

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 35.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1875.

WHOLE NO 1907

## WASHINGTON.

### Death of Vice President Wilson.

#### Preparations for the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Vice President died very suddenly at 7:30 this morning. He rested well last night, awoke at 7 A. M., and expressed himself as feeling bright and better. Sat up in his bed to take his medicine, and lay down on his left side and expired in a few moments without a struggle.

Senator Ferry is President of the Senate pro tempore. The Cabinet was in extra session at a late hour.

Secretary Fish will represent the Cabinet at the meeting of Senators and Judges of the Supreme Court at noon, to arrange for the funeral, after which the President will issue appropriate orders.

The Supreme Court adjourned till tomorrow. No opinions to-day. The flags here and northward are all at half mast.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1875.

It is with profound sorrow that the President has to announce to the people of the United States the death of the Vice President, Henry Wilson, who died in the capital of the nation this morning. The eminent station of the deceased, his high character, his long career in the service of his State and of the Union, his devotion to the cause of freedom, and the ability which he brought to the discharge of every duty, stand conspicuous and are indelibly impressed on the hearts and affections of the American people. In testimony of respect for this distinguished citizen and faithful public servant, the various Departments of the Government will be closed on the day of the funeral and the Executive Mansion in Washington will be draped with badges of mourning for thirty days. The Secretary of War and of the Navy will issue orders that appropriate military and naval honors be rendered to the memory of one whose virtues and services will long be borne in recollection by a grateful nation.

By the President, U. S. GRANT, HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Nearly all the courts in the country have adjourned in respect to Wilson. The Supreme Court of the United States will transact no business this week. Delegations have been appointed from various places to come to Washington to attend the funeral ceremonies. The first brigade of the Maryland National Guards have tendered their services to the President as guard and escort.

The Vice President passed a quiet day yesterday. He heard of Senator Fry's death about 8 o'clock, which depressed him very much. Before retiring to bed he alluded to it several times. He retired at 9:30. His sleep was sound and peaceful. At 3 o'clock this morning his rest was disturbed by a pain in the chest which was relieved by rubbing the chest with anodyne, which had been prescribed, and he again slept profoundly.

He awoke precisely at seven o'clock. He said he had slept soundly and was much refreshed. He sat up in bed and took a glass of bitter water which had been prescribed, and shortly after arose and walked about the room. His attendants noticed a change in him about a quarter past seven. He was then lying in bed, drawing short, hurried breaths, moving about uneasily and limbs twitching convulsively. Physicians were called and it was noticed that his breathing grew shorter and weaker with each breath, and as his attendants moved round the bed to support his head, he gave one long gasp and expired. Four times last night he died twelve o'clock he called for water, and drank a glass full each time. Night before last he complained of his old trouble with pain at the base of his brain, remarked that he must have more determined treatment, but said nothing about it to the doctor.

Last night, between six and eight o'clock, he said if the doctor were here I would have a blister applied to the back of my neck.

From 8 to 9:30 o'clock his attendants manipulated him, punching him thoroughly. He never liked to be rubbed.

There is no evidence in his face that Mr. Wilson suffered severely. His face wears the usual pleasant expression.

A post mortem examination was made by doctors, who came to the conclusion that Mr. Wilson died from apoplexy. The result of the examination shows nothing unusual. The brain weighed 49 ounces; sinuses of brain full of black fluid blood; deposit of lumps on surface of cerebral hemispheres; consistent and color of brain normal; cyst the size of a pea in each choroid plexus; a thrombus in anterior and middle cerebral arteries; spinal cord, nothing abnormal in color or consistency.

A microscopic examination will be made hereafter.

Lungs, old, pleuritic adhesions on the left side, with a calcareous deposit the size of a pea in the middle lobe of the right lung; lungs congested, hypostatic; heart normal, except a small calcareous deposit in aortic valve; pericardial fluid normal; stomach empty, congested throughout, with slight erosions or abrasions at several points; pyloric portion normal; liver congested and somewhat fatty, with small cysts on upper surface of gall; bladder full of bile; normal; kidneys, weight, 8 ounces each, and congested with one or two small cysts and calcareous deposits of similar cysts; spleen large and dark, otherwise normal; other viscera normal. Cause of death, apoplexy.

