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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Wyoming Democrat.

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

BY HARVEY SICKLER

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R. & W. E. LITTLE ATTORNEYS AT LAW Office on Tioga Street Tunkhannock Pa

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

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

M. S. PIATT, ATTORNEY AT LAW office in Stark's Brick Block Tioga St., Tunkhannock, Pa

J. CHASE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Nicholson, Wyoming Co., Pa Especial attention given to settlement of decedents' estates
Nicholson, Pa. Dec 5 1867—v7n19y1

J. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Collecting and Real Estate Agent. Iowa Lands for sale. Scranton, Pa. 38tf.

W. RHOADS, 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 Putman Street, formerly occupied by A. K. Peckham Esq.

PORTRAIT, LANDSCAPE, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.
By W. RUGER, Artist.
Rooms over the Wyoming National bank, in Stark's Block,
TUNKHANNOCK, PA.
Crayon Portraits painted from Ambrotypes or Photographs Photographs Painted in Oil Colors—Orders for paintings executed according to order. No charge 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 -v6n50-tf.

HUFFORD HOUSE.
TUNKHANNOCK, WYOMING CO., PA.
—:o:—
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.
H. HUFFORD Proprietor.
Tunkhannock, Pa., June 17, 1868 —v7n44.

BOLTON HOUSE.
HARRISBURG, PENNA.
The undersigned having lately purchased the "BOLTER HOUSE" property, has already commenced alterations and improvements as will make this old and popular House equal, if not superior to any Hotel in the City of Harrisburg.
Continuance 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,
Late of "BRAINARD HOUSE, ELMIRA, N. Y
PROPRIETOR.
The MEANS HOTEL, is one of the LARGEST and BEST ARRANGED Houses in the country—It is fitted up in the most modern and improved style and no pains are spared to make it a pleasant and desirable stopping place for all,
v6n21-1y.

If you want Boots or Shoes and the full value for your money, go to Eastman's. He has every facility for manufacturing and challenges competition.

I WILL purchase a pair of Eastman's water-proof Boots, certain to keep any man's feet dry who wears them, for a twelve month.

No more necessity for complaints of wet feet—Eastman's water-proof Boots are warranted a complete and perfect remedy, and this warrant is a written guarantee, if required.

All of Eastman's Water-proof Boots are made to Measure, and not in the old-fashioned way—in quality, consequently will turn water and will not crack.

Hand-stitched Imported French Calf Boots, manufactured by Eastman for $10, are superior to any Boots which cost $14

EASTMAN'S Imitation French Calf Dress Boots, at $5 to $6,50 are a neat, stylish and durable article. Nothing like them in this market.

Latest News.

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

C. Detrick,

in S. Stark's Brick Block,

AT TUNKHANNOCK, PENN'A.

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 this community. Consisting of

RICH AND FANCY COL'RD DRESS SILKS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS,
EMPRESS AND PRINCESS CLOTHS,
POPLINS, PAREMETTOS,
BLACK AND COLORED
ALPACCAS WOOL. ARMURE, PEKIN
AND MOUSELIEU DELAINS, IMPORTED
AND DOMESTIC GINGHAMS, PRINTS.
of Best Manufactures and Latest Styles,

—:o:—

Ladies Cloths and Sacqueings, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings
Satenetts, Tweeds,
Jeans, Cottonades,
Drills, Denims,
Ticks, Checks,
Stripes,
Sheetings
Shirtings, Bleached
& Brown, Shawls,
Sontags, Hoods.
Furs, Ladies' Reticules, Shopping Bags and Baskets
TRUNKS, VALISES, and TRAVELING BAGS,

—:o:—

Latest Styles,
Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread, Cotton Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet and Fancy GOODS,
FANCY SOAPS, PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.,

—:o:—

Black and Colored Velvets,
Ribbons,
Ruffles,
Frills,
Fringes,
Braids,
Beads, Ball and Bugle Trimmings

—:o:—

A Large quantity of BEST STYLE HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS, select from Manufacturers, at greatly reduced prices,

FLANNELS all Colors and Qualities.

