise political power and to control the elections of the State, and thus ultimately to give directions to the political administration of affairs in the Union. All these things, gentlemen, are true and concerning the candidates who have been named by the American people.

Are they to be elected? Why not? Is it not high time that there should be a change in public affairs? Do not the public interests demand it? Do not the interests of the citizen cry aloud for it? Does not the peace of the country call for it? All these questions, it seems to me, must be answered in the affirmative. There can be no question that there should be a change in public affairs, and here are good men under whom and by whom this change will be effected. Why then shall they not receive the support of the people? Why shall they not be elevated to the places for which they have been named? Is there any good reason against it? Can any be stated? Has personal animosity succeeded in degrading the character of either, in convincing us to that in any respect they are unworthy or in competent men unsuited for the charge of the high duties with which it is proposed to charge them? Why, gentlemen, the hot and premature charges of the Republican newspapers against Governor Seymour, have pretty much died out. I believe so effectual have been the measures that have been given to them that even the most impudent among the men who speak and write for the Republican party refrain from repeating them, or those who do not refrain have their trouble for their pains, for nobody puts any confidence in their statements; nobody thinks them important; nobody of intelligence believes them to be true.

When our State was in peril in the late war Governor Seymour sent his troops over to our protection, to assist us, and in part, by his energetic and patriotic conduct, and efforts the rebel invasion of Pennsylvania was thrown back, and other towns of our State were not subjected to the fate of Chambersburg; our people were not oppressed; our borders were not made desolate. We owe a debt of gratitude to Governor Seymour for the prompt, unselfish assistance rendered by him to our State at that time.

"But there was a riot over New York?" There was a disturbance in that city just afterwards. The State of New York was nearly stripped of troops sent to our defense and put under the command of the Federal authorities, and in enforcing the draft in the city of New York a riot broke out. What of it? Do you not remember the cause of that riot; that it was produced by injustice? The enumeration of persons subject to draft in the city of New York was a dishonest one, made by political men. There was an over-estimate of the city, and consequently there was a general conviction among the people that the draft was unfair, unjust and inequitable. This was the principal cause of the difficulty there. The Governor of the State had nothing to do with the enumeration or the draft, for conscription was under Federal authority. A riot began. What was done? The Governor, leaving the quiet of his home, came down to the city of New York to assist in allaying the disturbance, and he succeeded. I happened to be in New York at the time, and saw Governor Seymour at the Astor House, in a room occupied by him in common with Senator Morgan (a Republican Senator from New York) and Mayor O'Dwyer (the Republican Mayor of New York City). Senator Morgan then complimented Governor Seymour in the highest terms to me and to others, and doubtless he would now for the steady, promptness and ability with which he met that emergency.

Well, gentlemen, there was some use of troops to repress the riot—not Federal troops. They were called over from Staten Island, I believe, and were State troops organized under authority of Governor Seymour himself. The riot was repressed without Federal aid.

Among other things, however, which the Governor did was to address a popular assembly in the city, in which were men who had either been concerned in the riot, or had sympathized with it. In addressing that crowd, instead of abusing them, what did he do? He addressed them as friends. Instead of abusing them, and repelling them, he spoke to them in a kind manner, and by his speech, by reasoning with them—in all ways their passions and their interests of peace and order, and he accomplished his purpose. In short, Governor Seymour's mission to New York at that time was entirely successful, and it was one for which he received honor and the thanks, not only of the people of New York, but of the whole country, because at that time civil disturbance was where in the North tended to weaken the public arm in the struggle we were conducting against the Confederate States.