The special session of the Senate called in April last, after an exciting caucus selected by a majority vote of one, Thomas W. Ferry, of Michigan, as against Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, the competitor for the place. There has been no change in the Senate since. All the new members participated in the caucus deliberation, which brought about the nomination. There is no doubt, that if the Senate at its next meeting does not reverse its selection of last April, that Mr. Ferry will be the presiding officer.

The revised statutes contain the following: In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States the President of the Senate, or if there be none when the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being shall act as President until the disability is removed, or a new President elected.

## DEATH OF HENRY WILSON.

Our Washington dispatches this morning bring the melancholy intelligence, that Vice President Henry Wilson is dead. The intelligence is not altogether unexpected. More than a week ago he had a violent attack which confined him to his room and bed. Under the skillful treatment of his physician, Dr. Baxter, he, however, recovered so far as to give room for the hopes of friends that he would again recover. But the hope proved delusive, and at 7:30 Monday morning the silver cord which bound Henry Wilson to earth was broken, and his spirit returned to God, who gave it.

The deceased was born at Farmington, N. H., on the 16th day of February, 1812. His parents were poor, and at the age of 10 years, he was apprenticed to a farmer, with whom he continued 11 years, during which period he was sent to school at irregular intervals, amounting in all to about twelve months. His taste for reading was developed at an early day. He borrowed books from a public library and read on Sundays and in the evenings, and at such times as he could find an opportunity. During his apprenticeship he read nearly 1,000 volumes, chiefly history and biography.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship he quitted Farmington, with all his possessions on his back. He walked to Natick, Massachusetts, where he hired himself to a shoemaker, and worked at the trade two years. He has made his home there ever since. Having, through industry and rigid economy, accumulated a little money, he returned to New Hampshire, and attended school for awhile at the academies in Stafford, Woffsbrough and Concord. He had deposited his scanty earnings with a friend, who became insolvent. By this means his plans for education were cut short, and he returned to Natick in 1838 and resumed work as a shoemaker. During all this time he had continued to read, and became remarkably well posted on the questions which then entered into political canvasses.

His first appearance in politics was in 1840, when he espoused the cause of Gen. Harrison, the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and made upward of sixty speeches in his behalf. His ability began to be known and appreciated, and in the next five years he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, three times as a Representative and twice as a Senator. He became known as an active and zealous opponent of slavery. He took a prominent part in every scheme for abolishing this institution, and was looked upon everywhere as a leader. He did everything in his power to prevent the extension of slavery into the Territories.

In 1848 he was a delegate to the Whig convention which nominated General Zachary Taylor for the Presidency. On the rejection of Anti-Slavery resolutions introduced into that Convention he withdrew, and afterward took a prominent part in the organization of what was known as the Free Soil party. About this time he purchased the Boston Republican, a daily newspaper, which he edited with vigor and ability for two years.

In 1850 and 1851, he served again in the Senatorial branch of the Massachusetts Legislature. In the National Free Soil Convention, which was held at Pittsburgh in 1852, he was made President, and supported the nominee of that Convention for the Presidency.

In the same year he ran on that ticket for Congress in the 8th Massachusetts district, where the anti-Free Soil majority was 7,500 and came within 93 votes of being elected. In 1855 he was elected to the United States Senate as the successor of Edward Everett. Soon after taking his seat he distinguished himself by advocating the repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and the territories. He served continuously in the Senate from that time until he was elected Vice President of the United States. He was known as one of the leading anti-slavery men in that body, and never hesitated to boldly and fearlessly proclaim his views on all necessary occasions. When in May, 1856, Mr. Sumner, his colleague, was assaulted by Mr. Brooks, of South Carolina, Mr. Wilson denounced the act as a "brutal, murderous, cowardly assault." For this he was challenged by Mr. Brooks to fight a duel. He declined, on the ground that duelling is a barbarous practice which the law of the country has branded as a crime, but stated at the same time that he believed in the right of self defense in its broadest sense.

