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THE DOUGLAS INDEPENDENT

VOL. 7.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

NO. 16.

LATEST NEWS SUMMARY.

By TELEGRAPH TO DATE.
Wool at Philadelphia has improved and the demand is unchanged.

Several cases of smallpox were discovered in Connell Bluffs on the 17th.

The Illinois greenback convention will be held at Bloomington on the 9th of August.

Cincinnati boiler makers who struck for 15 per cent. advance went to work today at 10 per cent. advance.

Heavy floods at St. Joseph, Missouri, carried away many small buildings along the banks of streams and caused a loss of \$5000.

The Cincinnati boiler makers' strike has ended, employes receiving an advance of 10 per cent. and returning to work.

Since July 4th six deaths have occurred in Cincinnati from toy pistol wounds, which were generally trifling, but produced lockjaw.

Word is received by the Arkansas state board of health that smallpox is raging in Jackson, in that state; hospital tents were at once forwarded.

A New York dispatch of the 16th says: Within the last 24 hours 159 deaths were recorded, eighty-six being children who died from cholera infantum.

Bishop Gilmore of the Cleveland diocese will arrive in New York on the 17th. He will be joined at New York by the Bishops of Detroit and Cincinnati.

New York Greenback State Convention met in Albany on the 18th, 150 delegates present. Chairman Jones and party would not affiliate with any other party.

The federation of trades and labor unions completed an organization in Boston on the 16th. The federation includes women mule spinners of Lawrence.

At the farm of Henry Hoffman, 12 miles north of Sandusky, Ohio, a little girl fell into a well. The men at the well in the field Mrs. Hoffman jumped in to save the child, and when the men reached the house both were drowned.

The national executive committee of the North American Turners union has issued a manifesto against the enactment and enforcement of sumptuary laws, and advising the members to contribute thereto in the interest of personal liberties.

Two years ago Dr. Roberts, of Millville, Mo., was murdered by Dr. Hayes, the latter being sent to the insane asylum, where he was released on the 13th, when he made his appearance at the scene of the murder and was shot dead by a son of Dr. Roberts.

Wm. Calvert, of Chicago, has patented a reflector, consisting of 100 or more mirrors, by which he concentrates the heat of the sun in sufficient force to generate steam on board a boat.

It was discovered that Oscar Goodwin, late cashier of the Logansport, Ind. national bank, is a defaulter to the amount of \$100,000.

A severe hail storm passed over the eastern portion of Rice county, through Nickerson and south across Reno county, Kansas on the 16th. Window glass was badly damaged in Nickerson. Hail is said to have been several inches deep.

Wheat stacks were destroyed east of Sterling by a whirlwind. The storm cloud was full of small cyclones, which frequently struck the ground.

It is probable that Gen. Sheridan will leave Chicago on his annual northwestern tour July 25th. He will first go to Washakie in the Big Horn, then to the southern part of the national park, and from there to Yellowstone. He will be accompanied by some eight gentlemen. It is not yet known who they will be.

The party will be gone about six weeks. An Indian traveler dispatch says the Cheyenne are making progress with great trials of physical endurance. Young bucks cut slits down their backs and run sticks through. A rope is tied to the stick and fastened to a pony. The pony is driven off and tears strips from the back, and the strips are thrown at the foot of a pole in the center of the camp. Ceremonies to the sun continue three days.

Preston Powers of Italy has just completed a model for a bust of Garfield from a photograph by Tibbals, being the same one used on the five cent postage stamp. Mr. Powers and the late president's mother were in Painesville recently to view the work, and pronounced it beyond criticism. Mr. Powers has started for the east, from whence it will be taken to Italy to be put in marble. It is to be life size and one of the finest ever brought to this country.