READY MADE
Clothing,
AND GENTS'
Furnishing Goods.

HATS AND CAS of Latest tyles,

—:o:—

CALF, KIP, and SEAVY, BOOTS & SHOES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Kid Prunelle Morocco and Calf Gaiters, Shoes, and Slippers,
Wall and Window Pape Window Curtains & Curtain Fixtures, Carpets & Oil-Cloths. China, Glass, and Stone Ware, Tinware,—made expressly for this Trade, and warranted to give satisfaction, 20 per cent. Cheaper than the usual rates in this section,

Nails,
Spikes,
Iron
Steel,
Horse Shoes,
Horse Shoe Nails,
Nail Rods,
Paints,
Paint Oils,
Painters Material, Putty, Window Glass, Kerosene Oil

Hall, Parlor, Stand, and Hand Lamps,
Lanterns, Lamp Chimnies, Shades, and Burners.

COAL.

ASHTON, TURK ISLAND, & BBL. SALT
FLOUR,
FEED,
MEAL,
BUTTER,
CHEESE,
LARD,
PORK,
HAMS,
and FISH.
SUGAR,
TEA,
COFFEE
SPICES,
SYRUP, & MOLASSES,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE,

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

—:o:—

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.

The Bond Question.

Thomas Ewing, Sr., of Ohio, has issued an address to the unpledged voters of the United States, in which, after a careful review of the political situation, he said:

Until recently I had intended to support General Grant for the Presidency, and would do it still, in the hope that the Democracy will obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, and thus hold a restraining power, but facts which I have shown above render it impossible. Bad men, with more intellect and more force of character than himself, have possession of him; and if he be elected President will probably continue to rule him, and the country with him; and some of the worst existing abuses cannot be corrected against Executive opposition.

In looking over the whole ground most carefully, and weighing consequences well, I have come to the conclusion that it were better that the Democracy prevail in the coming election; and thus divide for the present the Legislative, while we restore the Executive and Judicial powers. No evil can ensue. We shall have a season of repose and time for reflection before called on again to act. There is profound philosophy in the old Scotch proverb:

"The showers fall short when the wind is still."

I have already shown it will give us a season for inquiry and reflection, and the same conservative power which can now give success to either party can at the end of two years do the same thing, and place the Government in the hands of those who may be then found most worthy to control it.

My mind has long been made up as to the principle which should govern us in the adjustment of the public debt. It is this: So far as our contracts are distinct and explicit, we must abide by them, no matter how unequal or onerous. As for example, where we have promised to pay the interest or the debt, or both, in gold, national faith requires and we must so pay it; but where the contract is not explicit, but requires construction, we must deal with creditors and the people precisely as an enlightened court of equity would deal with debtor and creditor under like conditions. For example: The creditor borrows forty cents, or depreciated bank paper worth forty cents, which the public calls a dollar, and promises to pay interest, six per cent. on its nominal or fifteen per cent. on its actual value in gold. The promises to pay the gold interest being explicit, the nation who owes the debt should pay it, for there is no usury law operating on contracts with sovereigns; but where a distinction is taken in the contract between the debt and the interest—the interest only made payable in gold—equity would require that the debt should be paid in that which is equal in value to the fund received.

Sovereigns have not always meted out this even-handed justice. The coin of nations has been sometimes debased after a loan made, so that one pound of silver and one pound of copper would be made to pay what was two pounds of silver when the loan was made. This was a gross wrong. It is equally wrong, on the other side, to take the name for the thing, and pay an ounce of silver to the lender for four-tenths of an ounce borrowed, because each in its turn was called a dollar. Equity, if called into action, would suffer neither one or the other, but require the payment from sovereign or subject of the amount borrowed, regardless of name.—This should be the rule of payment. If currency were borrowed which was worth forty cents on the dollar, currency or bonds of equivalent value should be paid.

