

The True Northerner.

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FATHER'S FONDNESS.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

You sleep upon your mother's breast,
Your race begun,
A welcome, long a wished-for guest,
Whose age is one.

A baby-boy, you wonder why
You cannot run;
You try to fall—how hard you try!
You're only one.

Ere long you won't be such a duncie;
You'll eat your bun,
And fly your kite, like folk, who once
Were only one.

You'll rhyme and woo, and fight and joke,
Perhaps you'll pun;
Such feats are never done by folk
Before they're one.

Some day, too, you may have your joy,
And envy none;
Yes, you, yourself, may own a boy
Who isn't one.

He'll dance, and laugh, and crow, he'll do
As you have done;
(You crowd a happy home, tho' you
Are only one.)

But when he's grown shall you be here
To share his fun,
And talk of days when he (the dear!)
Was hardly one?

Dear child, 'tis your poor lot to be
My little son;
I'm glad, though I am old, you see—
While you are one.

DISAPPOINTED SEEKERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The divine injunction, "Seek and ye shall find," does not—at least, in all its force—apply to all those persons who desire to be placed at the head of the American Union. As there could have been but twenty-two elected Presidents of the United States between 1789 and 1877, even had each President been limited to one term, and as seven Presidents were re-elected, it follows that the number of successful aspirants to our National Chief Magistracy has been but small; while the number of unsuccessful aspirants has been very large, something like a legion, when we count not only those of their number who received nominations or electoral votes, but those also who were "named for nominations," or who were pushed forward by admiring but not very judicious friends. Perhaps a running sketch of the history of Presidential aspiration may not be out of place at this time, when Presidential aspirants are so numerous, and when the host of the disappointed is so sure to be heavily reinforced before the close of the first century of the Republic's life, not a month hence—for there are about a score of men now aspiring to be President Grant's successor, who have fair pretensions to the favors of the parties to which they belong; and yet but two of these men can become candidates with anything, like well-founded hopes of success, and but one of them can be chosen to the Presidency. Then there are twenty more, perhaps, who have been talked of, or "thought of" in limited circles, but of whom the great public, the people, have heard little in any case, and nothing in most cases.

The first and second Presidential elections were not contested, so far as the first office was concerned. Washington was made President without open opposition, receiving on both occasions all the electoral votes; but as the system of voting in the colleges then stood, every man who received a vote was a candidate for one of the two offices that were filled by the action of the electors; and there were no less than ten such persons, with the following result: John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; R. H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Milton, 2; John Armstrong, 1; and Benjamin Lincoln, 1. With two exceptions, all the men who received these votes were famous revolutionary characters; and Mr. Adams, though he had not a majority of the electoral votes, was legally chosen to the Vice-Presidency, according to the manner of filling the second office in 1789.

Our first contested national election occurred in 1796; and a very close one it was. Mr. John Adams being chosen to the Presidency by 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson receiving 68 votes; and these last votes Mr. Jefferson Vice-President. It was in that contest that disappointed aspirants began to appear. Some of the Federalists desired that John Jay, of New York, should be their party's candidate, and probably he would have been supported by that party, and Mr. Adams have been set aside, had it not been for the circumstance that he was laboring under the odium that followed from his having negotiated the famous treaty with England—"Jay's Treaty," as it was denominated—and hence he was not available. He can be set down as having aspired to the Presidency, though he did not seek it; and had he remained Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and had he taken no part in politics in 1789-'96, in all probability he would have been our second President, as he was one of the very first men of that period in every respect. But there was another aspirant in 1800 who failed. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, a prominent man, was the Federalist candidate for the Vice Presidency; and it was intended by some of the Federalists that he should be made President, they having an invincible distrust of Mr. Adams. As Gen. Pinckney must have known what it was contemplated to do, we must set him down as having been a very much disappointed man when he found that not only had he been defeated for the Presidency, but that he had failed to get the Vice Presidency. A number of the Adams Federalist electors withheld their votes from him, the plan that had been formed for the defeat of Mr. Adams being thus turned against Gen. Pinckney himself, with fatal effect. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, Mr. Jefferson 68, and Gen. Pinckney 59. In consequence,

