

VILLAGE RECORD.



By W. Blair.

An Independent Family Newspaper.

\$2.00 Per Year

VOLUME XXIII.

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NUMBER 49

HOUSE FURNITURE!

J. H. WHITMORE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer, and Manufacturer of
HOUSE FURNITURE,
AND
UPHOLSTERER.
GREENCASTLE, PA.

takes this method of informing his customers and the public that he has
REDUCED THE PRICE OF FURNITURE
from ten to twenty per cent. Owing to the advantages he has over other Manufacturers he can and will sell Furniture at a less price than any other Manufacturer in the State. Having

THREE STORE ROOMS
filled with every variety of Furniture, from a plain, common article, to the finest in use, he is warranted in saying that he can please all tastes.

EXAMINE LIST OF PRICES.

BEDSTEADS.
COTTAGE—Imitation of Walnut \$5, 6, 7, to 8
Solid Walnut 8, 9, to 10
JENNY LIND—3-Arch Top Panel, 14, 16 to 18
" " 3-Arch Top Panel, 10, 12 to 14
Round, Corner-foot, 3 Panels Walnut carved 25 to 30
Foot, Oval Panel Walnut, Moulded 20, 25 to 40

ANTIQUE—New Style 25, 20, 35, 40 to 60
FINE ANTIQUE CHAIRS, SUITS,
Full Marble 130 to 175
COT. CHAMBER SUITS, 35, 38, 40, 45 to 60
ROD. WALNUT SUITS 60, 75 to 85

BUREAUS.
Imitation Wal. 4 Drawers, with glass wood top \$14, 15 to 16
Imitation Wal. 4 Drawers, with glass, Marble top 17, 18 to 30
Solid Wal. 4 Drawers, with glass wood top 20, 22, 25 to 32
" " Marble top 25, 30, 32 to 60
Imitation 10, 12 to 14

TABLES.
Dining Table, six legs, \$7, 50 to \$9
Breakfast do. four legs, 5 to 6
Marble top do. 20 different patterns, 9, 10, 12 to 16
Extension Tables, per foot, 2 to 3

CHAIRS.
Wicker or Wood Seats (3 doz) from \$6, 7 to 10
Cane Seats, per half doz, 9, 10, 11, 15, 18 to 30
(Have over 600 of the above on hand.)
Wood Seat Rocking Chairs, from 1.25 to 5
Cane Seat Rocking Chairs, from 2 to 7
Willow Seat Rocking Chairs, from 2 to 10
Spring Seat Rocking Chairs, upholstered in Hair Cloth, Brocade, Rep & Terry, ranging in price, per half doz, from 25 to 75
Rocking Chairs, upholstered as above, 9 to 16
Tie-up Chairs, upholstered as above, (each) from 20, 22, 50, 25, 80 to 75
Box or Plain Sofas, from 18, 20 to 30
Lounges, upholstered in Hair Cloth, Brocade, Rep, Terry and Damask, Spring Seats, (each) from 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, to 30

WARDROBES.
Imitation Walnut, for \$10, 12, 14, 16 to 20
Solid Walnut, 15, 18, 20, 25 to 60
Also, Side Boards, Wash Stands, Mattresses, and in fact everything in the Furniture line. The limits of an advertisement is entirely too narrow to give a full list of prices, and kinds of furniture manufactured at this establishment.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
Remember the place.
J. H. WHITMORE,
Greencastle, Pa.
dec 1-67]

CARSON'S STELLAR OIL!

The alarming increase in the number of frightful accidents, resulting in terrible deaths and destruction of valuable property, caused by the indiscriminate use of oil, known under the name of Petroleum, prompts us to call your special attention to an article which will, wherever used, remove the cause of such accidents. We allude to

CARSON'S STELLAR OIL FOR ILLUMINATING PURPOSES

The proprietor of this oil has for several years felt the necessity of providing for, and presenting to the public, as a substitute for the dangerous compounds which are sold broadcast over the country, as an oil that is safe, brilliant, and entirely reliable. After a long series of laborious and costly experiments, he has succeeded in providing, and now offers to the public, such a substitute.

"CARSON'S STELLAR OIL."

It should be used by every family because it is safe beyond a question. The primary purpose in the preparation of STELLAR OIL has been to make it perfectly safe. In making the lines and property of those who use it, its present standard of SAFETY and BRILLIANCY will always be maintained, for upon this the proprietor depends for sustaining the high reputation the STELLAR OIL now enjoys.

