The Carbon Advocate.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Proprietor. INDEPENDENT—"Live and Let Live." $1.00 a Year if Paid in Advance.

VOL. II., No. 51. LEHIGHTON, CARBON COUNTY, PENN'A, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1874. SINGLE COPIES, THREE CENTS

CARDS.

Furniture Warehouse.
V. Schwartz, Bank street, *dealer in all kinds of Furniture. Coffins made to order.*

Boot and Shoe Makers.
Clinton Bretney, *in Levan's building*, Bank street. *All orders promptly filled—work warranted.*

W. M. RAPSHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, PA.
Real Estate and Collection Agency. Will Buy and Sell Real Estate. Conveyancing neatly done. Collections promptly made. Settling Estates of Decedent, a specialty. May be consulted in English and German. Nov. 22.

JNO. D. BERTOLETTE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
OFFICE—First National Bank Building, 2nd Floor
MAUCH CHUNK, PENNA.
May be consulted in German. [apr 18, 1874

DANIEL KALBFUS,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.
☞ Office, above Dolon's Jewelry Store, Broadway.

ED. C. DIMMICK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office, on BROADWAY, first door below American Hotel, Mauch Chunk, Penn'a. Collections promptly made. Nov. 23.

E. M. MULHERN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AZLETON, PA.
Oct 18, 1873.

J. R. DIMMICK,
AUCTIONEER,
East Weissport, Pa.
N B.—Sales of every description attended to at reasonable charges. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Jan. 24, '74.

DR. N. B. REBER,
PRACTICING PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, BANK Street, next door above the Postoffice, Lehighton, Pa. Office Hours—Parryville each day rom 10 to 12 o'clock; remainder of day at office in Lehighton. Nov 23, '72

EAGLE HOTEL,
N. KLOTZ, PROP'R,
Summit Hill, Carbon Co., Pa.
☞ Best of accommodations. Excellent restaurant underneath. Good stabling attached Terms moderate.

J. BOYD HENRI,
ARCHITECT,
122 S. 9th St., Allentown, Pa.
Will furnish Plans, Specifications and Estimates giving exact cost of public and private buildings, from the plainest to the most elaborate; also Drawings for Stairs, Hand-Rails, &c. je13

THOMAS A. WILLIAMS.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Nearly opposite the Post-office
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.
Having commenced business, as above, I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lehighton and vicinity that I am prepared to do all work in my line in the neatest and most substantial manner, at prices fully as low as the same work can be obtained in Philadelphia. A splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S and MISSES' WEAR of the best make always on hand. A trial is solicited and satifaction guaranteed.
at lowest prices. July 4, 1874.

THOMAS KEMERER,
CONVEYANCER,
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT
The following Companies are Represented:
Lebanon Mutual Fire,
Reading Mutual Fire,
Wyoming Fire,
Pottsville Fire,
Lehigh Fire, and the
Travelers' Accident Insurance,
Also Pennsylvania and Mutual Horse Thief Detective and Insurance Company. March 29, 1873.

JOS. M. FRITZINGER,
Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Opposite T. D. Clauss' Store,
BANK STREET, LEHIGHTON, Pa., respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received a new and excellent assortment of Men's Women's and Children's Ready-Made
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Which he will Sell at the Lowest Prices.
☞ Boots and Shoes made to order, and Repairing neatly and substantially done at short notice. [ap 25-y1

The undersigned respectfully announces that he is better prepared than ever to Buy and Sell
Hides,
Calf and Sheep Skins,
Tallow and
Plastering Hair,
at his Old Stand, nearly opposite the post office, Bank Street, Lehighton.
☞ The highest cash prices paid for Hides and Skins.
nov. 22. C. E. GREENAWALD.