as already stated, Mr. Jefferson became Vice President. Mr. Adams, it will be seen, came within two votes of being placed at the very head of the long list of disappointed Presidency seekers. Two Southern electoral votes alone saved him from having that disagreeable position forced upon him. "A single voice in Virginia," says his grandson and biographer, "and one in North Carolina, prompted by the lingering memory of revolutionary services, had turned the scale. Had these been given to Mr. Jefferson instead, he would have been President. South Carolina, on the other hand, steadily to neither party, manifested the same sectional bias which has ever since marked her policy (this was written in 1856) by dividing her votes between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Pinckney." It was New England that defeated Gen. Pinckney, for she gave eighteen votes against him, which not only placed him third on the list of candidates, but more than neutralized the support he got in South Carolina. He gained a vote in Pennsylvania, but lost three in Maryland. Had eleven of the eighteen New England votes that were given for Ellsworth, Jay and others been given for Pinckney, he would have been chosen to the Vice Presidency, as he would have had seventy votes, or two more than were given for Mr. Jefferson, and one less than the number received by Mr. Adams. Of the sixteen votes of Massachusetts, thirteen were given for Pinckney.

President Adams failed of a re-election in 1800-1801, and so he must be set down as a semi-disappointed aspirant; and Mr. Jefferson himself came very near being placed on the roll of such aspirants. He and Col. Burr, who were on the Democratic ticket, received the same number of votes (73), and so no man was chosen to the Presidency, as the Constitution then stood, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. After balloting for a week, the House elected Mr. Jefferson, and Col. Burr became Vice President. Had one of the New York electors withheld his vote from Jefferson, Burr would have been chosen to the Presidency by 73 votes to 72. Burr was the first of the disappointed Democratic aspirants to the Presidency; and his ruin—which has been pronounced "the profoundest and most striking, with more of moral circumstance in it than that of almost any other man"—was owing, not to his vices, political or personal, or both, but to the incident that he permitted himself to be run against Jefferson in the House of Representatives. Yet his conduct, though it may not have been honorable toward his own party, was in strict accord with the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. He had as good a right to be a candidate in the House of Representatives as Mr. Jefferson possessed—exactly the same right—and had he been chosen, he would have been entitled to the same treatment as Mr. Jefferson received. But it is not the less true that the Jeffersonian party contemplated his overthrow by a resort to arms had he been chosen, though they spoke of their violent intention as if it had reference to action that the Federalists might have taken had the House failed to elect any one to the Presidency.

The election of 1804 saw three Presidential aspirants, who were to be dead failures, on the two tickets. President Jefferson was renominated for a second term and re-elected. Of the 170 electoral votes, he received all but fourteen, so low had the Federalists fallen. The fourteen votes were given for Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, elder brother of Thomas Pinckney, and a very distinguished actor in the revolutionary contest. He had been on the ticket with President John Adams in 1800, the anti-Adams Federalists hoping to make him President, and making no disguise as to their views; but he ran one vote behind Mr. Adams, which was given for John Jay, by a Rhode Island elector. Thus he became the Federalist candidate in 1804, but he took nothing by his nomination. Rufus King was on the ticket with him, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and obtained the same support, or fourteen votes, which were given by Connecticut and Delaware and by two Maryland electors. The Democrats had removed Col. Burr from their ticket, and their new nominee for the second office was George Clinton, of New York, long Governor of that State, and the most influential man in it. He received the same number of votes that were given for Mr. Jefferson.

In 1808 there were a number of aspirants for the Presidency. Mr. Jefferson, who had resolved to retire, wished to be succeeded by his Secretary of State, Mr. Madison; but James Monroe thought he had "claims" on the Democratic party, and he and his friends were very restive. George Clinton wished to proceed, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had proceeded, from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency; and New York supported his claims. But everything had to yield to the iron will of Jefferson; and Clinton ran again for the second place under Madison. The Federalists put up their ticket of 1804, Pinckney and King, and more than trebled the vote they had secured for it in the earlier year. Pinckney and King received 47 votes; and Mr. Madison had 122 votes, and George Clinton 113. Quite a number of Democratic votes for the Vice Presidency were diverted from Clinton, nine being given for John Langdon, of New Hampshire, three for Mr. Madison, and three for Mr. Monroe. Six of the New York electors would not vote for Mr. Madison for the first place, and gave their Presidential votes for George Clinton. These were the first signs afforded that the triumphant party was suffering from internal dissensions.

