

The Hillsborough Recorder.

J. D. CAMERON, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TRUTH FEARS NO FOE, AND SHUNS NO SCRUTINY.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., DECEMBER 3, 1873.

—Old Series, Vol. 53.



FALL 1873. FALL 1873.
NEW GOODS.
HICKSON & TYACK,
DANVILLE, VA.
Are now receiving their Fall Stock of
Dry Goods,

Recently purchased in the best Northern Markets, and embracing all the latest styles of
Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions,
BLEACHED & BROWN DOMESTICS,
Blankets, Shawls, Bed-Quilts,
Bed-Spreads, Cassimeres,
Kerseys, Kentucky Jeans,
and all the fabrics of the
CHARLOTTESVILLE WOOLEN MILLS,
So widely known as a justly celebrated durability. We have added very largely this season to our stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES
And have selected these goods with great care being able to warrant every pair sold.
One assortment of CARPETS, RUGS, and Floor Oil Cloth, Door Mats, &c., is unequalled at prices very much lower than last year for same quality goods. In the
CROCKERY & GLASS WARE STORE.
We have added largely to the assortment, and are exhibiting a beautiful variety of
FANCY PAINTED Tin Chamber Sets, Printed TULIP SETS, TEA SETS, in plain china and gold band, Fancy Vases, Knives and Forks, Corncups, Window Shades, &c.
IN THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT.
We keep always on hand
Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Bacon, Flour,
Lard, Butter, Salt, &c.,
at the lowest market price.

IN THE FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.
We have received a nice lot of Walnut
Bed-Steads and Bureaus
from the W. E. F. at prices very much below those ordinarily asked. We have also a beautiful assortment of
Walnut Chamber Sets, Fancy Painted Sets
Chairs, Wash-Stands, Bed-Steads, &c.
We cordially refer to the above stock as being SUPERIOR in extent and variety to any we have ever before offered and we ask our friends and the public to give us a call in our premises.
HICKSON & TYACK.

TALBOTT & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO TALBOTT & BROTHER.)
Shoekoe Machine Works,
CORNER QUARY AND 17th STS.,
RICHMOND, VA.
MANUFACTURERS OF
**PORTABLE AND STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES.**



CIRCULAR Saw and Grist Mills, Hydraulic Presses, and all kinds of Tobacco Fixtures, Wrought Iron Works, Brass and Iron Castings, Machinery of every description, &c.
Sept 24th 73.

To Country Merchants and Others!
Drugs, Medicines & C.
PURCELL LADD & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
RICHMOND, VA.
dealers in
**DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints And Oils**
of every description.
WINDOW GLASS of all sizes, &c. &c.
Our stock is very large and complete, embracing every article in our line of business. Our long experience has made us familiar with the wants of the trade, and we would only invite an examination of our goods and prices.
We sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers.
Prompt and faithful attention given to orders.
PURCELL LADD & Co.
Opp 24th St., 1218 Main St., Richmond, Va.

CUBA.
Havana, Nov. 18.—The steamer Virginias arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. She entered the harbor flying the Spanish colors at her mast-head. A procession was formed, consisting of the Isabela La Católica and another man-of-war in advance, the Virginias following and the Tornado in the rear. They passed up the harbor, the shores of which were lined with crowds of citizens. There was some cheering along the line of spectators as the Tornado passed.
Official Report of the Capture.

Castillo, the commander of the Tornado has made the following report of the chase, capture, and boarding of the Virginias to the naval authorities at Havana. It is dated from Santiago de Cuba.

In conformity with orders received by me, as commander of the corvette Tornado, to carefully watch the coast between Cape Cruz and Santiago de Cuba, I left the latter port on the 29th of October. On that night I cruised in close proximity to the land between the points indicated, being led to believe by certain calculations that, whatever might be the manoeuvres of the Virginias during the night, it was evident that during the day she must lie well off partly to avoid being seen and partly to reserve her resources until the proper moment for landing should arrive. During the night of the 30th inst. we continued our cruise without incident, and had started on a new course at day-break the next morning, when the man on the lookout reported seeing the smoke of a steamer, proceeding in the direction of Jamaica. With the view of ascertaining what she was, and at the same time to save as much fuel as possible, we followed her lugging the coast for about eighteen miles when she changed her course to southeast by south.