A duel between Joseph Addison, of Baltimore, and Richard Garland, of Laneburg, was fought in Petersburg, Va., on the 16th at a distance of 60 feet, Addison's pistol having fired four times and only firing once, the bullet striking Garland in the wrist. Garland's pistol was fired five times, one striking effect at the last fire, and the bullet entering Addison's body near the naval, lodging under the skin of the back. Addison died at six this morning. The duel resulted from Garland's telling a young lady who resides at Laneburg, to whom Addison was engaged to be married, that Addison was flirting with her.

F. M. Wilcox, of Oregon, testified in the star route cases on the 17th.

The ejection cases of the Maryland Coal Company against strikers are postponed to July 25th.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Cairo, Ill., on the 20th, lasting 10 minutes, and passed northward.

Brave Bear, a Sioux Indian, who was to be hung on the 20th, at Yankton, has been granted a respite of sixty days.

A mass meeting of workmen in New York advised the striking freight handlers to be firm and promised liberal financial aid.

Heavy forest fires are raging between East Tawas and Au Sable, Mich. Considerable damage has resulted to pine and cedar.

Senator Hill's case is hopeless, though there is no prospect of sudden death, but physicians decline to say how long he may survive.

Three children of Mary Dickens, living in Northampton county, Va., were fatally poisoned some days since, by whom not known.

A railway van, containing a large number of military rifles and quantity of ammunition was broken into at Waterford and rifles and cartridges stolen.

In Winston county, Miss., Noah Parks, a colored preacher, was hanged by a mob and left for dead, but friends found and reinterred him. He stole corn.

Folger & Co., hardware merchants, New Orleans, have failed. They have filed suits against creditors. Their books show assets of \$80,000. Liabilities, \$91,000.

An amicable arrangement has been effected with Mrs. Leban Bergér, sister of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, who will withdraw her objections and his will be admitted to probate.

The Northern Pacific has concluded negotiations to sell three million dollars of its mortgage 6 per cent. bonds to the two largest banks in Germany, whose representatives recently examined the road.

Flax and hemp processors and spinners at a meeting at Stratton on the 20th favored keeping the tariff at the present rates on flax, jute and hemp and raw material, and adding to rates on manufactured goods.

A heavy thunder storm occurred in Boston on the 20th, and for half an hour rain fell in torrents. The damage by water in the lower section of the city is very great. Sewers overflowed and basements filled.

A lookout in Rochester of 168 establishments in the manufacturers' protective association because of a labor combination to prevent operation of one, was arrested by appeal to business men for arbitration.

A Lancaster, Pa. special of the 20th says: This section was swept by a storm this afternoon, and many persons were injured by flying missiles. A circus tent was demolished and the spectators and performers were drenched.

In the much talked of mayoralty election at Las Vegas the Mexicans elected Romero by 200 majority. The whole territory and Colorado evinced much interest in the struggle and Americans are much grieved at the result.

A violent hail and wind storm visited Belle Fourche, Big Bottom, Spring creek and Lower White Wood valleys, Dakota on the night of the 18, doing great damage to crops. During the past week nearly half the crops in the Black Hills have been destroyed by hail.

Ex-Senator Paddock arrived in Chicago on the 19th and the Utah commission was organized by electing ex-Secretary Ramsey permanent chairman, and Pettigrew temporary secretary. They have transacted no business, but are waiting for instructions from Washington before leaving for Utah.

Hon. Wm. Dennis, who settled in Wisconsin in 1837, died at Watertown on the 19th aged 73 years. He was a member of the territorial house of representatives in 1846, of the first constitutional convention and state senator in 1849-49, member of the assembly in 1853, and state bank comptroller from 1854 to 1858.

A large meeting of the Little Rock Corn Exchange was held on the 19th. A resolution was adopted requesting failure of congress to make the necessary appropriation to defray the expenses of keeping up quarantine regulations and special inspection on the Mississippi river against the spread of yellow fever and other diseases.

The executive committee of the National Tobacco Association, now assembled in Washington telegraphed members of the trade throughout the country requesting that they telegraph their representatives in congress protesting against unnecessary delay in granting 8 cents reduction on tobacco with rebates. They assert that pending action of congress over 50,000 operatives in tobacco are kept out of employment.