Four years later these dissensions had much increased, and a great effort was made to turn out the Virginian dynasty, but with no other result than to place another disappointed Presidential aspirant in the list to which such men belong. Had George Clinton lived, something effective might have been done; but he died early in 1812, a disappointed man. His nephew, De Witt Clinton, was nominated by the bolting Democrats; and the Federalists held a convention in New York and resolved to support him. After a warm conflict Mr. Madison was re-elected, he receiving 123 votes; but the 89 votes that were given for De Witt Clinton showed how strong the opposition had become, their vote having gone up, *per saltum*, from 47 to 89, almost doubling in four years. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was chosen Vice President, his vote being 121; and Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, an old Federalist, had 86.

But before another election could take place, everything had changed. The second war with England was declared in June, 1812; and most of the Northern Federalists had so borne themselves concerning it as to create the impression that they were anxious for the success of the enemy. The masses are always patriotic, and they "frowned upon" the Federalists, who never afterward made any figure as a national party; so that when the Presidential contest of 1816 began, the Democratic party alone had much to do with it. In making their arrangements there was another disappointed aspirant placed conspicuously before the country, and another Southern man; and the Federalist candidate made a third, and a fourth had been created a few years earlier. Early in 1813 John Armstrong, of New York, had been made Secretary of War. He had been a good soldier in the Revolution, and his reputation as a writer and author has remained high, notwithstanding his final failure in politics. He wrote the Newburgh Letters, which made him a sort of American Junius. He served in the National Senate, and he was Minister to France in Napoleon I.'s time. Made a Brigadier General in 1812, he went soon after into the Cabinet. He hoped to be Madison's successor in 1817, but the capture of Washington ruined him, though he was not responsible for that disgraceful event. It was believed that the President wanted to get him out of the way, for the purpose of being succeeded by Mr. Monroe, with whom he had "made up," and who had been appointed Secretary of State, and who acted as Secretary of War after Gen. Armstrong's retirement.

The New Yorkers then sought the nomination of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins for the Presidency, he having been very useful in supporting the war when at the head of their State; but he had to give way to Mr. Monroe. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, also had to yield to the Virginian. Mr. Monroe had 183 votes, and the same number was given for Gov. Tompkins, who was chosen Vice President. Rufus King, of New York, the Federalist candidate, received only thirty-four votes for the Presidency, and the same number of votes for the Vice Presidency was distributed among four Federalists.

There was no contest in 1820. Monroe and Tompkins being re-elected with no opposition worth mentioning. Consequently there were no disappointed aspirants created at that time; but at the election of 1824 they cropped out strongly. There were six aspirants to the Presidency as Monroe's administration drew to a close: Mr. J. Q. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Crawford (who had waived his "claims" in 1816), De Witt Clinton, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Crawford was the "caucus candidate"; Mr. Calhoun postponed his purpose, and became a successful candidate for the Vice Presidency; and De Witt Clinton did not persevere. The contest lay between Crawford and the other three aspirants. There was no choice made by the electors, and Mr. Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives.

In 1828 President Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and thus he, like his father, was disappointed one-half, as he failed only of a re-election. The contest was confined to those two great men, no new aspirants appearing in the field; but in 1832 there were four candidates, two of whom were new men in the Presidential business. President Jackson was re-elected, and Mr. Clay, who had been badly beaten in 1824, was beaten in the same manner in 1832. Mr. Wm. Wirt, who had been United States Attorney General from 1817 to 1829, was the anti-Masonic candidate, and received the electoral vote (7) of Vermont; and to John Floyd, of Virginia, were given the 11 votes of South Carolina. There were five candidates at the election of 1836, and Daniel Webster, perhaps the greatest of all the disappointed aspirants, obtained the 14 votes of Massachusetts; 26 were cast for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, an old Jackson man; and 73 for Gen. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was chosen President, the number of his votes being 170. South Carolina gave her 11 votes to Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.