Such are my views of the duties of those who represent bondholders and people, and who are alike the agents of both. The committees of Congress who have charge of the subject should examine each class of cases carefully and do justice to each. It matters not by whom the bonds are held, whether large capitalists or widows and orphans; each and all are entitled to equity; no more, no less. If you give them less, you wrong them; if you give them more, you wrong the people, who are the debtors.

THAT'S ME.—We heard a good story of a "pert" youngster, whose existence on this portion of the moral vineyard would extend over the period of five long, long years. His mother expecting to receive company, had fixed him up so sweetly, arranging his hair and attire only as a mother can. As a sort of a finishing touch, she sprinkled on his clothing and handkerchief a few drops of Jockey Club, greatly to the youngster's delight. He went around puffing and snuffing like a wild deer, when the hunter approaches him. He went through the regular amount of kissing and petting like a hero, but to his astonishment, no one seemed no one seemed to notice the Jockey Club, though he waved his handkerchief that their noses might catch the fragrance.—Human nature, five years old, couldn't stand that, you know, so he broke out with: "Folk's, if any of you folks smells a smell, that's me."

☞ The following was copied literally from an old tombstone in Scotland:

Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson.
Who was a very extraordinary person;
He was two yards high in his stocking feet;
And kept his accoutrements clean and neat.
He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo,
Plump through
The gullet, it went at his throat
And came out at the back of his coat.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

The Fearful Augmentation of the Public Debt.

A Letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

[From the National *Intelligencer*.]

On account of the great authority of Mr. Walker in what respects Government finances, we take great pleasure in laying before the public an extract of a letter from him addressed to a citizen of Philadelphia. It is as follows:

(Extract from a letter dated Washington, Oct. 6, 1868, from Robert J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury to a friend in Philadelphia.)

In reply to your inquiry, I would say that the table of public debt of the United States, at various periods, referred to in the *National Intelligencer* of yesterday morning, is accurate in all respects, having been taken from the books of the United States Treasury. You ask me if it is a fact that the *annual* expenditures of the Government have been increased, as there is stated, over forty-six millions of dollars, ($46,056,599) by an augmentation to that extent, of the yearly interest in currency, of the public debt since April 30th, 1865. I answer, that it is an indisputable fact and, I will add, that from a careful consideration of the condition of the Treasury, it is clear that this annual interest will go on increasing. It is possible that there might be a small reduction of the public debt last month, but this reduction, if made, will be in debts bearing mainly no interest, or in war claims withheld, whilst the debt bearing coin interest will be augmented.

That there is an increased yearly expenditure, exceeding forty-six million of dollars since April 30, 1865, to meet the augmented interest (as currency) of the public debt, is certain. This is the true test of our financial condition, and, to me, it seems certain, that *nothing but a total change of policy will save us from a national bankruptcy*. This change of policy must be based upon a vast decrease of our annual expenditures as recommended in my financial letter of November last. We must abolish the Freedman's bureau; we must recall the army from the South, and reduce it to a moderate peace establishment. We must terminate there the joint rule of the negro and the bayonet, (and; slavery and secession having been forever abandoned,) permit the Southern States, in obedience to the Federal Constitution, to govern themselves as before the rebellion. The fact of this vast increase of the annual interest of the public debt is not a disputed question. It rests on transcripts from the Secretary, and cannot be denied. This item of expenditures for the increased annual interest of the public debt is nearly equal to double the entire yearly expenditures of Mr Polk's administration before the Mexican war, and nearly equal to its subsequent annual expenditures, including the war, and heavy payment for the principal and interest of the public debt. But even if we take the 30th of November last, the date of the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we find the increased annual interest, as currency, of the public debt, $26,574,329 from the 30th of November last (1867) to the 31st of August 1868, augmenting at the rate of three million of dollars a month, or thirty six millions of dollars a year. At this rate of annual expenditure for interest only on the 30th of November 1869, a little over a year, this single item of yearly disbursements would reach seventy-two millions of dollars. It is clear then, that the Radical policy leads rapidly and certainly to a national bankruptcy, and that nothing can save us but a change of men and measure.