From the first moment we saw her there was great activity on board, the whole of the steam power from all the boilers being brought into requisition, and at about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon we commenced to give chase.

The position and course of the vessel principally, if for no other reason, led me to believe that this craft was none other than the filibuster Virginias; for I imagined that she was proceeding from Jamaica to Cuba when we saw her, but failing under the circumstances, to land on the island of Cuba, she had turned about again for Jamaica. These suspicions were confirmed by her sudden change of course and the evident activity on board to make all the speed possible, as flames could be seen emanating with the smoke from her funnels. In addition to this we now saw, by the light of the moon, when she changed her tack, her two smoke-stacks and paddle-boxes. I instructed the engineer to carry on all steam possible and drive our vessel through the water as quickly as he could. Owing to the darkness we thought she was about five miles ahead, and hoped to overtake her before she made Point Morante.

At 9:30, while in her immediate neighborhood, we fired five shots, and shortly afterwards sent out two boats, under the command of Don Enrique Pardo and Don Angel Ortiz, with orders to take possession of the Virginias in the name of the Spanish nation. The report of these officers has already been made, and I content myself with informing you that, at 11 o'clock at night, the Virginias, flying the Spanish flag, was headed towards Cuba, having on board a prize crew, after we had removed the bulk of the prisoners on board our vessel.

The cargo of arms and war munitions was thrown over-board during the chase, but the empty cases fell into our possession, including cartridges and other articles, which are included in the inventory which I have already handed in to the authorities. The enthusiasm of the crew simply baffles description when success crowned our efforts. The prisoners were treated with such consideration as their character deserved and the necessity of their safe-keeping demanded. The Virginias, under our convoy, reached Santiago de Cuba on November 1st, at 5 o'clock in the evening, when our arrival was made the signal of a genuine outburst of patriotic enthusiasm.

The importance of this expedition, when the number and rank of the prisoners are considered, cannot be overated. In addition to the severe lesson that we have given to the enemies of Spain, the capture has made the inhabitants of Santiago delirious with enthusiasm.

I make no reference to the conduct of our men, but will simply say that their conduct, from the highest to the lowest, is worthy of all praise, and when I say that the men were Spaniards working for Spanish interest, you will understand all. Upon my arrival in port here I gave official information of the capture to the authorities, and what must now follow has to be dictated by the officers of justice. In conclusion, I have only to add that I congratulate the highest to the lowest, for the severe lesson that they have given to the enemies of their country.
DIOXISIO COSTELLA.
SPANISH RULE.
The Struggle for Freedom in Cuba.

Previously to the present struggle in Cuba the revenues of the island outside of municipal taxes amounted to \$26,000,000 a year. Of this about \$20,000,000 a year were expended in Cuba for support of a standing army of 20,000 regulars and a fleet composed of about forty vessels, besides the support of 11,000 Spanish officials employed in the civil government of the island. These officials were always and now are Spaniards sent from Spain to Cuba. The Cuban people were not allowed to participate in the administration of the affairs of the island except in local matters. The net revenues of Cuba to Spain before the insurrection were thus about \$6,000,000 a year. This money was sent to Madrid. The municipal taxes were large, (about \$10,000,000) amounting in Havana alone to \$1,200,000.

In 1869 (after the conflict had been some time in progress) the estimate of the expenses of the Spanish Government in Cuba was between \$36,000,000 and \$37,000,000. Since the campaign of 1868-'9 opened Spain has absorbed all the revenues of Cuba (besides creating a loaded debt there amounting to \$70,000,000,) in carrying on the war against the insurgents. There has been no official record submitted whereby the exact revenues can be ascertained, but they have undoubtedly been much less during the war than before. The territory in the interior occupied by the insurgent Cubans is of a productive character, and the sugar raised there has yielded no revenue to the Spanish Government. Many sugar plantations belonging to insurgents were seized and cultivated by the Spanish authorities; but, by reason of corruption and incompetency, the revenues from this source were very small. It is charged and generally admitted that the affairs of Cuba, as regards the collection and disbursement of revenues, have been outrageously corrupt.