The great battle of 1840 was a square, stand-up fight between the Democrats and the united opposition, and the former were beaten, President Van Buren receiving only 60 votes, and Gen. Harrison 234. With, perhaps, the exception of the campaign of 1872, there is nothing like it in our history. There were no new aspirants in it, but Mr. Van Buren was served like the Adamases, he failing of a re-election. The Whigs lost, or rather they failed to reap the proper fruits of their victory, because they had made an injudicious nomination for the second office, so that Presi-

dent Harrison's early death was ruinous to them in a short time.

But they rallied bravely, and came very near to success in 1844, when Mr. Clay was their candidate. A new aspirant was brought forward on the Democratic side, Gen. Cass, whose appearance was fatal to Mr. Van Buren's hopes; but the General himself was set aside, and Mr. Polk was nominated and elected. The Liberty party then came forward and supported Mr. James G. Birney, and the Whigs attributed their defeat to that movement, as they asserted, it took from them more votes in New York alone than would have sufficed to bring about the election of Mr. Clay.

In 1848 there was a great change. The Democrats nominated Gen. Cass, and the Whigs Gen. Taylor—which led to bolting on both sides, and the bolting Barnburners of New York (Van Buren men) united with the bolting Free Soilers in support of a ticket bearing the names of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. C. F. Adams. The result was the defeat of Gen. Cass, who never again was nominated. There had been some talk of nominating either Judge Woodbury or Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and it was said that both those gentlemen aspired to the Presidential nomination. Gen. Butler was the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Another change came in 1852. Mr. Douglas had then become an aspirant, but the Democrats nominated Gen. Pierce, and he was chosen. Gen. Scott, who had long been a Presidency-seeker, was the Whig candidate, and he was utterly beaten; and perhaps his defeat was as great as that of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, save that the popular majority was not so largely adverse to him as it had been to Mr. Van Buren—nor did it begin to approach the enormous popular majority that was given against Mr. Greeley at the last election. Mr. Fillmore, who was serving the balance of the term of President Taylor (who had died in office), had sought the Whig nomination, and so had Mr. Webster, who was a kind of a candidate, but who died a few days before the election was held.

The election of 1856, the first in which the Republican party figured, was fought between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, while Mr. Fillmore ran as the Know-Nothing candidate. Col. Fremont was a new aspirant, but Mr. Buchanan long had sought a nomination, and Mr. Fillmore was an old seeker. Mr. Seward had sought the Republican nomination, and was offended because he had failed to get it; and so, it was reported, was the case with Judge McLean, who had been after a nomination for years. Mr. Douglas, who had been in the field for some time, desired the Democratic nomination.

The campaign of 1860, which was the overture to the civil war, had an abundance of Presidential candidates—Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas. That of 1864 was not so crowded, and Mr. Lincoln was re-elected. Chief Justice Chase desired to have the Republican nomination, but he failed to get it, as Mr. Seward had failed in 1860. General Fremont continued his aspirations, and was nominated for the Presidency by a few men, who called themselves Radicals; but he soon left the field. General McClellan was supported by the Democrats, but he succeeded only in being placed high among the disappointed seekers of the Presidency.

In 1868 the number of the disappointed was large. Chief Justice Chase sought the Democratic nomination, and so did President Johnson—both in vain. Mr. Pendleton also failed to get it. Horatio Seymour got it and was defeated. The Republicans were united in support of Gen. Grant. Mr. Greeley—a good man and deserving a better fate—was the "great disappointed" of 1872, because he fell into the error of accepting an anti-Republican nomination, and because he virtually assented to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He had been a seeker of the Presidency for some years. He must be set down as having attained to the disagreeable eminence of being the worst beaten Presidential candidate mentioned in our history, because of the many and various bitter incidents that marked and characterized his defeat and fall.