TOBACCONIST.
OLIVER CRILLEY, dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, &c., next door to Rex's Grocery Store, Susquehanna St., Mauch Chunk, respectfully asks the people of Lehighton and vicinity, when visiting that place, to call in and try his
FRAGRANT CIGARS,
the very best in the market. Every articles in his line warranted as represented and at lowest prices. jmar28

BUY IT! TRY IT!—The India Rubber Plasters for a Weak Back DRULING has them may 9

GNADEN HUTTEN TANNERY
LEHIGHTON, PA.,
B. J. KUNTZ, Prop'r,
Respectfully announces to the public that he has just rebuilt the Tannery, formerly of Daniel Olewine, and put in all the best and most approved machinery for the
Manufacture of Leather,
such as Hemlock and Oak Sole, Harness, Upper, Kip, Calf and Sheep, which he will supply at the very lowest price.
Plastering Hair supplied in large or small quantities very low. HIDES and SKINS bought at highest cash prices.
Patronage solicited. Aug. 8-y1

IRON!! IRON!!!
The undersigned calls the attention of all parties using Iron to the fact that he keeps on hand, at the
Weissport Rolling Mill
all Sizes, which he offers at the Lowest Market Prices. Also, that he pays the Highest Price for SCRAP IRON, or will take it in exchange for Manufactured Iron.
In the absence of the undersigned, parties will call at the Feed Store of W. H KNECHT, Esq., and be attended to.
LEWIS WEISS.
Weissport, Sept 12-m3*

A. BUCKMAN,
MANUFACTURER OF

Carriages, Sleighs, Buggies,
and every description of
SPRING WAGONS.
Nearly opposite Eagle Hotel, Bank Street, Lehighton, Pa.
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO
At reasonable charges.
☞ Patronage very respectfully solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.
Feb. 7, 1874, A. BUCKMAN.

FLOUR AND FEED.
Charles Trainer
Respectfully informs the people of Lehighton that he has most Excellent
Flour for Sale;
Also, good FEED of all kinds, and STRAW in the Bundle. He is also prepared to do any kind of
Hauling and Plowing
at short notice.
LEHIGH (2d) STREET,
Lehighton, Pa. March 28-1y

E. H. SNYDER
LEHIGHTON, PENN'A.,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Notions,
TRIMMINGS,
Dress Goods,
GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,
Glassware, Hardware, &c.
May 31, 1873.

WONDERFUL, BUT TRUE! Whenever I get a Bottle of Bloom of Youth or Magnolia Balm, Rose Tint, a Box of Lilly White, or anything in that line to beautify the complexion, at Durling's Drug Store, it seems to be nicer and better than I can get anywhere else. may

M. HEILMAN & CO.,
BANK STREET, Lehighton, Pa.,
MILLERS and Dealers in
Flour & Feed.
All kinds of GRAIN Bought and Sold at Regular Market Rates.
We would, also, respectfully inform our citizens, that we are now fully prepared to supply them with the
Best of Coal
From any Mine desired at the **VERY LOWEST PRICES.**
M. HEILMAN & CO.
July 25th, 1874.

PITY HIM? NO!—That Electric Liniment, like I got at Durling's Drug Store, will cure him or any other man of RHEUMATISM and all other Pains. may 9

JUST look at her Hair! Why I thought it was turning Grey? So it was, until she got a Bottle of that new Hair Restorer at Durling's Drug Store.

WHY, OH, WHY will you suffer with that Cough or Cold? when relief may be had immediately by using DURLING'S Compound Syrup of Tar Wild Cherry and Horehound.

Railroad Guide.

NORTH PENNA. RAILROAD.

Passengers for Philadelphia will leave Lehighton as follows:

5.00 a. m. via L. V.	arrive at Phila.	at	9.00 a. m.
7.37 a. m. via L. & S.	"	"	11.10 a. m.
7.39 a. m. via L. V.	"	"	11.10 a. m.
11.07 p. m. via L. & S.	"	"	2.15 p. m.
11.02 p. m. via L. V.	"	"	2.15 p. m.
2.27 p. m. via L. & S.	"	"	5.35 p. m.
4.47 p. m. via L. & S.	"	"	8.20 p. m.
4.44 p. m. via L. V.	"	"	8.20 p. m.
7.38 p. m. via L. V.	"	"	10.80 p. m.