I do not know anything else that has been suggested about Governor Seymour that requires any notice at my hands. The truth regarding him is: There is no man in the American Union better qualified by his life-time training, and by natural abilities, for the office of President of the United States than he; nor is there any acceptable representative of our citizen-soldier of the late war, who more completely fills the requirements of the times, than General Frank Blair. No one questions his patriotism; no one questions his courage. * * * In all respects upon pending issues, General Blair is in perfect accord and sympathy with every patriot and Union-loving man in all sections of our country. He is a representative of the volunteers of the war, of that large class of our people who went out to the field of conflict when the necessities of the times demanded it, did their duty, and when the war was over laid their arms and resumed the pursuits of civil life. Governor Seymour represents the statesmen of the country. Gen. Blair represents the citizen-soldier of the country. They are both fit and admirable men, and worthy of that triumphant election which awaits them at the hands of the American people.

ANDERSONVILLE.—We clip the following from the Reading Gazette and Democrat:

"The Radicals in Congress recently passed a bill pardoning three of the guards of the Andersonville prison. These patriotic fellows, whose bullets used to whistle along the dead line, have turned Radicals, and following the lead of Joe Brown, the founder of the prison, will vote for Grant. This accounts for the sudden tenderness of Congress towards these 'finch in human shape' that once shot down our brave fellows when they reached across the dead line for a drop of water. 'Rah for Grant and Andersonville!'"

The General Militia Law of Pennsylvania requires all able bodied men under 45 years of age to pay one dollar annually in lieu of service—except in time of war or invasion—the fines to form a brigade fund, and each man who drills in a volunteer company is to receive twelve dollars a year.

In 1864, General Grant wrote in relation to his proposed nomination for the Presidency: "I would regret such a consummation as being highly unfortunate to myself and my country." In 1868 the country agrees with the General in both particulars.

JOSH BILLINGS SETTLES UP WITH HIS CORRESPONDENTS.

"Philander."—If you borrow of the Devil, you must keep your eye peeled wide open, for the Devil always takes a mortgage, and seldom takes one that he fails to foreclose.

"Plato."—My experience, as far as I have got it is this: that I can most always find out the style of milk in any man's moral kokeraut, by hearing his opinion of his nearest neighbors, for men are quite apt to tam in others, what they have got the most of themselves, and prize what they have got the least of.

"Phindar."—The strongest sentiment in woman is modesty, and the next strongest is a silk dress made in the fashion. The strongest sentiment in man is money, and the next strongest is 10 per cent for the use of it.

"Philip."—If you expect to win, you have got to suffer—the Bible tells us that heaven must be taken with hard knocks.

"Pan."—Fame is very much like good health, them men who hunt for it the most find it the least.

"Powell."—Luv at first sight is perhaps a little risky, but it is the richest and most lastingest love the heart ever feels.

"Postboy."—Marrying for money is a good deal like falling out of a third story window; if you happen to make a good strike, it is a fast rate excuse for never trying it again.

"Peacock."—You will find in your journey thro' this vale of weas and valley of despair, much true fill yure soul with anguish, and disappointments; but there is one thing particularly apt to get you back on a yung man, whose buzzum is trying to bust with hope, and that is—his mustash.

"Pilot."—A man may have a grate deal of education and not be very wise, after all; just so he may have a heap of strength and not know the best hole.

"Pigardick."—You ask me the best way to make berry sarsage. Here is the best and only way: Take an eel about six feet in length, and about one foot in width; get a lively eel if possible; skin the eel lengthways from head to foot, and stuff the skin with pulverized gumpy pecky, and equal parts of meino wool; season with Scotch snuff and asserilly, hang it up by the tail in a Dutch grocery for 4 months, for the flies to give it the trade marks; it is then as ready for use, and can be cut up into right lengths and sold for police clubs. This kind of asserilly is the only one who took a gold medal at the Paris exposition.

"Polar."—Before you buy the boss you speak of, look him over close, but don't examine him much afterwards, for fear you may run across somebody that you are looking after. This is a good rule to follow when you take a wife.