Wm. Williamson, formerly of Newburyport, Mass., once chief clerk in the department of justice, was arrested on the 18th and charged with larceny, and is now lodged in a police cell at New York awaiting a hearing. The charge is that he has been endeavoring to pilfer and sell a large number of autograph letters of prominent men which were taken from old files in the attorney general's office. Among the letters found in his possession were some of Wm. Wirt, Daniel Webster, George Washington, and most of the men prominent in the history of the republic. Some friends of Williamson's better days say that the charge is greatly exaggerated, as he was a great antiquary and was an exceedingly valuable collection of autographs and a fine library. Williamson came here as private secretary of Chas. Sumner when that senator first came to Washington. He was a friend of most of the anti-slavery leaders and much respected. His last official position was that of confidential clerk of George H. Williams when the latter was attorney general. In that capacity he reorganized the archives of the department of justice. He was also an intimate friend of Sam Hild, and was in the employment of that man when he was king of the lobby. Williamson's fall is due to strong drink. He is about eighty, without a family. He is charged with a venial offense.

A Victim of Inebriety. A well-dressed woman wearing expensive diamonds was arrested yesterday morning at Broadway and Houston streets for intoxication. Her behavior attracted a crowd. In the Jefferson Market Police Court she gave her name Mrs. Eliza Talous. Justice Ford remanded her to the care of the matron of the prison.

The Herald reporter saw her after she had rested a few hours, but he could not obtain a coherent story from her, as she was nervous, excited and evidently still suffering from drink. What was gleaned from her in the course of a protracted interview was that her husband was meritorious in Barcelona, Spain and resided in Paris. She lived at the New York Hotel for several months, and was compelled to leave there last October with an unpaid board bill amounting to \$300.

She went to Tuckerton, New Jersey, from where she came to town on Monday. She called at the New York Hotel, and she refused to take her, referred her to the St. Denis. At the latter house they informed her that the rooms were all taken. She says she did not know where she spent the night; she denied drinking anything, and did not seem to realize her position.

At the New York hotel it was learned that she first engaged rooms there in August last, having been highly recommended by people presumably friends of her husband. She was looked upon as a highly educated, cultured but somewhat eccentric lady. A few days after she came to the hotel she began indulging heavily in stimulants, drinking everything she could get her hands on.

Protracted dissipation weakened her so that the greater portion of her time was spent in bed, and as it was known that she carried diamonds and jewelry of great value about her, the house detective, D. J. Larkins, was instructed to keep a watch over her.

For a few weeks she received installments from her husband, as was supposed, and she paid her bills regularly. In September these allowances ceased. In October, when she left the hotel to go to Tuckerton, she deposited an ample security for an unpaid board bill of \$300. This security has not yet been redeemed.

She called at the hotel one Monday night and asked for a room, but she was so intoxicated that the clerk could not, in justice to the reputation of the house, assign her one. He referred her to another hotel. It is said that Mrs. Talous has neither relatives nor friends in this city, and that during her stay at the hotel she had not a single caller. Detective Larkins will take her to her home in Tuckerton. —[N. Y. Herald.]

The Farmer. Question. Who is this? Answer. This is the American boy.

Q. What does he wish to do for a living? A. He wants to be a bank clerk, or a broker, or a doctor, or a lawyer, or get a place in the custom house or postoffice or go into the army or become a minister.

Q. What is the ambition of the country? A. To go to the city and get a situation.

Q. For how much pay? A. For \$2 a week the first year, and, perhaps, if he is smart, all he can make other village American boys.

Q. How are many American boys in both village and city brought up? A. They go to school until they are seventeen or eighteen years of age, and then hang around home or street corners until they get married.

A. And then there is a row, and the old folks of the first part manage to provide in some way for the young folks of the second part, and both parties drag out a sort of unpleasant existence.