To prevent the adulteration of this oil with the explosive compounds now known under the name of kerosene, &c., and to insure the family use in five-gallon cans, each can being sealed and stamped with the trade-mark of the proprietor; it cannot, therefore, be tampered with between the manufacturer and consumer. None is genuine without this trade-mark.

It is the duty and interest of all dealers and consumers of illuminating oil to use the STELLAR OIL only, because it alone is known to be safe and reliable. It is for sale by

Amberson, Benedict & Co., Waynesboro.
Mason & Stetler, Marion.
E. B. Winger, Quincy.
Gewecke & Burkhardt, Chambersburg.
W. D. Dixon, St. Thomas.
J. Hostetter & Co., Greencastle.
Thomas C. Grove, Mercersburg.
Geo. L. Ritchey, New Market.

JARDEN & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS,
No. 135 South Front St., Philadelphia.
feb 2-1871]

FAIRVIEW MILL!

FAMILY FLOUR, ETC.

The undersigned having refitted and added all the latest improvements to his Mill, (formerly Frantz's) announces to the public that he is now manufacturing a superior article of **FAMILY FLOUR**, which will be delivered to persons at market prices. He has also on hand a supply of **MILLS' STUFF** of all kinds, which he will wholesale or retail at the Mill, or deliver if desired, at the lowest market rates. Having refitted the Mill with the most improved machinery he feels that he is enabled to give general satisfaction.

His Flour in sacks can be had at Reid's Grocery, where orders may be left.

The highest market price paid for **WHEAT** delivered at the Mill.

COOPER STUFF wanted.
DAVID PATTERSON.
mar 24-71]

POETICAL.



ETERNITY.

Days come and go
In joy or woe;
Days go and come
In endless sum.

Only the eternal day
Shall come but never go;
Only the eternal tide
Shall never ebb but flow.

O long eternity,
My soul goes forth to thee!

Suns set and rise
In these dull skies,
Suns rise and set,
Till men forget

The day is at the door,
When they shall rise no more.
O everlasting Sun,
Do Thou my endless light!

Then I shall fear no night!

NOT PARTED.

They are not parted, though their feet
Have wandered far in different ways;
And though they never more may meet
On winter eves or summer days;

It matters not though realms divide,
Thy boundless seas between them roll,
For still, defying wind and tide,
Heart yearns to heart, and soul to soul.

They are not parted—only those
Are parted whom no love unites;
Their absence breaks not our repose;
Who have no share in our delight;

They may be by our side and still
As far from us as pole from pole,
Who lack the sympathetic thrill
Of heart to heart and soul to soul.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

HYDROPHOBIA.

BY PROF. N. R. SMITH

Medical communications should, as a rule, be given to the public only through medical journals, but as the important facts which I am about to publish may, never reach those who are interested except through the columns of a newspaper, I take this method of imparting them without further apology, especially as the universal popular ignorance on the subject is often perniciously fatal.

I have seen recently in the public prints notices of several deaths by this most terrible disease, in which the fatal results might have been easily averted had the simple facts which I here publish been known to the sufferers or their friends. I have often reproached myself for not having sooner made this communication, not that the profession are ignorant of what I publish, but that the public are lamentably so.

The virus or poison which propagates hydrophobia exists in the saliva of the rabid animal. It is not injected through the tooth into the wound, as is the venom of the rattlesnake, or as is the venom of the bee, through the sting. The poison merely besmears the tooth, as the lancet is coated with the virus in vaccination. There is another very important distinguishing fact in regard to its effect on the wounded part. It produces no irritation, no immediate effect—like the vaccine virus, or that of the small-pox, it has a certain period of incubation, or a latent period before the system becomes affected. This period, in the production of canine madness, is happily long as compared with the period of incubation of other poisons. The period varies, but it is commonly about six weeks, and then, before constitutional disease is developed, a slight irritation occurs in the seat, and a red list of inflamed absorbents is seen extending up the member. When these phenomena take place there is no hope: the constitutional symptoms long follow immediately. But if during the long period which precedes the local symptoms the proper remedies be employed, and especially soon after the bite, the prevention of the disease is almost certain.

Contrary to the common belief, a deep wound inflicted by the bite is less likely to be followed by hydrophobia than is a slight scratch, abrading the skin, for a reason that ought to be obvious—the copious effusion of blood washes away the poison.