THE NEW BABY.—We have had so many kind friends ask about that baby, that we have thought it necessary to biograph the chap briefly, and somewhat after the current style of the day. It's a boy. He's a buster. Weighs nine pounds and a quarter; and old women tells us he will grow heavier as his weight increases. He's the first boy of which we've ever seen proprietor, and of course is the only baby in town. The old woman before-mentioned declared him the very image of his pa; "a little copy of his faithful sire in face and gesture." But in justice to the youth, we must say we think him an improvement on the original—a world of progress, you know! This young American is as old as could be expected considering the time he was born, and will doubless be too old for his father in a few years, if he has good luck. He is quite reticent in politics, and only wants to be left alone. We think he favors Mrs. Winslow's policy. We have not named him yet; we want to give him a distinguished cognomen, but the fame of our great men is at present so precarious that we don't like to risk. It is perhaps unnecessary to say, as all biographers do of distinguished personages, that the subject of this sketch was born at a very early age, of poor but respectable parents."—*Western Paper.*

☞ A Nevada widow erected a tombstone and planted rosebuds upon the supposed grave of her husband, only to have the ungrateful man turn up alive from the other side of the mountain just in time to spoil a particularly advantageous marriage for which she had engaged herself. Perhaps the grave was dug so deep that he fell through.

☞ One of the Grant Electors in Alabama is an ex-confederate captain who took the oath never to take a prisoner alive.

THE DANDY.

After natur had finished the fust man and the fust woman, she had a little material left at the bottom of her cups, and not willing to waste anything, she mixt the two remnants together, more for a frolic than ennything else, just to see what the compound would produce.

Throwing the mixture onto the dieing coals, in a few minutes a half baked, comikal creatures lay smirking and mincing before her.

This iz the way that the fust dandy wuz made, and with a bouquet in one hand and a looking glass in the other, Dame Nature turned him loose into the world to root.

The construkshun of this creature of remnants iz peculiar

A dissection of a dandy, in the thirteenth century, revealed the fakt that his heart resembled a pin cushion having no cells, the interior of it being filled with cotton batting and sawdust, and stuck awl over the outside with rosetts, and dead butterflies, with pins through them.

Hiz head was divided into innumerable little stalls, in each ov which wuz deposited, in solution, a very small quanity of brains, which acketed independent of each other

One stall wuz devoted to kid gloves as a science, another to tight boots, and a third to cologne water.

All his thoughts and affeckshuns are divided between the fit of hiz clothes and admirashun ov them.

His ideas never grasp ennything stronger than Phalon's last sensasshun in perfumery; his whole emotional natur finds its nourishment and counterpart in a plate of the last Paris fashion, hung up at a tailor's window.

The genuine dandy—one who knows hiz business—never fall in love with ennything but a looking glass; hiz strongest pashun iz admireshun, ha kant teach the dignity of love.

To love required both brains and a soul; and a dandy in love would be az whimsikal a sight as a butterfly kneeling at the feet ov a tulip

Your real dandy iz a long lived bird: hiz pashions are weak, but regular, and, like a watch, the works and case wear out together.

He grows old like a boquet, and is brisk and in humor to the last.

Dandys have no courage, their pashans are a mixture ov weak and delikate things; they kant insult, nor be insulted; they are rabbits among men, and among women, not bold enuff tew be feared, not useless enuff tew be dispized.

There iz not one single trait in their characters, that I kan think of now, highly commendible; the are selfish (and have a right to be) bekause they haint got ennything to spare; their ambishun haz no more glory in it than a scent bag.

Reverence implys faith, and a dandy haz no faith, but in the case of his hair dresser, or taylor; meekness implys hope, in them iz nothing but emasculated impudence.