Q. What is our American young man's idea of living? A. Life for him is no life at all unless he can have his spring, summer, fall and winter suits of clothing, changes his necktie with every fashion, endure the anorectic delay in granting rebates, and spend what is left of his salary at the end of the month in taking a young woman to the theater, with carriage and fashionable restaurant supper at the end of the performance. —[N. Y. Graphic.]

Made His Mouth Water. Uncle Ike was one day riding a mule and had a little negro boy behind him.

"Tell you what, Ung Ike, 'possum might be good thing," said the boy.

"Yes, 'is," said Uncle Ike, as the mule struck a brick trot.

"Specially when you got lots of 'gravy wid him."

Uncle Ike was silent, but seemed restless.

"An' when you get some roasted 'aters to sop in the gravy," said the boy.

Uncle Ike used his switch with nervous energy, and the mule increased its speed to a gallop.

"Yes, Ung Ike, when de 'possum's right brown an' de 'gravy drenin' out an' —"

"You shet your mouf, you little fool! You'll make dis mule run off 'n kill us boaf." —[Little Rock Gazette.]

"Van Grand Contradiction." A French gentleman recently from Paris was invited by one of our popular citizens to indulge in the "American custom at the Exchange. Not knowing our "colloquial American" well enough to call for a mixed drink, it was suggested to take a "brandy punch," which he did. The next morning he called alone at the bar, and being asked by the polite young man who conceals cocktails behind the bar, and having forgotten the name of the drink of yesterday, he replied: "I will take von contra-diction, what you call it? vis very much lemon for make him sour, very much soogare for make him sweet, plenty of brandy for make him strong, and a great deal of wasser for make him weak."

"Oh, yes; I know," returned the bar-keeper; "you want a punch?" "Yeze, satces eet; von punch." It is needless to say that the "grand contradiction" has loomed up since then as a more popular drink than ever.

Preachers and Horseflesh. Brother Talmage was very severe on the pool sellers and book makers, but not more so than Brother Buford, and he showed a familiarity with the different forms of betting which caused some of his hearers to open their eyes. In closing his sermon he demanded that the authorities of Brooklyn and New York should put a stop to gambling on the race course. The sermon has been widely read since it was delivered, and the suggestion has been made that Brother Buford and Brother Talmage strike hands and together stump the country. It would be a sort of cross match, jolly far and every lean, but for all that a very strong team. Should anything arise during the lecture tour to excite virtuous indignation and call for honest swearing, we are confident that Brother Buford would be equal to the occasion, because his education in that line has not been neglected. And should Brother Buford grow lukewarm in the cause, and feel like falling from grace, Brother Talmage could speedily avert the calamity by hammering into him some of his own surplus faith and enthusiasm.

A few days ago, in one of the downtown restaurants, a breezy-faced man called in cheerful tones from one table to another:

"Robert Bonner, you are a very mean man, a very mean man."

"How so?" exclaimed the gentleman addressed, looking up from his tenderloin steak with an expression of surprise.

"Because," said the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, "you have invited me up to your farm to look at your stud of fine horses."

"But I have never asked my own pastor, Dr. John Hall, to go there."

"Well, what of that? Dr. Hall knows nothing about the horse, and what he has read in the Bible, while I do claim to have some knowledge of the points of a well-bred and fast trotter."

Brother Beecher is more eloquent than either Brother Talmage or Brother Buford, but he is not more ardent in the cause. With three such distinguished men laboring to the same end, why should not the turf be reformed? —[Turf, Field and Farm.]

Crushed. A short time since a couple of young fellows entered a car of a Delaware railroad train, and tried to turn one of the seats before sitting down. The seat was locked, but the fellows didn't mind that, and one of them took out his knife to pick the lock.

While he was at work, an elderly gentleman seated behind them quietly re-monstrated:

"That's all right, old man," returned one of them. "We know what we are about, so keep your clothes on."