"Palmer."—In reply to your kind and numerous letter, I am happy to state that my age is a profound secret, I was born in the old ox moon, as long but crooked, not belated in spirits (not even demaka spirits), am married, or was twenty years ago and have every reason to believe that I am now; I have never raised any boys on account of their liability to get out of repair; my hair is black and quite tall behind; I wear a mustash and number 10 pegged boots; I have a sanguinary temperament; a bilious nose; eat as other folks do, except roasted geese; roasted geese is not one of my weaknesses; I can eat to my heart, and then take a little more or that is geese; I work for my bread and roast geese; I forgot to state that I was brought up by a Presbyterian Church in Massachusetts, and am a good job.

A HINT FOR BOYS.—The cashier of one of our leading banks resigned some time since, and the paying-teller was immediately elected to fill his place. He was a quiet young man, and was promoted over the heads of those who had been in the bank many years in subordinate positions. The secret of the promotion is well worth knowing. The new cashier lived some miles out of the city. He entered the bank when quite young. He resolved to make himself useful, living fatherless early, he was the first at his post in the morning. Having the farthest to go, he was the last to leave. He was never afraid of work, never hesitated to lend a hand when his own duties were done. Others would go out to restaurants and hotels for their lunch. He brought his with him, and ate it in a little closet. For his own pleasure he never left the bank during business hours. If any of the clerks wanted to go away he was always ready to take their place. He could always be found, and was prompt at any call. His spare time was devoted to an intelligent comprehension of his business. As a paying-teller he was very popular. He was never snappish or ungentlemanly. Growing, grumbling unreasonable customers would not irritate him. He over-stayed his time to accommodate men who were belated with their checks. As cashier, he is the same genial, agreeable, prompt officer that he was in subordinate life. Men disappointed in their discounts take a refusal from the cashier with a better spirit than they do a recommendation from some man. He still keeps up his habits of close attention to business, and his frugal lunch in his closet.—V. V. Lutzler.

A car on the Erie Road containing a dozen or more Jews was the scene of an exciting political discussion a few days since, which resulted in a vote being taken. The result stood, Seymour 45; Grant 10. All the Jews but one voted for Seymour.

ONCE A DRUNKARD.

Some weeks ago the Brattleboro, Vermont, *Farmer and Record* printed the following:

"Let it be admitted at the outset that Grant was once a drunkard. So much foundation there doubtless is for the reiterated and magnifying accusations of him that appear from week to week in the various organs of the whisky ring." We say, let this be admitted, because Grant's biographers, some of them at least, furnish evidence that the fact was so. Reid for example, in his "Ohio in the War," says: "It would be dishonest in one professing to trace the development of Grant's character and the events of history to suppress allusion to the dissipated habits into which, at this stage of his career (1854) he had unfortunately fallen." But we admit that a man was a drunkard in 1854, it does not follow from that that he is one now.

The *Farmer and Record* now flips fault with the *World* for not publishing "evidence as to Grant's habits in 1868." We beg pardon. We have printed the following as yet unquestioned evidence as to Grant's habits in 1868, to wit: The Tilton telegram in the *Independent* for the week ending January 31, 1868, about a Presidential candidate who was "occasionally seen fuddled in the streets"; the story printed in the *Tribune*, April 8th, 1868, wherein the President tells a correspondent that Grant had been in the Executive Mansion "so drunk that he could not stand on his legs"; the article signed by Wendell Phillips, in the *Anti Slavery Standard* for the week ending April 11, 1868, charging Grant with drunkenness; and the speech made by Wendell Phillips in Boston, May 29, 1868 in which he speaks of the "Republican candidate for the Presidency" as a man "who cannot stand up before a glass of liquor without falling down." These papers and those people know their man. They do not deny or recall what they have said about him. Their testimony is trustworthy.

Good Jack.—A few days since, says a Michigan paper one specimen of humanity, chuck full of fashionable drink, took a seat in the express train at Jackson, quietly awaited the arrival of the conductor, who appeared on time, and relieved the traveler's fit of hiccups without any remarks. Of his return the traveler buttoned his coat and inquired:

"Conductor, how far is it to Polton?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's not I think."