Returning, leave depot at Berks and American Street, Phila., at 7.00, 8.30 and 9.45 a. m.; 2.10 3.30 and 5.15 p. m.
Fare from Lehighton to Philadelphia, $2.55.
Feb. 1, 1874. E LIS OLALKK, Agent

CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J.
LEHIGH & SUSQUEHANNA DIVISION.
Time Table of June 29, 1874.

Trains leave Lehighton as follows:
For New York, Philadelphia, Easton, &c., at 7.37, 11.07 a. m., 2.27, 4.47 p.m.
For Mauch Chunk at 10.15 a. m., 1 14, 5.38, and 9 03 p. m.
For Wilkes-Barre and Scranton at 10.15 a. m., 1.14, 5.38 p. m.
Returning—Leave New York, from station Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty street, North River, at 5.15, 9.00 a. m., 12.40, 4 00 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, from Depot North Penn'a R. R., at 7.00, 9.45 a. m., 2.10, 5 15 p. m.
Leave Easton at 8.30, 10.05, 11.48 a. m., 3.55 and 7.15 p m.
Leave Mauch Chunk at 7.30, 11.00 a. m., 2.20 and 4.40 p. m.
For further particulars, see Time Tables at the Stations.
H. P. BALDWIN, *Gen. Passenger Agent.*
July 4, 1874.

PENNSYLVANIA BAILROAD,
PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RR. DIVISION.
Summer Time Table.
On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 28th, 1874, the trains on the Philada. & Erie R R. Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia		12.55 p.m.
" " Harrisburg		5.00 p.m.
" " Sunbury		6.55 p.m.
" " Williamsport		8.50 p.m.
" arr. at Lock Haven		10.00 p.m
ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia		11.55 p.m.
" " Harrisburg		4.25 a m.
" " Sunbury		5.30 a.m
" " Williamsport		8.35 a.m.
" " Lock Haven		9.45 a.m.
" " Renova		11.10 a.m
" arr. at Erie		8.05 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		8.00 a.m.
" " Harrisburg		1.20 p.m.
" " Sunbury		4.20 p.m.
" " Williamsport		6 20 p.m.
" arr. at Lock Haven		7.30 p.m.
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		7.20 a.m.
" " " Harrisburg		10.40 a.m.
" " " Sunbury		12.30 p.m.
" " " Williamsport		2.05 p.m.
" " " Lock Haven		3.10 p.m.
" " " Renova		4.20 p m.
" " arr. at Kane		9.50 a.m.

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves Lock Haven	6 20 a.m.
" " " Sunbury	9.39 p.m.
" " Williamsport	7.45 a.m.
" arr. at Harrisburg	11.45 a.m.
" " " Philadelphia	3.35 p.m
ERIE MAIL leaves Erie	11.20 a.m.
" " Renova	9 20 p.m.
" " Lock Haven	9.35 p.m.
" " Williamsport	10.50 a.m.
" " Sunbury	12.40 a.m.
" arr. at Harrisburg	2 40 a.m.
" " Philadelphia	6 40 a.m
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	9.45 a.m.
" " Williamsport	11.00 a.m.
" " Sunbury	12.40 p.m.
" arr. at Harrisburg	3.05 p.m.
" " Philadelphia	6.35 p.m.
NIAGARA EXPRESS leaves Kane	9.00 a.m.
" " " Renovo	4 05 p.m.
" " " Lock Haven	5 25 p m.
" " " Williamsport	6.50 p.m.
" " " Sunbury	8.40 p.m.
" " arr at Harrisburg	10,55 p.m.
" " " Philadelphia	2.50 a.m.

Mail East connects east and west at Erie with L S & M S R W and at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.
Mail West with east and west trains on L S & M S R W. and at Corry and Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny R R W.
Elmira Mail and Buffalo Express make close connections at Williamsport with N C R W trains north, and at Harrisburg with N C R W trains south. WM. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

$1000 REWARD for an incurable case of Catarrh. After having snuffered, deluged, gargled, hawked, spit and gagged to your entire satisfaction in your useless endeavors to get relief from catarrh, use Briggs' Alleviator according to directions. The filthy mass of mucous will be immediately expelled, and the inflamed surface soothed, the eyes sparkle with delight, the head feels natural again; hope revives, for a cure is sure to follow the use of this agreeable, scientific and reliable remedy.