"Don't you know that you are liable to prosecution for that?" continued the old man, mildly. "It's the same as burglary, if the owner of the car gives a regular flavor and quality to their milk, and he will do it for you."

"You talk as though you knew a good deal," said one of the young fellows, looking up with a sarcastic smile. "How long have you been in the railroad business?"

"About 20 years," returned the old gentleman, gently.

The fellow looked a little saucily surprised as he asked: "And pray, what position do you hold now?"

"I am president of the road," returned Mr. Hinkleley; "and if you disobey any further rules of the road I shall call upon the officers to arrest you."

The young fellows took a rear car, while the passengers smiled.

Pare Water for Cows. It has been known for a long time that milk left standing in a room where persons are sick becomes permeated with the subtle poison of the disease. Contagion has also been spread through milk by reason of persons recovering from sickness attending to the labors of the dairy. The kind of grass or fodder on which the cows feed also gives a peculiar flavor and quality to their milk. In addition to these facts, it has recently been demonstrated that the most startling consequences may ensue from the animals drinking stagnant water. Professor Law, of Cornell University, has examined with a microscope milk of an unusual rosy appearance, and found it full of those fungi or vegetable organisms that abound in stagnant water. On inquiry he found that the cows from which it came had only stagnant water to drink, and further investigation revealed the fact that the blood of the animals teemed with these fungi, and the cows were in a feverish, unhealthy condition. The warning which this discovery ought to convey is very simple. It is the duty of dairymen to see that their cattle have a supply of pure, sweet water. They use such a great quantity of water that a judicious concern for the health of the community should induce them to employ none but the very cleanest.

Healthfulness of Lemons. When people feel the need of an acid, if they would let lemons alone, and use lemons or sour apples, they would feel just as well satisfied, and receive no injury. And a suggestion may not come amiss to a good plan when lemons are cheap in the market. A person should, in those times, press several dozen at once, and prepare them for use in the warm, weak days of spring and summer, when acids of lemons and ripe fruits are so grateful and useful. Press your hand on the lemon and roll it back and forth briskly on the table to make it squeeze more easily, then press several dozen in a bowl or tumbler, never into a tin; strain out all the seeds as they give a bad taste. Remove all the pulp from the peel and boil in water—a pint for a dozen pulps—to extract the acid. A few minutes boiling is enough; then strain the water with the juice of the lemons; put a pound of white sugar to a pint of the juice; boil ten minutes, bottle it, and your lemonade is ready for use. Put a tablespoonful or two of this lemon syrup in a glass of water and you have a cooling, healthful drink.

Homes. Homes, as they are called, are of all kinds. Some are poor, bare, and uncomfortable of necessity, of which we have nothing to say, only to pity those who are compelled to occupy them. Others are rude and uninviting, through neglect and thriftlessness, or because of intemperance and parsimony.

Our dwelling places are only homes, in proper sense, when they are filled with whatever of comforts we can bring into them, and when they are made to minister, by all their influences, to the wants of our higher natures. They are little worlds of our own, where we rule and enjoy, unrestrained and untrammelled by law or interference from abroad. Our vines and fig trees growing around and over us, we sit in their shadows, with none to molest or make us afraid; and there have every leaf, every clasp of sundry, every growing and ripening berry of fruit assisting in the culture of our intellects and souls. A home that teaches us nothing by which we are made better, is not a home—it is only a place. The old words, "peregrinari domi" express a condition of physical residence and spiritual exile that must always be fraught with acute misery.

There are many reasons why the homes of citizens are not full of comfort. In some places there is a want of taste, which precludes the possibility of their taking an interest in any object aside from its grossest uses. They see no beauty in ornamentation, nor culture in order and neatness. An old, dilapidated house, with distorted gables, and shutters, is good enough for them, and they are not ashamed to keep only provided they can manage to keep out the rain and cold. They will live as long if there be no flowers in the garden, no trees in the yard, no paint on doors and shutters, as if all was daintily with neatness.