To sum up: There are several classes of disappointed Presidential aspirants, which can be set forth in order:

1. The men who were regularly nominated for the Presidency, and beaten, never reaching the office. They are: Charles C. Pinckney, De Witt Clinton, Rufus King, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, William Wirt, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, James G. Birney, Lewis Cass, Winfield Scott, John P. Hale, John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, John C. Breckinridge, George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, and Horace Greeley. Mr. Birney and Mr. Hale received no electoral vote.

2. The men who, being regularly nominated, sought to be re-elected to a second term, they being in office, and failed. They are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren.

3. The men who, being in office, to which they had been regularly chosen, sought nominations for second terms, and failed to get them. They are: James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.

4. The men who had succeeded to the Presidency because of the deaths of Presidents, they having been chosen to the Vice Presidency, and who sought nominations, with the view of being regularly elected. They are: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson.

5. The men who received electoral

votes for the office, but who had not been formally nominated for the Presidency. They are, Thomas Pinckney, George Clinton, John Floyd, and Willie P. Mangum.

6. The men who were mentioned in connection with the regular Presidential nomination, but never received it. They are—at least in part—John Jay, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, William Gaston of North Carolina, John Armstrong, William Pinckney, William Lowndes, William Smith of South Carolina, John McLane, Richard Rush, Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, John M. Clayton, Richard M. Johnson, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, Reverdy Johnson, Chester Ashley of Arkansas, Salmon P. Chase, Roger B. Taney, Thomas H. Benton, William O. Butler, William L. Marcy, Thomas Corwin, John J. Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, Thomas H. Seymour, James Guthrie, William R. King, Cassius M. Clay, William H. Seward, John A. Dix, Henry Wilson, B. M. T. Hunter, George M. Dallas, Albert H. Tracy of New York, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Gen. Hancock, George H. Pendleton, Associate Justice Davis, Charles F. Adams, Edward Bates, Green Clay Smith, Gen. Sherman, and Wendell Phillips. With two or three exceptions, the persons here named were "talked of" in connection with the Presidential nomination before the open beginning of the present contest. We do not make a list of the present aspirants, the names of whom are printed every week in most of the newspapers, or occur daily in common conversation.

7. It only remains to mention that Aaron Burr forms a class apart from other disappointed aspirants, as he was voted for in the House of Representatives for the Presidency, for which office he had not been nominated.—Boston Journal.

Clothes for the Heathen.
About a year ago the ladies of a certain Dorcas Society made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers, and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes, and stayed in Africa several months. When he returned the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley one evening met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't, and after some time had elapsed and not a native came to church with those clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to mount a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it, and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow, and fell over a precipice and was killed."

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people, imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to keep off the evil spirit."

"And then, you know, those trousers you sent out! Well, they fitted one pair on an idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as a kind of new-fangled idols, and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in, and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head as a kind of helmet."

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as war clubs. I learned that they were so pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them, and they say they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more, and to make them a little stronger so's they'll last longer, and I said I would."

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathen, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war all over the continent of Africa, and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and trousers. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home. Maybe that is the better way.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Singular Accident.
An extraordinary incident of a coal-oil accident is reported at Newport, Ky. A young lady dropped a lamp, which exploded and burned her badly. The account says: "After Miss Jones's injuries had been dressed in oil and cotton, and most of the persons had left, Mr. Ben Britton picked up what he supposed were her gloves. As they were very stiff, they were examined and found to be the skin of her hands and wrists, with the nails, which she had rubbed off in her frantic attempts to quench the flames."

Pith and Point.
The journeyman tailor who fell in love decided not to press his suit and was discharged.

Don't swap with yer reishans unless ye ken afford to give them the big end of the trade.

As oarsmen my march, with wearisome tramp,
Footsore over earth's rough stubble,
You may find it hard to borrow a "stamp,"
But it's easy to borrow trouble.

Mrs. IRA MEAD, of Greenwich, who is one hundred and six years old, says: "Few people die after they get to be a hundred."