Some years ago I treated in Baltimore a case of fatal hydrophobia, which originated thus: A boy was bitten deeply on the cheek by a pet dog, which flew at him without provocation. The master of the dog struck the animal with his hand, and received a scratch on his hand. The dog ran off and was never seen. The wound in the boy's cheek bled freely, and in consequence was washed freely. The scratch on the man's hand was treated by an old lady with salt. The man perished in six weeks in the agonies of hydrophobia. The boy escaped, though possibly because I opened the scar and cauterized it deeply, for possibly the poison might still be incubating there.

When persons are bitten through clothing, perhaps two garments, the poison may be all wiped from the tooth, and the bite prove innocuous, but not certainly. A large majority, however, of those bitten through clothing escape the disease. These are the cases in which ridiculous nostrums unfortunately acquire reputation for preventing the disease, it being generally supposed that the bite of a rabid dog is necessarily followed by hydrophobia, unless some preventive remedy be employed.

A person in one of the Northern States once received a reward of a thousand dollars for revealing the composition of a remedy which was believed to have cured or prevented many cases of hydrophobia. He had administered it to many persons who had been bitten through clothing and had never gone mad. They gave him their honest certificates that they believed themselves to have been cured of hydrophobia. The composition of the nostrum proved to be 'nine leaves of sage, gathered in the night and the wane of the moon, the marrow of a dog's jaw, and the false tongue of a foal.'

The use of such a nostrum does not direct harm, but confidence in it does fatal mischief, because it precludes the use of rational preventives. There is no neighborhood in which there is not some old woman who declares, and, perhaps, honestly believes, that she can prevent or cure hydrophobia, and, perhaps, by the use of her remedies the precious opportunity to avert so terrible a disease is lost, as I have myself witnessed.

I have been a hundred times called upon by persons bitten by dogs known not to be rabid, but yet these persons were tortured by the apprehension that, should the dog that inflicted the bite ever go mad, they would themselves be affected with hydrophobia. This would be simply ridiculous were it not that so many believe it. A person might as well fear having small pox who had, five years ago, shaken hands with a man that now has it.

It is the practical part of this communication which is important. We cannot cure this terrible disease when once developed. It is true that there often occurs in the public prints, and sometimes in medical journals, notices of cases cured from atropia, woorara, the cannabis, &c. But when these remedies have been tried in other cases they have utterly failed.

Remedies acquire a reputation for the cure of hydrophobia by being employed in spurious cases of that disease. Nervous persons, who have been bitten by healthy animals, fancy that they have the disease, and they imitate almost every symptom of hydrophobia. They recover, whatever means may be employed. I knew a person in Vermont to be affected by this false form of hydrophobia. His son had recently died of the disease, resulting from the bite of a rabid cat. His father, in aiding to nurse him received a speck of the boy's saliva upon his lip. From that moment he became tortured with the apprehension that he had contracted the disease, though assured that it could not be thus communicated. After a short time the symptoms which he had witnessed in the boy began to display themselves. He raved in the most furious manner, refused water, and frothed at the mouth. When any one of the physicians present remarked, by way of encouragement, that certain symptoms which marked the former case were absent, the patient would immediately imitate those symptoms. The man, however, from extreme exhaustion, fell into a profound slumber and waked well.

Now in regard to preventive treatment, which is so efficient, and therefore of vast importance, let it be remembered that a more scratch on the hand or face is the most dangerous—a bite through clothing not without danger. As the poison adheres to the part for some time after the bite before it produces its effect, let the wound be instantly washed, again and again, with soap and water. If a physician were to vaccinate a child in the arm, and an hour after should wash the part with soap and water, no effect would result.

The following case is in point: A woman the mother of the boy mentioned above, was washing clothes in her back yard, when a rabid cat leaped over the fence and attacked the boy, slinging to him and wounding his hands and face. The mother ran to the rescue, seized the cat, tore it away from the lad, and threw it over the fence. She then returned to her work, and her hands and arms were immersed in soap and water for two hours. Nothing was done for the boy, it not being known that the cat was rabid. The mother escaped the disease, but the boy perished miserably.

While the washing is being done, send instantly to the nearest druggist for a piece of caustic potash. This comes in small cylindrical pieces. If the tooth of the dog has penetrated, cut the caustic in the shape of a pencil or a dog's tooth, insert it in the wound and hold it there firmly for a quarter of a minute without regard to the pain, which will be severe.