Coughs! MUCH has been said and written, and many remedies have been offered for the relief and cure of throat and lung diseases; but nothing has been so eminently successful, or obtained such a wide celebrity, as Briggs' Throat and Lung Healer.

Corns! THE excruciating pain produced by corns, the unceasing twinging from Bunions, the piercing, distressing pain from Ingrowing Nails, cannot be described. Thousands suffer, not knowing there is a cure. Briggs' corn and Bunion Remedies are no acid or potash compounds, but are reliable, soothing, and effectual, and justly merit the success they have earned from an appreciative public. The Curative is a healing ointment; immediate relief is obtained by its application, and it will positively cure the worst cases of festered corns, inflamed and ulcerated bunions, the sorest instep, the largest and severest blisters, the most extensive callosities on the soles or heels of the feet; unequalled in the cure of childbl ins or frosted feet. The Alleviator for ordinary corns and preventing their formation is absolutely unequalled by anything ever known. Ask for Briggs' Remedies. Take no other.

Piles! IT'S ALL VERY WELL, *those not troubled to think it is nothing to have Piles. For this reason, the unfortunate sufferer gets very little sympathy. The agony of Tophet is not or cannot be much worse than the torture endured by millions who are troubled with internal bleeding, external and itching piles. Glad Tidings for sufferers. Briggs's Pile Remedies are mild, safe and sure.*

Corns! ARE THE MOST PLENTIFUL *kind of grain in the market. Every one has a supply, from the three year old child to the grandsire verging on a hundred; stylish, handsome young ladies who daily promenade fashionable resorts; middle aged matrons; old maids, dressed up to appear young and gay; dandies, with their patentleathers, and inventable walking stick; the clergyman, merchant, clerk, artisan and mechanic, of all ages and stations, have a full supply of corns, bunions, bad nails, and other bedherations of the feet, all of which are banished and cured by the use of Briggs's Corn and Bunion Remedies, Alleviator and Curative. Sold by*
A. J. DURLING, Druggist,
Lehighton, Pa.
May 9.—1874 1y.

THE People of Lehighton and vicinity all unite in testifying that at A. J. DURLING'S Drug and Family Medicine Store, PURE, FRESH and UNADULTERATED MEDICINES can always be found. may 9

A FREE LOVE TRAGEDY.

An Injured Husband in California Shooting the Seducer of his Wife —A Mutual Friend Hastening the Catastrophe.

San Francisco Alta, Oct. 19.

A dispatch received from Canistoga yesterday announced that Harry Larkyns, better known as Major Harry Larkyns, was shot and almost instantly killed by Edward J. Muybridge, a photographer of this city, on Saturday night, about 11 o'clock. The cause of the murder is said to be domestic trouble, and of this there seems to be no doubt. Larkyns was an Englishman, about 35 years of age. He came to this city a year and a half ago, with another Englishman. He got employment on the Post as reporter, his engagement lasting some time. He was then employed by John Wilson, the circus man. His last employment was to make maps of some mines in Napa and Sonoma counties, and it was on this business that he went to Canistoga. Muybridge is a photographer in the employ of Bradley & Rulofson. His principal business is to take photographs of country scenes, and he was, therefore, most of his time absent from the city. Mrs. Muybridge was at one time clerk in Ackerman's $1 store. They have one child. Mrs. Muybridge is now in Portland, Oregon.

It is said that Muybridge formed acquaintance of Larkyns, and that he liked him very much. He invited him to his house as a friend, and introduced him to his wife. Larkyns often visited Mr. Muybridge's house, and for a long time was always kindly received. But the husband left the city in pursuance of his employment, and was gone for some time. When he returned he learned that Larkyn's conduct to his family during his absence was not that of a friend. He cautioned Larkyns never to visit his house again or speak to his wife. But it was of no avail. The intimacy between Mrs. Muybridge and Larkyns continued, and was so open that the outraged husband sought his false friend and finding him in the office of the Evening Post, quarrelled with him, and struck him. This had not the desired effect. Larkyns and Mrs. Muybridge still met clandestinely, even openly, in spite of the protests of her husband.