Mr. Wilson took a prominent part in all the Congressional debates during the stormy period of four years preceding the war, taking advanced

anti-slavery grounds all the time. He opposed slavery as a matter of principle, and believed it a wrong so grievous, that compromise was out of the question. For fullness and accuracy of statement his speeches were always remarkable. In 1859, he made a speech in defense of free labor, in reply to Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, which had an immense circulation in the free States. In January of the same year the Massachusetts Legislature re-elected him to the Senate by an almost unanimous vote.

On the assembling of the Senate in 1861, when the mutterings of civil war were being heard all over the land and the dark storm-cloud was hovering over the country like a funeral pall, Mr. Wilson was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, a position which he filled efficiently and faithfully. It was a post of labor and responsibility, but Henry Wilson never shirked either. He was always ready to discharge any duty imposed upon him without regard to the amount of labor required. In his capacity as chairman of the above named important Committee he introduced and carried through Congress during the extra session of 1861, the acts authorizing the employment of 500,000 volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion. It is said that Gen. Scott gave him credit for performing more labor during that short session than had been performed by chairmen of Military Committees in twenty years. The Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, said of him: "No man in my opinion in the whole country has done more to aid the War Department in preparing the mighty army now under arms. In the regular session of 1861-2, he introduced and secured the passage of a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and also a measure for abolishing the 'black code.'"

In every step taken by President Lincoln, looking to the abolition of slavery, or the elevation of the colored race, he found an active sympathizer and cordial supporter in Mr. Wilson. After the suppression of the rebellion, he was an active supporter of every measure looking to the welfare of the colored people. He supported the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Constitution with all his great power. His course towards the colored people made him enemies among the white people of the South who did not appreciate or understand his true character. When he had accomplished what he thought necessary for the colored people, the kindness of his noble manhood was soon exhibited in a desire to see the condition of the Southern whites ameliorated. At an early day he favored the removal of all disabilities imposed by the constitutional amendments and by acts of Congress on account of participation in the rebellion. He favored universal suffrage and universal amnesty.

He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and has always taken an active interest in its success. His efforts have contributed no little to that end. In 1872 the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, nominated him for the Vice Presidency, and he was elected on the Republican ticket by an overwhelming majority.

Some time after he was elected Vice President, he was afflicted with paralysis, and for a time it was thought he would not recover. He did not fully recover, perhaps, but he was well enough to be in the Senate a portion of the time.

The disease which finally took him away, was doubtless superinduced by overwork. He has been engaged for some time in writing a very voluminous history of the downfall of slavery. He had already completed two volumes, and felt great concern in the final completion of the work. His anxiety to accomplish this led him to attempt more than he was physically able to perform, and no doubt hastened his death.

As before stated, although grave doubts were first entertained of his recovery after his recent attack, he had so far recuperated as to give hope that he would soon be himself again. Last Friday he was up in an arm chair and seemed to be in better spirits than at any time since his illness. He conversed freely with his friends and alluded to his last attack as being unexpected. It was noticed, however, that his voice had a huskiness that was unnatural. In speaking of his affliction he said that he had recently called upon one of the most eminent physicians in New York, who assured him that his old trouble, paralysis, had been entirely cured, but that there existed an unfavorable condition of the spine. The physician proposed to treat the disease, but said the treatment would be very severe, to which the Vice-President consented. After

ether had been poured along the spine for many minutes, hot irons were applied in the same manner as Senator Sumner after the Brooks assault in the Senate. He says he did not feel the application of the hot irons, but afterwards he felt relief. The day he had his last attack, he says he experienced most excruciating pains along the spine, especially at the base of the brain. He thought this the result of cold, and took the hot bath of which we have given some account, thinking it would benefit him. It was then that he was overcome by excessive smothering, and he says that if he had not received relief immediately, he would have succumbed to the attack. He thought on Friday, however, that he had reached the crises of his disease, and that under the treatment he received he would rally and be permanently restored. He expected to leave for his home in Massachusetts yesterday. Our dispatches state that he rested very quietly on Sunday night, but died very suddenly at 7:30 yesterday morning. At 7 o'clock he expressed himself as feeling bright and better, and sat up in his bed to take his medicine. He then lay down and expired in a few moments, without a struggle. Thus passed away one of the purest, ablest and best of American statesmen.

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### DOMESTIC.