But while theze useless creatures lack the virtews ov life, they are seldom, or never gilty ov enny first class vices, they go through life heedless ov awl that iz very good, or very bad, and when they git reddy to die, it iz ov az little importance tew the world as the loss of a cosmetic receipt, or a clever twist in a yaller neck tie.

Your genuine dandy seldom unites; he courts as the humming bird doz among the flowers, for honey, not a wife, and thinks that his attacks are awl conquests, but no sensible woman would marry him enny quicker than she would knowingly take counterfeit money in change,

The world will never be rid ov the dandy, there is so many pincushions hearts, and heads not made for brains, there is so much vanity that it is amply pleased with a dog's head on a bamboo cane, there iz so much kindness in looking-glasses, there iz so much fragrance in being a pin feather king, for an evening among silly hearts. that young dandys will keep being born, and old dandys will frisk in spite of their gout, or ennybody's philosophy.—*Josh Billings,*

LONGSTREET.—Longstreet's pilgrimage to the Jacobin party must have been a good deal like a man in western Pennsylvania, who inquired of a boy whether he knew where Jake Kleinfelter lived. The boy said he did. Says he, "Can you tell me?" "Yes, sir," said the boy. "Do you see our barn down there?" "Yes, says he" "Go to that. About three hundred yards beyand the barn you will find a lane. Take that lane and follow along for about a mile and a half. Then you will come to a branch. Go up the branch about a quarter of mile, and then you will come to a slippery elm log. You be mighty keerful, stranger, about going on that log; you may get into the branch; and then you go on up until you get to the brow of a hill, and there the roads prevaricate, and you take the left hand road and keep that until you get into a big plum thicket and when you get there, why then—then—then" "What then?" "Then, stranger, I'll be darned if you ain't lost.

IDLE PEOPLE.—Ross Browne does not give a very glowing account of the people of Sicily. The whole community live by begging. The children beg for a pastime, while the adults beg in order to set an example, In the whole country he doubts if there are one hundred men who have even a desire to get above broken breeches and cheese parings. He was in the vicinity of Mount Etna for a week; and yet in all that time he only saw one man in a hurry, and he fell off a roof.

SEVERAL JOKES.

"Gentile dullness always loves a joke."—POPE.

Why was last year like the fifth year before last? Because one was 1860 and the other was 1860 two.

Why is a percussion cape like death? Because it is a DEBT O' NATUR (detonator.)

In what circumstances is a woman that wears stays? STRAITENED circumstances.

If spectacles were christened, what classical name would they receive? YOU SEE BY US (Eusebius).

What sort of birds make cool summer pantaloons? Russia ducks

Why are radicals and negroes like the cholera and the small-pox? Because there is no telling which is worst.

What is the only thing that a mean man does not keep? His word.

When is a young lady sweetest? When she is CANDI(E)D.

If I argue with a man who is in a house on the other side of the street, why can't we ever agree? Because we argue from different PREMISES,

Why does a clock always look bashful? Because it keeps its hands before its face.

Why is a poor singer like a counterfeiter? Bucause he is an utterer of bad notes.

Why are policemen like the days of man? Because they are NUMBERED.

Why is the common chord in music, like a portion of the Mediterranean?—Because it is the E, G A. and C—(Ægian Sea.

When is a defunct mother like a dog? When she is a MA STIFF.

Why are some of our generals like a dancing master's toes? Because they MUST be turned out.

What English word expressed the Latin for cold? "Jelly' does—(GELIDTS).

When I observe a certain part of a pretty girl getting into an omnibus, why is it like a liberal bequest? Because it is a handsome LEG I SEE (legacy.

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the SOLE of it.

Why is a blacksmith like a safe steed? Because one is a horse-shoer, and the other is a SURE HORSE.

Why are auctioneers ugly men? Because they are always FOR BIDDING.