Whatever may have been the relations of Larkyns and Mrs. Muybridge, the difficulty seemed to have been blown over with the departure of the former for the Canistoga, and the latter for Portland. It remained for a "mutual friend" to stir up the passions of the outraged husband and drive him to the commission of murder. This mutual friend was a lady, who was employed as nurse by Mrs. Muybridge, and all the correspondence between Larkyns and Mrs. Muybridge was turned over to her for safe keeping.

The mutual friend wanted money, which she said Muybridge owned her, and for this purpose she paid him a visit on the forenoon of Saturday last. She demanded the money, but Muybridge either refused to pay or gave the old lady a guff answer. Thereupon she pulled a bundle of letters from her pocket, and handing them to him said: "Will you pay me now?" The husband took the letters and read them over carefully. His breast heaved with indignation, his wrath was fired, and he determined on revenge. Having learned that Larkyns was in Canistoga, he left in the afternoon for that place. On his arrive he went to the hotel where Larkyns was, and having found him, shot and killed him almost instantly. Muybridge was at once arrested,

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

Major Larkyns was troubled with great anxiety on Mrs. Muybridge's account. Mrs. Smith relates that in the latter part of July he wrote from the Geysers saying. "I can neither eat sleep, nor work, till I know something more about that poor girl. I'm afraid I shall have to give up my business and come down and see where she is and what has become of her." And again, shortly afterward, "If the poor girl is in distressed write and let me know, and I shall go and fetch her down or send her money to come."

Some months ago Major Larkyns wrote a play for Charlotte Thompson, which was successfully produced in New York, and at the time of his death he had one prepared for Mrs. Chanfrau, which that lady had not yet taken off his hands. A lady who knew him professionally abroad adds the following particulars: Major Larkyns was connected in England with a family of wealth and respectability, and bore an irreproachable character. He first entered business by putting quite a large sum of money in the Lyceum Theatre, a place which stood high in theatrical circles. His connections with the drama so incurred the displeasure of his family that, with the expection of his sister, they ceased to receive or recognize him. His theatrical venture was a failure financially. After severing his connection with the Lyceum he obtained a commission in the English army, and served in India. He then volunteered in the service of Garibaldi, and was with him in his champaigns. At the the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war, he joined the French army. He was promoted to the rank of Major, a title which he retained until his death. At Metz he was wounded in the thigh, and after recovering, in the latter part of 1872, he came to America.

The True Way of Life.

We all aim after enjoyment of some kind; and we aim not only after, but after its highest state, and to possess it continually, we would be happy always, and that in the highest degree. This is the greatest error of our life, standing first, for it is not in human nature to possess this, we are not calculated for it. We can bear a high state of excitement, whether pleasurable or painful, only for a short time; the strain then will relax, and the opposite effect will take place, weariness and a distaste, greater or less, for what was so relished. When we are stimulated, reaction must follow. It is hence that those long in trouble become emaciated, weakened. If the grief is severe, death sometimes puts an end to it. If the system is weak, the strain will be too much for it. So it is with great excitement of any kind. Great joy will take the appetite, the appetite will affect digestion, and digestion the system, often including the mental and moral.

Now we cannot be happy long at a time. After a time if the excitement has been very high, there will be a drooping down, a lessening of the feeling, until there is a depressed, weary condition of the system, a languor and satiety. The penalty is always attached—the good neutralized by its opposite.

Do we consider this? Very few indeed do. We rather follow our incinations—premit impulses to govern us. We are Telemachus struggling to get to the sirens; we have no thought of the real condition, much less a desire or will to avoid it. Hence we go on, ever aiming, not only after the happiness, but its highest enjoyment, and that continued. Was ever anything so preposterous?