ERIC, PA., Nov. 20.—Jacob Walmeyou aged 60, killed his eldest daughter and then himself.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 20.—The case of the United States vs. O. H. Burbridge, as Special Supervising Agent of the Treasury, headquarters at New Orleans, and pending since April, 1868, for a \$47,000 alleged deficiency, resulted in a verdict against Burbridge for \$30,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The wooden bridge over the Schuylkill at Market street is burned. Cause, a defective gas pipe.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—S. J. Conklin, an ex-Special Agent, has been arrested, charged with receiving money from distillers.

LAUNTONIA, N. H., Nov. 20.—The Avery building, which was fired a year and a half ago, was burned to the ground to-day.

POTTSVILLE, PA., Nov. 20.—Three miners were sitting on a box containing a keg of powder, when, by some means, the keg exploded, killing two dead. The other is dying.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The ship Favorite, which arrived here to-day from Manila, reports that on Oct. 1st, latitude 17° 50' south, longitude 71° 10' west, she saw a large vessel on fire and ran down to her, but she sank in about five minutes after reached. The Favorite cruised around the spot for two hours, but could not discover any trace of the crew, nor learn anything to establish the vessel's identity.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—A New Orleans special says the Monitor Canonicus has been ordered to prepare for sea at a moment's notice. Provisions and ammunition are aboard. The officers and men have been forbidden to come ashore. It is reported that Commodore Cooper reports favorably of New Orleans as the base of operations in case of a difficulty with Spain.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 20.—The Texas Pacific Railroad Convention had full delegations from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Cincinnati, and a partial delegation from Louisiana, South Carolina, Missouri, Alabama and Kentucky. Gov. Magoffin presides. Mr. Davis responded after repeated calls for a speech. The resolutions appeal to the people of the north country generally for aid, and ask Congress to grant National credit for the construction of the road.

The Convention proposal to add St. Louis to the list of proposed terminals was debated, and it was finally resolved that the omission was not done in a spirit of opposition or hostility to that city. The Convention has adjourned. The friends of the road are sanguine of a good result.

TRIOY, Nov. 20.—Wm. Merriman, newspaper man and Herald war correspondent, is dead.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Three hundred employees are thrown out of work by the suspension of business in the tanneries, caused by a depression in the leather trade.

### FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Recent gales around the coast of Great Britain have been terribly destructive of life and property. Lloyd, Agent at Dover, telegraphs: It is believed that thirteen vessels foundered in the Downs during the storm last night and that forty or fifty lives have been lost. It is estimated that from five hundred to six hundred vessels, of all sorts, are now anchored in the Downs off Deal waiting fair weather.

The Morning Post has a report that the Turkish ambassador at St. Petersburg was suddenly summoned to Constantinople. The weather is tempestuous doing much damage.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The first reports of the loss of life and vessels are unfounded. The Pall Mall Gazette, however, announces that the coast between Yarmouth and Lowestoft, was strewn with wrecks. Three vessels are ashore on Goodwin Sands.

Sloane & Richards, metal brokers, have suspended. Liabilities \$500,000. The Times has a Calcutta special, which says the alarm at Rangoon originated by a band of robbers, who made an attempt to seize the arsenal. No political significance.

ROME, Nov. 20.—Cardinal Pietry Di Selvestri is dead.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—Valmestad went to the field of operations to-day.

HAVANA, Nov. 20.—It is stated that all foreigners tried in Cuba for participation in the rebellion shall have counsel. The Cronista says the American question was discussed in the Cabinet yesterday, and meanwhile a satisfactory situation promises a favorable and early settlement of the pending questions relative to the United States.

## THE NASHVILLE MAIL THIEF.

### He Confesses his Crime and is Bound Over for Trial.

The Nashville American, noticing the arrest of the clerk in the Nashville Post Office, an account of which was given in our special of Thursday morning, says:

The position Flanagan occupied was one of the most important in the post-office. He distributed all the mail which came into the office addressed to Nashville, assorting letters and papers for the carriers, the general delivery and the boxes. He was a rapid worker and was regarded as one of the best clerks that had ever been in the office. Before the robbery came to light he had sustained a good character. He is about twenty-one years of age, and highly educated, having graduated at Notre Dame, Ind. He was affable in his manners and disposed to be accommodating. He had served as clerk for about twelve months. His salary was \$100 per month, and as he had no one else but himself to support, it would seem that the amount should have been sufficient for his wants.