At the next station the traveler stopped him and inquired:

"Conductor, how far is it to Manchester?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's not I think."

At the next station the traveler stopped him the third time and said:

"Conductor, how far is it to Tecumseh?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's not I think."

At the next station the traveler stopped him and inquired:

"Conductor, how far is it to Adrian?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's not I think."

At the next station the traveler stopped him and inquired:

"Conductor, how far is it to Jackson?"

"Twenty miles."

"That's not I think."

A jurymen was asked whether he had been charged by the presiding judge. "If I should," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder blows the crowd in us a talk, but I don't know whether he charged anything or not."

A married lady who was in the habit of spending most of her time in the society of her neighbors, happened one day to be taken ill, and sent her husband in great haste for a physician. The husband ran a short distance, and then returned, exclaiming: "My dear, where shall I find you when I come back?"

A teacher said to a little girl at school: "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl you would forgive her, would you?" "Yes, ma'am," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

A resident in a certain village having had saved sugar sold to him, inserted in the local paper the following: "Notice—I bought of a grocer in this village a quantity of sugar from which I obtained one pound of sand. If the rascal, who cheated me will send to my address seven pounds of good sugar, I will be satisfied; if not, I shall expose him."

The following day nine seven pound packages of sugar were left at his residence, from as many different dealers, each supposing himself the one intended.

A landlady who exhibited an inordinate love for the vulgar fluid gin, would order her servant to get the supplies after the following fashion:

"Betty, go and get a quarter loaf and a half quarter of gin."

Off started Betty. She was speedily recalled.

"Betty, make it a half quarter loaf, and a quarter gin."

But Betty had never fairly got across the threshold on the mission ere the voice was again heard:

"Betty, on second thoughts, you may as well make it all gin."

When should men have a heart in their business—when they get married.

Wise and Otherwise.

A man was in a photographer's the other day, when it was the hottest, to sit for a picture. "How long will I have to wait?" he inquired.

"Only a minute, while we prepare the plate," replied the operator.

"Plate," ejaculated the sitter, wiping rivers of perspiration from his face, "if I keep on sweating like this, no plate will hold me—you'll have to take me in a soup-bowl!"

A clock having just struck the hour of one, a tender hearted mother exclaimed, "O, what a cruel clock!"

"Why so?" asked a friend.

"Because it struck its little one!" answered the tender hearted mother.

The child's idea of a smile "is the whisper of a laugh." Some folks' idea of a "smile" is something that comes out of a black bottle.

Round-erpest.—Throwing watermelon rinds on the pavement.

"The cradle is woman's ballot-box!" Yes some of them deposit two ballots at once.—Now, isn't that illegal?

Children wouldn't cross their parents so often when they are grown up, if they were to cross their parents' knees a little oftener when they were little.

"How long del Adam remain in Paradise before he had sinned?" asked an admirably care-spoiled boy of his loving husband.

"Till he got a wife," answered the husband, calmly.

When intoxicated, a Freemason wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, a Russian to be affectionate, an Irishman to fight, and an American to make a speech.

Among the gifts to a newly married pair at a town in New Jersey, the other evening was a broom sent to the lady, accompanied with the following sentiment:

"This trifling gift accept from me, Its use I would commend;

In smoothe use the brushy part, In storm the other end."

Two Quaker girls were ironing on the same table. One asked the other what she would take, the right or the left. She answered promptly: "I will be right for me to take the left and then it will be left for thee to take the right."

A well-dressed and rather pompous youth asked a young lady who was reading in the cars, "Is that seat engaged, madam?"

The answer was direct: "Yes, sir, and I am engaged too!" and the lady resumed her reading.

A suppressed fitter from some ladies close by caused the young gentleman to make his exit.

A jurymen was asked whether he had been charged by the presiding judge. "If I should," said he, "the little fellow that sits up in the pulpit and kinder blows the crowd in us a talk, but I don't know whether he charged anything or not."

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