Caustic potash can be made extempore by pouring boiling water on wood ashes, straining out the ley, and boiling it down to the consistency of molasses. It may be applied with a smooth stick.

When the wound is a scratch, and therefore the more dangerous, wipe it over briskly with the same material. If the caustic potash cannot be procured, use nitric acid (aqua fortis) or sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol). Milder caustics, which do not destroy the surface of the wound in which the poison is lodged, are not worthy of confidence, although Mr. Youatt recommends the nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic). The part may be polished with bread and milk for two days, and then dressed with simple salve.

It is too common a practice to kill instantly a savage dog who has bitten a person. This is exceedingly wrong, as the person lives for years with the torturing apprehension that he has been bitten by a rabid dog. The animal should be shot up and regularly fed. If rabid, he will certainly die, but if he lives a week and takes food, there is no danger.

It is generally believed that canine madness occurs almost exclusively in summer, and especially during what are termed the 'dog days.' This is a popular error. According to the best authority, the disease is communicated only by contagion, and just as likely to be propagated in winter as in summer, and therefore city ordinances, which allow dogs

to be at large at one season and not at another, are absurd.

In the course of half a century I have had occasion to treat the bites of dogs undoubtedly rabid in many instances, and in not a single instance have I known the disease to result when the preventive measures were employed within three days after the bite. I do not mean, however, to justify a moment's delay in their application.

N. R. SMITH, M. D.

AMERICAN EATING.—We all eat too much says Dr. Lewis. Our American system of diet is bad. There is to great a variety; the food is too rich; the cooking is bad; we eat too often, and we eat too at the wrong times. Dr. Lewis gives an account of a dinner at the house of a lady who is recognized as standing at the head of the intellectual aristocracy of a most intellectual and refined city. The plate and crockery were most beautiful. The dinner consisted of four little courses: 1st, a small glass of lemonade; 2nd, a bit of mellow; 3d, roast beef and sweet potatoes, 4th, tea cream. Nothing should be eaten after dinner, and should be taken early in the day, not later if possible, than two o'clock. Eat nothing between meals, not even an apple or a peach. Avoid cake pies, all sweetmeats, nuts, raisins, and candies. Wine, and liquors Dr. Lewis will not tolerate, and no young woman who is ambitious of a clear, fine skin will drink tea. Tea compromises the complexion, probably by deranging the liver. The best plan is to drink nothing but cold water, and as little as possible of that, except that one or two glasses on lying down at night and on rising in the morning will be found useful.

The Bachelors Juror.
A gentleman who is rather given to story telling relates the following:
When I was a young man I spent several years in the South, residing for a while at Port Hudson on the Mississippi river. A great deal of litigation was going on there about that time, and it was not always an easy matter to obtain a jury. One day I was summoned to act in that capacity, and repaired to court to get exoused.

On my name being called I informed his honor, the judge, that I was not a freeholder, and therefore not qualified to serve.
"I am stopping for the time being at Port Hudson."
"You board at the hotel, I presume?"
"I take my meals, but I have rooms in another part of the town, where I lodge."
"So you keep bachelors' hall."
"Yes, sir."
"How long have you lived in that manner?"
"About six months."

"I think you are qualified," gravely remarked the judge; "for I have never known a man to keep bachelors' hall the length of time you name, who had not dirt enough in his room to make him a freeholder! The court does not exouse you."

Two in a Bed.
The 'Laws of Life' says: 'More quarrels arise between brothers, between sisters, between hired girls, between schoolgirls, between clerks in stores, between apprentices, between hired men, between husbands and wives, owing to the electrical changes through which their nervous system go by lodging together night after night, under the same bedclothes, than by any other disturbing cause. There is nothing that will so derange the nervous system of a person who is eliminative in nervous force as to lie all night with another person who is absorbent in nervous force. The absorbent will go to sleep and rest all night, while the eliminative will be tumbling and tossing, restless and nervous, and will wake up in the morning, fretful, peevish, full of indignation and discouraged. No two persons, no matter who they are, should habitually sleep together. One will thrive and the other will lose. This is the law, and in married life it is defied almost universally.'