In 1869 the Cuban revolutionists are understood to have had 50,000 men in the field at one time, but they were very poorly armed. They were so determined, however, that instances were frequent in battle where men who were armed simply with the machete (cane-knife) burst through the lines, regardless of their lives, in friendly race with each other for the arms and ammunition of dead Spaniards. Since the war commenced nearly 40,000 Cubans—according to the records—have been executed by the Spaniards. How many have been killed in battle is not ascertained for want of a record. The Spaniards killed in battle and executed by the revolutionists have amounted to about 75,000.

The volunteers, forming the bulk of the Spanish army in Cuba, have proved utterly uncontrollable. It was their open mutiny that compelled the resignation of Captain General Dabe, and it is understood that they have dictated the removal of several others. No Captain General has yet felt that his life was safe in the hands of his own troops. The chief officers, civil and military, are all drawn from Spain, and are paid salaries amounting to \$50,000 a year for a captain general, \$12,000 a year for a district commander, and so on.

Those volunteers hate the Spanish soldiers, but are more intensely bitter against the Cubans. They hate Americans, too. The Cuban patriots love Americans, yet while they have fought four years and a half, and the way for the United States to get even with Spain now is to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cubans. This, they say, would enable them to negotiate their bonds and encourage privateering. Spain has possession of every seaport and every fort on the island. All the Cubans want is a seaport and a gunboat to hold it with, so that they can protect their vessels in the act of landing and afterward.

LYNCHBURG AND DANVILLE R. R.

The bridge across Staunton river on this road will be completed by Saturday next, the 15th inst., and the train will then pass over it. The track is already completed as far as the bridge, and on Monday next track-laying south of the river will be commenced and will be vigorously prosecuted. There are now at the river 70 car loads of rail ready to be laid; and the ties being all in place, nothing but bad weather can interrupt the work.—Lynchburg News.

Two hundred and forty feet only of the Howarth tunnel remain to be completed. The opening of the tunnel will give Boston a new outlet to the West, and as far as the connection of the Eastern seaboard with the inland States is concerned, it will be the most important event of the year. Work on the tunnel was commenced in 1850, and it has therefore been nearly fourteen years in progress. The total length of the bore is little less than five miles; with twenty-four feet of height. It is inferior only to the Mt. Conis tunnel, which is seven miles in length.

From National Republican. THE CUBAN SITUATION.

One sad aspect of the difficulties which now threaten Cuba may be found in the certainty that upon a very slight provocation the Spanish free blacks, numbering 25,000, and the native Cubans of equal strength, will rise some day in bloody insurrection in the city of Havana. Fifty thousand blood-thirsty wretches, seeking vengeance for wrongs, real and imaginary, will some time in the not far distant future electrify and horrify the civilized world with a record of a night's butchery and cruel massacre. Naturally the native Cubans are a peaceable and patient people, while the Spanish-speaking blacks have for centuries submitted to the odious impositions of proscription and the discriminations of law against their interests, until they have deservedly won a reputation for humility and quiet. But the latent devil lurking in their veins, through which courses the hot blood of the tropics, once aroused, they will lay aside that humility to assume the character of fiends. Havana, then, rests to-day upon a volcano, and the eruption may come at any hour. In the meantime let us hold the parties responsible for the policy which provokes these people to seek vengeance to a strict accountability. They must know the danger which surrounds them, and knowing it should make provision to avert it. But their conduct is such as to hasten their impending doom. Promise after promise has been made by them to reform the abuses under which the people are becoming so restive; but not a single promise has been fulfilled. The island has no regular or direct representation in the Government; slavery exists throughout its length and breadth, and it is ruled by officials of Spanish birth, who are naturally the enemies and oppressors of the natives. No wonder, then, that the people groan and complain. These facts are often used now-a-days as arguments to prove that it is the duty of the United States, not only as an act of humanity, but in preservation of our own rights and privileges, to assume the responsibility of a protectorate over the island. We know very well that under existing circumstances the American people suffer in the loss of profits from the Spanish discriminations against our commerce with Cuba more than the cost of a war with Spain; but we have had no pretext heretofore to forcibly demand a revocation or moderation of those discriminations. Now that the pretext for such a demand is furnished by the outrage against our flag committed by the Spanish authorities we would be craven, indeed, not to take advantage of it. But it is to be hoped that force will not be required. However blind the Spanish authorities in Cuba may be to their own interests and disregardful of ours, or cruel and inhuman in the conduct of the administration of affairs on the island, there is every reason to believe that President Castellar is in earnest when he promises a satisfactory solution of the pending difficulties. It is true that he may not be able to execute his designs or desires, and that his orders for that purpose may be disobeyed, and we may as well begin now to calculate the responsibility which will rest upon us as a Government if they are disobeyed; but we must not forget that our duty as a civilized nation amenable to the requirements of positive as well as indefinite civilized international law, demands patience in this extremity. We can afford to wait a reasonable length of time for developments, and to trust the honesty of Castellar's purpose until Congress meets. The war power of the Government, it must be remembered, rests with Congress, and while it must be admitted that we have cause for serious complaint, prudence requires that the utmost caution should characterize the deliberations of that body. Let the press possess its soul with patience, and, remembering the gravity of the questions involved, forbear from exciting and incendiary appeals to the unthinking prejudices of the people.