Col. Minnis deserves much credit for the style in which he worked up the case, as well as Postmaster Haslock, Assistant Postmaster Carls and Mr. Terry, all of whom afforded the special agent valuable assistance. There is nothing in which the public are more deeply concerned than the honest management and prompt delivery of the mails. The people are, therefore, anxious that the postal laws shall be efficiently executed, and that mail depredators shall be rigorously punished. It is probable that the witnesses against Flanagan will go before the grand jury of the United States District Court this morning, and that an indictment will be found without delay.

### Wantnd Pizen.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]  
The other day a thin-waisted woman with a snap to her eyes entered a Detroit drug store, and without any footing around she asked:  
"Do you keep pizen here?"  
"Yes—'all kinds," replied the clerk.

"You've got pizen in powders and pizen in liquids, have you?"

"Yes," she said, looking around at the many bottles, "I want something powerful strong—something to lay him right out, without any footing!"

The clerk drew back a little and said:

"I fear we can't sell you any poison, madam."  
"You can't? What's the matter you can't?"

"You—you might not make good use of it," he tremulously said.  
"What do you mean?" she slowly asked, kind of reaching for him across the counter.

"Why—family trouble, perhaps—your husband—you may be a little deranged," he stammered.

"She gave him a look of lofty contempt and said:  
"You needn't be afraid of me, bub! My head has brains enough—in it to run four drug stores like this, and my husband and I get along about as well as any pair. When he gets high-nosed and tries to boss around, I pint to a chair, give him one look, and he drops. No, bub, I want that pizen to lay out a dog, and you needn't be afraid of being took up for tragedy."

It was put up, handed her, and paid for, and she remarked:  
"Thought I was deranged, eh? I own up that I don't know anything about your old drug-store Latin, but if I can't turn the house-work around with the whole pile of your relatives for two hundred years back I'll git in the way of a one-hoss locomotive afore dark!"

### Insanity of a Lottery Dealer.

The Cincinnati Enquirer states that L. D. Sine, of "Sine's Lottery" has become hopelessly insane, and a guardian has been appointed to take charge of his estate, which is valued at several hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Sine is a native of Hampshire county, West Virginia, and is a printer by trade. About the year 1850 he lost his eyes whilst attempting to clean out with powder a steam pipe in a printing office. He then engaged in the lottery business, in which he amassed a large fortune, and was doing a prosperous business until last spring, when the Postmaster General issued an order forbidding the payment to Sine of money orders from the sale of lottery tickets.

### Too Severe Study.

It has been pretty accurately ascertained that girls are not as a rule so able, constitutionally, to bear study as boys are, and that the effects of severe study will in most instances be detrimental. This has been found to be the case in America more than in England. Not long ago there was brought before the commissioners of insanity in San Francisco a young girl whose mind was diseased to an extent that rendered her committal to the asylum inevitable. The reason assigned was the evil above alluded to. The girl had been devoted to her studies. She had endured the "cramming" process until her mind gave way, and although, according to the school reports, "highly distinguished in her classes," she is to-day a helpless lunatic from the effects of this unnatural and wretched method of subjecting youthful minds to a torture which must inevitably result in severe mental impairment. It is every year becoming more evident that, if the old order of things is to be revolutionized, it will not answer to do so without taking great pains to find out what are the nature and limits of the education which the mind of an average girl will bear without injury to mental and bodily health.

Gen. Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is not a Granger, but he is an example for them to follow. He raises his own wheat, oats, corn, vegetables, and never buys a pound of bacon or a pound of fodder, raises everything on his own place necessary for the support of himself and family, his hands and his stock.

## MOODY AND SANKEY.

### Sunday's Services at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Three services were held to-day at the Brooklyn Rink, which was filled to overflowing morning, afternoon, and evening.