BEDS MADE TOO EARLY.—The desire of an energetic house keeper to have her work completed at an early hour in the morning, causes her to leave one of the most important items of work undone. The most effectual purifying of bed and bed clothes cannot take place if no time is allowed for the free circulation of pure air to remove all human impurities which have collected during the hours of slumber. At least two or three hours should be allowed for the complete removal of atoms of insensible perspiration which are absorbed by the bed. Every day this airing should be done, and occasionally bedding constantly used should be carried into the open air, and when practicable left exposed to the sun and wind for half a day.

TOOK IT EASY.—Yesterday a couple of Bismarcks were playing a duet on a card table, with an accompaniment by Gambrius, in an up-town saloon, when a third Tonton entered excitedly, and, addressing one of the players, said:
"Shieddider, you hod' vaggon is run aw."

"'sh dot so? Why you dot's shtop him up a leedle?"
"Because he vas more ais half a square vaggon?"

"'Is dot so? Vell, you dink you is pooty shtart, ain't it? But dot is not my vaggon it is my vif's hoss'n vaggon. Hurry up shake (to his partner), and blay out dish game. If dot hoss'n vaggon git shamed up, ven I go home ter night my vif give me—Columbus."

An ugly old bachelor suggests that births should be published under the head of 'New Music.'

A lawsuit over a hog, in Illinois, lately cost \$15,000. Sensible people will think that was two little pork for a shilling.

A member of the Indiana Legislature rose to explain his vote, when his name was called, and thus spoke:
"Mr. Speaker, The American people—and we are proud to call ourselves that—are rocked on the bosom of two mighty oceans, whose granite-bound shores are whitened by the floating canvas of the commercial world; reaching from the ice-fettered lakes of the Eastern seas, comprising the vast interim of five billions of acres, whose alluvial plains and romantic mountains and mystic rivers, rival the wildest Utopian dream that ever gathered around the inspired bard as he walked the amarantine promenades of Aesperian gardens; is proud Columbia, the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Winking at Auctions.
Smith, the auctioneer, is a popular man, a wit, and a gentleman. No person is offended at what he says, and many a hearty laugh has he provoked by humorous sayings. He was recently engaged in the sale of venerable household furniture, and fixings. He had just got to 'going, a half, a half, going' when he saw a smiling countenance upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him. A wink is always a nod to a blind horse or a kees-sighted auctioneer; so Smith winked, and they kept 'going, going, going' with a lot of glassware, stovepipes, carpets, pots, and pertumery, and finally this lot was knocked down.

"To whom?" said Smith, gazing at the smiling stranger.
"Who? heigh!" said the stranger.—"I don't know who."

"Why? you, sir," said Smith.
"Who? me?"
"Yes, you; you bid on the lot," said Smith.

"Me? hang me if I did," insisted the stranger.
"Why, did you not wink, and keep winking?"
"Winking I well I did, and so you winked at me. I thought you were winking at me as much as to say, 'keep dark; I'll stick somebody into that lot of stuff,' and I winked as much as to say 'I'll be hanged if you don't mister.'"

One of the banners carried by the 'Erisco' Germans in celebrating the fall of Paris was inscribed: 'New dish—Frogs smothered in sauerkraut.'

To the watcher at night, how slowly and solemnly the clock tells the passing hours! In the day-time how the same sound is swallowed up in the hurrying tread of myriad feet, in the roll of carriages, in the thunder and shriek of the locomotive, and in the thousand and one mingled animate and inanimate voices that swell the chorus of a great city! Yet the moments, flee all the same, and inscribe their indelible record for good or evil.

There is as much merit in catering to the humbler side of our nature as to the sober and sedate. Men and women were made to laugh and indulge in pleasures just as much as to pray and fast. Because a face is uncommonly long instead of wide, it does not follow that its possessor is a first-class saint. We would as soon trust a countenance got up on the broad as the long gauge.

There was a deacon in New Hampshire by the name of Day, by trade a cooper. One Sunday, he heard a number of boys playing in front of his house, and went to stop their Sabbath-breaking. Assuming a gray countenance, he said to them:
"Boys, do you know what day this is?"
"Yes, sir," immediately replied one of the boys, "Deacon Day, the cooper!"

A new method of testing a man's sobriety is suggested. If he can distinctly pronounce 'retaryary surgeon,' he may consider himself as sober as a judge. It is said to be a safe test.