THE GATLING GUN.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 17.—A second series of experiments with the Gatling gun, for the purpose of testing its efficiency against a regiment of infantry advancing by column of companies, was tried here yesterday under the direction of the former board of officers, of which General Gilmore is president. For this purpose ten targets, one hundred feet in length, were placed at a distance of fifty feet apart, the first being one thousand yards from the gun. In the first trial six hundred shots were fired, of which five hundred and twenty-six struck the targets; but the party who was handling the gun did not have the proper range, and a second trial was had. In this, as in the former, six hundred rounds were fired, with the following results: The first target was struck three hundred and seven times, the second two hundred and forty-four, the third one hundred and five, the fourth twenty-four, the fifth one, the sixth none, the seventh four, the eighth three, and the ninth three, while the tenth was not touched. When it is stated that the targets were made of inch pine boards, and the targets were struck in all 691 times, the tremendous destructive power of this modern implement of war can be fully realized. The time consumed in firing those six hundred rounds was very short, and had it been in reality a regiment advancing, even on the double quick, the gun could have been worked with such effect that scarcely a man would have lived to reach it. After the experiments were completed the operator turned his gun on a flock of ducks out in the bay, and before they realized their danger half a dozen of them were killed, proving that it might be used with success in this branch of business.

A SALOON EPISODE.

The New York Tribune tells the following story:
A man named Weibold entered a saloon in India street, Brooklyn, E. D.; last Saturday, and called for a glass of beer. After drinking, he seated himself in a chair in the centre of the room, and soon after began to stare at the proprietor, who imagined the customer to be deeply engaged in thought. The saloon keeper, desiring to go out, asked the visitor to attend to his affairs in his absence, and although there was no reply, he took it for granted that as request would be complied with, and immediately left the saloon. A little while afterward he returned, and the visitor still sat upright and motionless near the table. The brewer, who supplied the restaurant keeper with beer soon afterward came in and invited all hands to drink. The man at the table failed to respond, and the saloon-keeper, becoming enraged at his indifference, came from behind the counter, pulled him out of his chair, dragged him to the bar, and shoved a glass of beer toward him. As the proprietor withdrew his hand from the collar of the visitor, the latter sank to the floor, and the startling discovery was made that Weibold was dead. He had probably expired immediately after drinking the glass of beer, and had been a corpse for more than an hour. Coroner Whitehill held an inquest in the case yesterday, and it was ascertained that Weibold had died of heart disease.

THE GALLANT KHEDIVE.

[From a Washington Letter.]
As an instance of Said Pasha's wealth, Mr. Butler relates that the Empress of France said to him, in Paris:
"Viceroxy, I should like very much to visit your pyramids, but I cannot ride on a camel, and I suppose I cannot go there by any road."
"Your majesty can go there by either railway or highway, as you like," said the Viceroxy.
When she went there, at the opening of the Suez canal, the Empress found a road made, twelve miles long, across the desert, lighted with gas, shaded all the way with transplanted trees, and half way on was a place to entertain her at the pyramids—all especially made for this one journey. And yet, such is the kinship of times, that when the Khedive attempted to renovate Cairo by taking stones from the pyramids, he felt that the rebuke of the press and voice of Europe could not be withstood, and he ceased to disturb these useless monuments. He is building an iron bridge across the Nile, English work, which will cost \$12,000,000. The Suez canal cost him \$100,000,000, and is only a partial success, as it fills up so soon as neglected, and the screw fleet to pass through it is yet small. Lessop, the executor, Mr. Butler believes to be one of the ablest men in the world, and never with less than from half a million to a million of money lying on deposit. The Viceroxy is the owner of a narrow gauge railroad from Cairo to Suez, 76 miles, and from Alexandria to Cairo, 130 miles. He is now building one up the Nile from Cairo to 200 or 300 miles.
A French custom-house officer, of an inquisitive turn of mind, noticing the arrival of a large herd of rooking-horses, wanted to find out what the animals lived on. He opened several, and found their stomachs full of elgars.