At the morning service Mr. Moody announced the hymn, "Hold the Fort," which was sung by Mr. Sankey, the congregation joining in the chorus. Prayer was offered by Mr. Buddington, and the 70th hymn was sung "Mr. Moody, commencing his discourse, said: "My subject for this morning is Daniel. The key to his character is separation—separation from the world. There are very few Bible characters against which nothing is said. Daniel is one of them. There is not a cloud that casts a shadow over his path. Joseph was another, and John the Baptist and Joshua, except it be that the latter reprieved Eldad and Medad for preaching, because they were laymen. At the age of seventeen Daniel went to Babylon, and was one of a large number of Hebrew young men whom the King ordered should be educated in all the learning of Babylon. It was also ordered that they should eat of the same meat and drink of the same wine as the King. It was a great temptation to these young men to say no at the right time. Daniel was not afraid to say no in such a way that they knew what it meant. Very likely his worldly companions advised him not to be too religious in Babylon, upon the principle that it would be better 'when in Rome to do as the Romans do.' The Christians of the nineteenth century would have advised him to eat some of the meat and drink some of the wine, because it would be policy to keep peace with the King, but Daniel said: "It is the law of my God not to touch anything offered to idols. We dare not eat this meat. Give us pulse and water."

But the King's servants say to Daniel and his friends: "The King will say, 'What makes you so lean?' Daniel says: 'For ten days we will live on pulse and water, and see what the result will be.' And they grew fat and strong, so they succeeded better than they who ate the King's meat. It is not necessary to drink brandy and eat rich food to be strong. It is better to walk with God and live temperately. We must be separate and peculiar, if necessary. The rest of these young men no doubt thought Daniel and his three friends, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, were too peculiar. At last the King had a dream that greatly troubled him, but he could not remember, nor did he know the interpretation of it. He called all his wise men around him to tell him his dream, but they say: 'How can we interpret it unless you tell us what it is?' and the King was angry and ordered all the wise men to be put to death. But Daniel, who was one of the younger of the wise men, said to the King's messengers: 'If you will give us time we will tell the dream and its interpretation.'

"Then with Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, he had a prayer-meeting, and they all went to bed and slept soundly. How many men could go to bed and sleep if they expected to be benighted next day? But they slept soundly. They knew in whom they trusted. And Daniel had a vision, and the Lord showed him the dream, and Daniel repeated the dream to the King. The King's eyes flashed with delight, and he says: 'Yes, that's it!'"

Mr. Moody gave Daniel's interpretation of the dream, and said that God has left us in the dark, not to shine as lights in the world, but to help us to shine as Daniel did, and walk continually in His countenance.

The hymn "Dare to be a Daniel" was then sung, after which Mr. Moody pronounced the benediction. The afternoon meeting was for ladies, and Mr. Moody took for his text the word "Trust," calling on all present to put their trust in Christ, and all who believed that by so doing they would be saved, to rise, and the whole audience immediately stood up. Mr. Sankey made a prayer and sang the hymn "Oh Christ, What Burdens Bow'd Thy Head." Mr. Moody then continued his address, saying that if he could only get that one little word "trust" down into their hearts it would be enough. We are not to trust in ourselves, in our neighbors, in this minister or that, in this church or that, but in the Lord Jehovah.

The ninety-fourth hymn was sung at the conclusion of the service. The evening service was for non-church goers, and was similar in every respect to the afternoon.

### Don't

Don't insult a poor man. His muscles may be well developed.  
Don't fret. The world will move on as usual after you are gone.  
Don't color meerschaums for a living. It is simply dying by inches.  
Don't say "I told you so." Two to one you never said a word about it.  
Don't turn up your nose at light things. Think of bread and taxation.  
Don't buy a coach to please your wife. Better make her a little sulky.  
Don't write long obituaries. Save some of your kind words for those living.  
Don't imagine that everything is weakening. Butter is strong in this market.  
Don't publish your acts of charity. The Lord will keep the account straight.  
Don't mourn over financial grievances. Bide your time and real sorrow will come.  
Don't put on airs in your new clothes. Remember the tailor is suffering.  
Don't ask your pastor to pray without notes. How else can he pay his provision bill?  
Don't depend wholly on Spaulding's prepared glue. It will not mend broken promises.  
Don't ask the Lord to keep your "garments unspotted." He isn't renovating old clothes.  
Don't linger where "your love is dreaming." Wake her up and tell her to get the breakfast.  
Don't worry about another man's business. A little selfishness is sometimes commendable.  
Don't imagine that you can correct all the evils in the world. A grain of sand is not prominent in a desert.