What sort of desire does the modern Cupid excite? CUPIDITY.

What is the difference between a law suit and a lawyer? Some times the one WON'T LIE but the other always WILL.

What is flatter than a flat? A flatterer

Why is an eclipse like a man whipping his boy? It's a hiding of the sun,

When are books like mummies? When they are bound in cloth.

Why is an oblivious man like a broker? He is always FOR GETTING.

Why is a gracious man like a benevolent one? He is always FOR GIVING.

The following is a list of the real "Boys in Blue," who support Seymour for President:

Gen Geo. B. McClellan	Gen J. J. Peck
Gen W. S. Hancock	Gen J. W. Blanchard
Gen Gordon Granger	Gen H. F. McMahon
Gen Darius N. Couch	Gen Theo. Runyon
Gen Chas. P. Stone	Gen J. B. Sweetzer
Gen W. (Baldy) Smith	Gen J. S. Fullerton
Gen Gershom Mott	Gen Jas. Craig
Gen Geo. W. Morgan	Gen J. C. McGowan
Gen A Sanders Piatt	Gen H. S. Commager
Gen Wm. McCandless	Gen Hugh Cameron
Gen Geo. A Custar	Gen Henry M. Nagle
Gen L. H Rousseau	Gen Robt. Patterson
Gen Geo. V Cook	Gen E. B. Brown
Gen J hn E. Wool	Gen J. G. Parkhurst
Gen W. F. Rogers	Gen Henry A. Morrow
Gen John Love	Gen Thos. Curley
Gen A. A. Stevens	Gen O. C Maxwell
Gen Morgan L Smith	Gen H. E. Davies, Jr
Gen Geo. N. Roberts	Gen J. L. Croxton
Gen R. N. Bowerman	Gen James Shields
Gen Thomas Ewing, Jr	Gen James R. Slack
Gen Wm. B Franklin	Gen H. H. Heath
Gen J A McCleernan	Gen C D. Pennebaker
Gen H. W. Slocum	Gen Hugh Ewing
Gen John W. Horn	Gen Thos H. Benton
Gen Thos. W. Egan	Gen Willis Gorman
Gen W. J. Sewell	Gen T. Kirby Smith
Gen Chas. E Phelps	Gen Geo. C. Rogers
Gen J. B Steadman	Gen O B Wilcox
Gen Wm. H. Davis	Gen J. C. Davis
Gen W. W Averill	Gen N. M. Curtis
Gen Alex. D McCook	Gen J J Bartlett
Gen Peter Lyle	Gen W. T. Ward
Gen A S. Daggett	Gen C. C. Loomis
Gen A C. Gillem	Gen B. Patridge
Gen M R. Patrick	Gen H. C. Hobart
Gen Jos. F Knipe	Gen H C Dunlap
Gen Geo P Esty	Gen Chas Fairchild
Gen Jesse J. Phillips	Gen W. C. Whittaker
Gen J. W. Denver	Gen W. S. Rosecrans
Gen Thos. A. Davies	Gen D C Buell
Gen E S. Bragg	Gen F. H. Warren
Gen Durbin Ward	Gen R. A. Vaughn
Gen S. M. Zulick	Gen A. A. Stevens
Gen James McQuade	Gen Wm Hartshorn
Gen T. L. Crittenden	Gen J. H. Hob't Ward
Gen E. H. Hobson	Gen John Clark
Gen Wm. P. Benton	Gen Geo. Spaulding
Gen A. S. Williams	Gen J. F. Ballier
Gen E. L. Dana	Gen Wellington Ent

Gen Richard Coulter.

A GOOD JUDGE OF A SERMON.—Dr. Barnes, who is now about ninety-five yr's of age, being sometimes—as even younger men might be—inclined to sleep a little during the sermon, a friend who was with him in his pew one Sunday, joked him on his having nodded now and then. Barnes insisted he had been awake all the time.

"Well, then," said his friend, "can you tell me what the sermon was about?"