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What is the difference between a cloud and a beaten child? One pours with rain and the other roars with pain.

Man advertises, then realizes.
An inebriate Irishman, on being kindly questioned in a very narrow lane across which he was reeling, as to the length of road he had traveled, replied: "Faith! it's not so much the length of it as the breadth of it that tired me."

A young man who knows all about it states that his experience has taught him that a flirt is a fool, who delights in fooling fools, and the fool who is fooled by such a fool is the foolishest kind of a fool. He's been fooled badly, we should judge.

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse!" cried a celebrated tragedian. "Wouldn't a jackass do as well?" inquired an affected young man, rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor, "just step up this way, sir." The young man sat down.

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked:

"What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?"

"My pop's big, leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

"I am a self-made man," said a native of Storington, the other day, to a New York gentleman, with whom he had been driving a sharp bargain. "Glad to hear you say so," responded the New Yorker, who had been worried in the trade, "for it relieves the Lord of a great responsibility."

Magistrate—You must have been intoxicated; but the officer testifies that you were not so tipsy as not to know what you were about. Prisoner—O, if I had known that was an objection, I could have taken another drink or two.

A negro once said in a prayer meeting: "Brethren, when I was a boy I took a hatchet and went into the woods. When I found a tree that was straight and big and solid, I didn't touch that tree; but when I found one leaning a little and holler inside, I soon had him down. So when the devil goes after Christians, he don't touch dem dat stand straight and true, but dem that lean a little arud arud holler inside."

It is said of a Western editor that he is a fearful penman, the style of his hand being a cross between a twisted wire clothes line & a Virginia worm fence. One editorial does for several days, the compositor deciphering it from the head down the first day, then tail up the next, and crossways on Sunday.

"Pa," said an urchin to his father, who's the difference between an accident and a misfortune? "If" replied the father, "General Grant were to fall in 'fifty water' in the middle of the Atlantic ocean, that would be an accident, if some confounded fool were to pull him out, that would be a misfortune."

A spunky lady correspondent writes that she knows very little about the back pay question; but she is going to draw her back hair up over her head according to the prevailing fashion, if it lifts her off her heels and endangers her equilibrium, and she would like to know what the newspapers are going to do about it.

A sea captain, invited to meet the committee of a society for the evangelization of Africa, when asked, "Do the subjects of the King of Dahomey keep Sunday?" replied, "Yes, and everything else they can lay their hands on."

A Pekin, Ill., coroner's jury rendered a verdict that a man whose body was found in the river, came to his death by a blow on the head, "which was given either before or after drowning."

Mr. Smith is bound to have his joke. His wife walked nearly in front of a rail road train the other day, and he said that if she had gone a step farther his children would have had a step-mother.

A Troy policeman swore as follows against a prisoner: The prisoner set upon me, calling me an ass, a precious dog, a scoundrel, a ragamuffin and idiot—all of which I certify to be true.

An Irishman has defined nothing to be "a footless stocking without legs." A description by another Emerald is better. "What is nothing?" he was asked. "Shut your eyes, and you'll see it," said Pat.
An Irishman's will reads: "I will and bequeath to my beloved wife Bridget all my property, without reserve, and to my eldest son Patrick one-half of the remainder, and to Dennis, my youngest son, the rest. If anything is left, it may go to Teresa McCarty."

A professor, in explaining to a class of young ladies the theory according to which the body is entirely renewed every seven years, said: "Thus, Miss B., in seven years you will in reality be no longer Miss B." "I really hope I shan't," demurely responded the girl, casting down her eyes!

Coleridge, when lecturing on a young man, was once violently hissed. He immediately retorted, "When a cold stream of truth is poured on red-hot prejudice, no wonder they hiss."