They live to make money. Their homes are their offices, where they transact business for gain. Their sheep, cattle, horses and swine, must be comfortably housed; but as for them and their children, they can live in anything. In nothing do they indicate that they have souls to culture, minds to refine, affections to sweeten, and an image of God to bring to view and brighten up by the beautiful means He has placed at their disposal.

In the Cumberland valley, of Pennsylvania, it used to be said the barns were invariably better than the houses, and that hence the aristocracy of the neighborhood was among the horses and cattle. The criticism was too severe, yet it contained a certain truth. To get a good barn, with a certain class of farmers, the main ambition. By this their thrift was determined. This gave them agricultural standing; whereas, a fine house, with its convenience and comforts, was regarded as a sign of effeminacy and profligacy.

Now it ought to be the effort of men and women to provide for themselves, when they have means, such dwelling places as will help culture them and their children, and exert a good influence on the taste, manners and morals of the neighborhood. God has made home a sacred place. He has erected altars in it, where the occupants are to worship, and where He will come and accept their sacrifices. He has invested it with the rarest of talents, and made it more or less typical of the place of everlasting rest. Upon the home of the saint descends his holiest benedictions, and around it stand the angels of His providence with their loads of benefits.—[Christian Instructor.]

Labor and Money. For those of us that are employers of labor, how can we bear to give a man less money than he can live decently on, less leisure than his conscience demands? Or those of us who are workmen, how can we bear to fail in the contract we have undertaken, or to make it necessary for a foreman to go up and down springing out mean tricks and evasions? Or those of us who are public men, how can we bear to be greedy and isolated like the manufacturers or middlemen; the duty and honor of educating the public lies with them, and they have in them the seeds of order and organization which makes that order easier.—[Lectures by William Morris.]

A Novel in a Paragraph. A number of years ago some miners in Wales, in exploring an old pit that had long been closed, found the body of a young man dressed in a fashion long out of date. The peculiar action of the air of the mine was such as to preserve the body so perfectly that it appeared as though rather than dead. The miners were puzzled at the circumstance. No one in the district had been missed within their recollection and at last it was resolved to bring the oldest inhabitant—an old lady long past her 80th year, who had lived single in the village all her life. On being taken into the presence of the body a very strange scene occurred. The old lady fell upon the corpse and kissed it and addressed it by every term of endearment spoken in previous generations. He was her old love and she waited for him during her long life. She knew he had not forsaken her. The old lady and young man had been betrothed 60 years before. The lover had disappeared mysteriously and she had kept her faith during the long interval. The miners returned the old lady to her house and that night her faithful spirit rejoined that of her long lost lover.—[Washington Republican.]

It took two doctors several hours to get a billiard-ball out of the mouth of an experimenting young man in New Jersey. Considering how abnormally unimproved the average New Jerseyman is, it is hard to see why they wasted so much time.

ALL SORTS.

If you have any cats on the place, much with bootjacks, and add a plentiful dressing of old boots.

If your husband smokes, gentle lady, treat him as you would a smoking lamp. Don't put him out, but let him down easy, and get a new one.

The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes; and who has not seen more than one window blind?

The latest slang expression applied to the susceptible young man is "Potato." The reason therefor is that he frequently gets mashed.

"In the bright lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail," says Bulwer; but Bulwer never tried to crawl under a circus tent.—[Phil. News.]

"Avoid that which you blame others for doing," says one of our wise men. Things have come to a pretty pass, if a man can't kiss his own wife.

Why do elderly spinners have a predilection for the horse that will have no man about the house, and will do something around that can swear.

"Why is it," asks the Philadelphia Chronicle, "we hear so much about the Coochin Ah, but nothing about the horse?" Ah, is it a beast or bird?

A man who wants his wife to love and respect him will never make the mistake of putting his own alippers. Years of devotion will not wipe out the insult.

A Wisconsin girl-b