Is it possible to amend this? Will it benefit to do so? Nothing is clearer. It needs only seeing what there is, and then practicing to obtain it, and in a short time the thing will be accomplished. But will there be more enjoyment in its accomplishment. Clearly, yes. The high strain and the low condition consequent may be avoided, Thus the lover may loose his fits of high elation and deep depression, the two neuralizing each other, leaving the person the worst for the strain. This may be avoided, There will be no after effect of pale countenance and gloomy and suffering aspect. The business man, instead of being merged wholly in the one existing topic, elating and depressing him, and under-balancing his mind, may be free from all this, and its racking, hurting influence. So in all the departments of life and society, where we find this irregularity, this excess and folly, seeking after the unattainable—seeking because tempting and not thinking that it cannot be obtained.

Are you then to avoid all that is flattering and exciting? We are to avoid that which hurts us, however well it may appear. We are to avoid—and this is the substance of the whole thing—excess.

Oh, then! You are preaching temperance!" Not the temperance you mean. In all nature, moderation or balance is the law. You grow your fruit to excess, and there will be a hurt; exercise excessively and the result will be apparent. Nothing, indeed, can be done to excess but it is harmful. To be happy to excess is to be miserable thereafter.

Is it moderate enjoyment then that we are to take up with?

This seems rather disheartening, but it is all in the seeming. Great joy, as it is called, is great excitement. It is joy diluted and inflated to a great appearance; there is more excitement. In a short time the person becomes weary, sighs, and tries to pursuade himself that he still enjoys. Woe if the reaction is sudden! It often is, and thus we have much of the despair we see in the world and the still greater portion we do not see.

To avoid the one subject, the constant entertainment of which leads to monomania; to resist successfully the temptations to excess, in whatever form or department they may appear; to embrace the various topics that present themselves for consideration and benefit, so as to give that varity to the mind which is necessary to its poise; to live rationally, soberly, yet not moodily, and couple contentment with a quiet life, thereby securing the largest share of health, without which there is no enjoyment. If all this is secured and adhered to, there will be no cause of regret, the greatest good of life will be realized; the man will be prepared to practise the Christian virtues, his usefulness and his other qualities will be in harmony.

Ecclesiastical "Dead Beats."

The commercial world has a significant term which it applies, not to the unfortunate and the distressed, but to those who are exertionless in their mishap, and who succumb to adversity, expecting others to do for them what they ought to do for themselves. They have a genius for borrowing money. They are persistent bores. You know them a block away, and wish they would always stay at that distance. They are among business men called "Dead Beats."

Almost every Church has an element corresponding with that. These are they who, notwithstanding they have means, pay no pew rent where the pews are let, or contribute nothing where everything is voluntary. They are voluble in prayer, mighty in religious gab, make a big swash, but do nothing for religious institutions. They pray that the pastor may "be blessed in his basket and store," but do nothing to keep him from starving to death. They do not recognize the fact that there is a religion in giving and a wickedness in withholding. The furnaces would go out for lack of coal, and the lamps for lack of oil, and the Church be shut in six weeks, if it depended upon their contribution. The poor must have the Gospel preached to them, and the pennyless must be welcomed; but there are not more than ten people in any Church who cannot give something. If a man cannot give a hundred dollars a year he can give three cents. Woe, then, be to him if he do not give three cents. We never like to hear a man pray who takes it all out in prayer. It is all folly for a man to pray for the world's conversion unless he gives something towards it. The man whose income is not more than two hundred dollars a year ought to give some of it to God. One of the great wants of the Church everywhere is to get rid of its "Dead Beats."
—Christian at Work.

—Bad depts—owing grudges.

—To secure a result, lock it up.

—A fact is woth a thousand statement.

—Fruitful in axe-idents—A chopping sea.

—A high note—One of a thousand dollars.

—Moonlight mechanics is the latest for burglars.

—A man who "salts down" his cash—General Penny-packer.

—"Darwin's Darling" is the suggestive name of a newly organized negro minstrel troupe at the West.

—A Memphis policeman thought that his orders included all cases of drunkenness, and, therefore, arrested the Mayor and was discharged.

—If you wake up in the night in an Italian hotel and shoot a burglar the chances are that you can't see the landlord next morning and that his wife is a widow.

—An inquiring man thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

—In the case of a Kansas man being struck by lightning the coroner's jury rendered a verdict: "He was killed by by the Lord, but the Lord is all right."

—A fall pippin, a coal shovel, and a newspaper are not bad things to set up with.