"Yes I can," he answered; "it was about an hour too long!"

Wise and Otherwise.

If a man is given to liquor, let not liquor be given to him.

A glass young man ought to break—the beer glass.

Some ladies use paint as fiddlers do rosin—to aid them in drawing a beau.

If one extreme doesn't prevail another is sure to The waterfall has simply gone down to the Grecian Bend. The ladies are bound to stick out on something.

A fresh arrival from England went the other day to a livery stable in Norwich, Ct. On being asked if he would have a buffalo he said, "'ed rather 'ave a 'oss."

A "veteran student of human nature" says: "If one wants a flirt, take a brunette; if one wants a cook, take a blonde. If one wants a wife, take neither."

The ladies who wish to assume the position given the form by the "Grecian Bend" are informed that the eating of a few green apples, an ear of corn and a cucumber, will have the desired effect.

Flesh-colored gaiters, with the toes stitched with black, to look as if the foot was bare, are reported to be the newest mode. They are said to have a shockingly natural effect.

"I say ma,' exclaimed a little minx of thirteen, 'do you know what the pyrotechnical remedy is for a crying infant?"

"Gracious goodness, *me*, no; I never heard of such a thing!"

"Well, me, it's *rocket*."

☞ "My dear," said a lady to her husband, whose friends will not believe me when I say I'm only forty years old.—"You know that I speak the truth don't you?" "I certainly shall not deny it, my love, since you have stuck to that point for the last dozen years, to my certain knowledge."

Two girls driving a buggy on a plank road in Indiana were stopped and asked for toll. "How much is it?" "For a man and horse," replied the gate-keeper, "the charge is fifty cents." "Well then get out of the way, for we are two girls and a mare. Git up, Jenny!" and away they went, leaving the man in mute astonishment.

The editor of one of our exchanges threatens to Ku Klux his delinquent subscribers. Hear him: Some of our subscribers forgot to pay up this spring! The secret serpent has hissed! Pay us!—Bloody bills! Yaller coffin grins! Pay your subscriptions promptly! The frizzled cat mews! Death to traitors! Two dollars a year! Your doom is sealed!—K. K. K.

A confirmed old bachelor used the following argument against matrimony:

"Muslin is a great promoter of laziness. If young men wish to accomplish anything of moment, either with head or hand, they must keep clear of the institution. A pair of sweet lips, a small waist, a swelling chest, a pressure of two delicate hands, will do as much to unhing a man as three fevers, the measles, a large sized hooping cough, a pair of lockjaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill. That fellow needs reconstructing, badly.

"What noise is that?" said Mrs. Partington, to Ike, as that hopeful was looking through a window at a crowd collected one evening in front of his mother's humble dwelling. "They are given three cheers to the newly married folks across the way," was the answer. "Only three cheers?" said the widow, as her mind darted back to the opening of her own married life; "only three cheers! It seems to me they make a great fuss about such a little thing. Why, sakes alive, I had half a dozen when I was married to your father, Isaac, and he bought six more at auction when we went to house keeping. I don't see how they can get along with only three; but it is always well to begin in a small way." Ike gave a mute unfilial snicker, but she was too deeply absorbed in the memory of other days to heed the ungracious act of her son.

☞ A laughable occurrence took place some time since at a sewing circle in Sinclearville, Chautauqua county, N. Y.

"Little Charley," a four year old, was lamenting his inability to attend a circus, then in town, and said to a maiden lady present (of very dignified bearing) that he wanted to see the monkey. The lady tried to console him.

"Never mind," she said jokingly, "look at me, I look some like one."

"Yes," said Charley, "but you have no hair on your back."

"Well, but I have on my head," replied she.

"Well, but you have no paws."

"No matter, Charley, my hands are about as black to day."

"Well, anyhow, you *have no tail!*"

This was a poser, and put the question at rest.

The Fredonia *Advertiser* is responsible for the above.