There is something inexpressibly sweet in forest worship. The heads of those proud natives seem to bow while communicating with the great All Father, then there is a gentle rustling of those green silken robes, and the brows are lifted heavenward, while the pink, the oak, and the maple fill the air with glorious anthems that almost give one an idea of angle music in those far-off regions that mortal eye hath not seen; where the robes of purity wax old. There are no discordant notes—no desecrating voices. Harmony, harmony, in every refrain.

AN ART REPLY.—A beautiful Jewess attended a party lately in New York, where she was exceedingly annoyed by a vulgar, impertinent fellow.
"And you never eat pork, Miss M?" asked he tauntingly.
"Never, sir," was the reply.
"Nor use hard lamps," continued the persecutor.
"No, sir," she answered, "our religion teaches us to avoid everything Spanish physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

Mrs. Bella French, in her *Western Progress*, in giving an account of her visit to St. Paul and her lecture, says: Several of the first ladies of St. Paul met us at the close of the lecture, kissed us, and bade us 'God speed' in the good work. We also received flattering congratulations from a number of gentlemen who looked as if they wished to kiss us, but we were too bashful.

Dying for love—coloring your mustache to please a woman.

Befriending Young People.

When John Wesley saw a young man in danger of falling into the snare of evil associates, he did not watch him sharply at a distance, and speak of his short comings to others, predicting that he was 'on the high road to ruin.'

He invited him to his table, and by a genial, affable manner, sought to give him good subjects for thought, or hints for conduct. Advice thus hospitably conferred was very impressive. He would draw out a young man in conversation, and learn what studies he was most proficient in, which were essential to his success, and then assist him to acquire the mastery of them.

Another most valuable way of aiding a young man whom social danger threatened, was to make him acquainted with well disposed, religious young men, who would lead them into good paths. These he watched over their future career with a father's interest and tenderness. Then in a very simple manner he accomplished a vast amount of good, besides preventing a world of evil.

The Christian duty of hospitality is too much neglected by Christians. They lose by neglect of hospitality many precious opportunities of doing good, and of getting good.

There is nothing that endears the heart of the young and of the stranger more than a warm home welcome from those on whom they have no claim. It opens the heart's door wide to receive impressions of good and fills the memory with grateful remembrances.

"That woman is a Christian if ever there was one," said a poor painter boy to me about a kind old lady who had befriended him in his loneliness and poverty. She had given him many a meal when hungry, or called him in her pleasant doorway to receive a pocketful of cakes, and once when sick, had taken him home and nursed him with a mother's tenderness. The boy is a man now, but the memory of these little kindnesses will never fade from his heart.

If you wish to be good to the young, prove yourself, indeed, a generous loving friend to them.

A Shoemaker writes us that he is not only willing to give woman her rights but her rights and lots. That is his last joke Wittyman!

How strangely the moon lights up the past how it shines through the years that are gone, showing us far off years by its gleam!

A young woman, not more than twenty years old, starved to death in Rochester, N. Y., last week. She had always striven hard to support herself after being deserted by a worthless husband, and was so proud to let her poverty be known.

A whole family named Walker were found dead in their house near Elgin Ill., a few days since. The father and mother had given laudanum to their children and then taken it themselves for the purpose of going to another world together.

A young lady being asked by an enthusiastic politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

The bill permitting marriage to a deceased wife's sister has passed the English Parliament.

How can there be such a thing as an 'utmost corner,' as is often heard, when the earth is known to be round.

Are not baby clothes now considered to be 'bawl dresses'?

The English poor, are like carpets—they are held down by tax.

Females are usually honest, but the best of them do not scruple to 'hook each others' dresses.

"Would you be willing to undertake the management of my property for your vicissitudes and clothes?" said Girard to a Gentleman who was congratulating him on his vast possessions. "No," was the reply. "Well, that's all I get," said the millionaire.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow, than to have ruled an empire.

If you fall into misfortune, disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through the bushes that have the fewest brambles.

It is very dangerous for any man to find any spot on the broad globe that is sweeter to him than his home.

Self-will is so evident and active, that it will break a world to pieces to make a stool to sit on.

Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched with noble virtues.

The good, for virtue's sake, abhor to sin.

Why is an infant like a diamond? Because it is a dear little thing.

The most steadfast followers of our fortune—our creditors.

Can a judge who retires from the bench be said to lay down the law?

Man is like a potato—never sure when he will get into hot water.

A roasted onion beset upon the pulse of the wrist will stop the most inveterate toothache in a few minutes.