SATH the muse of the New York Evening Mail:
Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air,
In thunder, lightning, or in rain:
None but the brave deserve the fair.

FROM London Fun (on the hat and cloak fashions): Shocked and astonished verger—"You had and wicked boy, why don't you take off your hat in church!" Bad and ticked boy (overcome with guilt)—"If you please, sir, I'm a little girl."

A CLERGYMAN who was invited to preach before a medical association returned answer that he would do so from the text: "In his disease Asa sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians; and Asa slept with his fathers and died." The time for the delivery of the sermon has not yet been fixed.

"JAMES, my love, perhaps—what do you think?—perhaps, may be, you know, dear—it just occurred to me that it might be cheaper to get a couple of silk dresses this summer, because, you see, the mulberry has blighted the silk in the South of France, and the crop will be short, and dress-goods awful high next year."

"WHAT is the use," cried a Yankee at the Centennial gates, "of standing here waiting to get in, when you can skip around and climb over the fence in two minutes, and in two minutes more a burly policeman was seen coming out of one of the entrances attached to the nose of this man's neck, who was crying: 'Sacred Washington, and is this the boasted liberty of an American citizen!'"

He bought a cheap coat of the gentlemen from Jerusalem, and he observed the next day that it was made of two kinds of cloth, or else it had faded from some previous wear and tear. He went to the dealer with fire in his eyes. The dealer looked at the garment without surprise, and at the wearer with extreme wonder. "Vy, mine gootness!" he said, "you been wear de coat in de sun? You tink him maat of sheet-iron, hey?"

The friend of a man who went to the Black Hills from Detroit, a few weeks ago, to be scalped by the Indians, was at the postoffice yesterday, and a number of gentlemen extended their heartfelt sympathies. "I tell you, gentlemen," remarked one, "it's mighty tough to know that your friend has been scalped." "Well, yes," replied the friend, "though when I think that Dan would have died in some idiot asylum anyhow, I don't feel quite so bad about it!"—Free Press.

PROV. BOYLE is in trouble about hard money. In a letter to the Washington Capital he says: "If you carry gold and silver in your pockets around, dot makes a hole derein, you lose a quarter dollar dere out, and you den say somethings to your wife apout for why she don't keep de holes out of your pockets. Den she gets mad, and makes your head on de promshtick, and you got to spend another quarter dollar for sticking blaster, also Mrs. Soothin's Vinslow syrup, twenty-five cents. Total, seventy-five cents lost on account of hard money."

TWO LITERARY ladies were lately witnesses in a trial. One of them, upon hearing the usual questions asked, "What is your name?" and "How old are you?" turned to her companion and said: "I do not like to tell my age; not that I have any objection to its being known, but don't want it published in all the newspapers." "Well," said the witty Mrs. S.—"I will tell you how to avoid it. You have heard the objection to all hearsay evidence; tell them you don't remember when you were born, and all you know of it is by hearsay." The ruse took, and the question was not pressed.

Two Aristocrats.
"Billy," said one news-boy to another yesterday, as they thronged the sidewalk in a mass awaiting the advent of the Evening Republican, "wot's the matter o' yer complexion? Ain't yer health good, my dear?"

"It's disreputable, cully," was the prompt reply. "Wot with openers an' late hours in the spring, an' these swell parties just now, an' high livin', I'm rooinin' my constercochun. I ain't yer!"

"Just ez I thought, Billy; yer must let up. Didn't I see yer makin' a call ez I directed my coachman to take a little turn through Cochas place yesterday, and didn't yer have a booky?"

"I 'spose 'twas me yer saw, I take 'er a \$5 booky now an' then. 'Sny style yer know."

"Wot, it's all right, Billy, it's all right; but don't yer be throwin' yourself away. Yer too much up an ornament ter secery, yer be, ter waste yerself."

"Oh, I know my vally. Don't yer be alarmed. Hitch up yer britches an' hev a partager, cully."

And then the two scions of bloated aristocracy sat down on the curbstone together and smoked a couple of cigar stubs with great dignity and considerable labor.—St. Louis Republican.