

The Carolina Watchman.

VOL. V.—THIRD SERIES.

SALISBURY N. C., JULY 15, 1875.

NO. 93.—WHOLE NO. 94

PUBLISHED WEEKLY:
J. J. BRUNER,
Proprietor and Editor.
J. J. STEWART
Associate Editor.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
WEEKLY WATCHMAN.
One Year, payable in advance, \$2.50
Six Months, " " " 1.25
Three Months, " " " .75
Copies to any address, 10c

ADVERTISING RATES:
One Square (1 inch) One Insertion \$1.00
Two " " " .75
Three " " " .50
Four " " " .35
Five " " " .25
Six " " " .20
Seven " " " .15
Eight " " " .10
Nine " " " .08
Ten " " " .06
Eleven " " " .05
Twelve " " " .04
Thirteen " " " .03
Fourteen " " " .02
Fifteen " " " .01
Sixteen " " " .01
Seventeen " " " .01
Eighteen " " " .01
Nineteen " " " .01
Twenty " " " .01
Twenty-one " " " .01
Twenty-two " " " .01
Twenty-three " " " .01
Twenty-four " " " .01
Twenty-five " " " .01
Twenty-six " " " .01
Twenty-seven " " " .01
Twenty-eight " " " .01
Twenty-nine " " " .01
Thirty " " " .01
Thirty-one " " " .01
Thirty-two " " " .01
Thirty-three " " " .01
Thirty-four " " " .01
Thirty-five " " " .01
Thirty-six " " " .01
Thirty-seven " " " .01
Thirty-eight " " " .01
Thirty-nine " " " .01
Forty " " " .01
Forty-one " " " .01
Forty-two " " " .01
Forty-three " " " .01
Forty-four " " " .01
Forty-five " " " .01
Forty-six " " " .01
Forty-seven " " " .01
Forty-eight " " " .01
Forty-nine " " " .01
Fifty " " " .01
Fifty-one " " " .01
Fifty-two " " " .01
Fifty-three " " " .01
Fifty-four " " " .01
Fifty-five " " " .01
Fifty-six " " " .01
Fifty-seven " " " .01
Fifty-eight " " " .01
Fifty-nine " " " .01
Sixty " " " .01
Sixty-one " " " .01
Sixty-two " " " .01
Sixty-three " " " .01
Sixty-four " " " .01
Sixty-five " " " .01
Sixty-six " " " .01
Sixty-seven " " " .01
Sixty-eight " " " .01
Sixty-nine " " " .01
Seventy " " " .01
Seventy-one " " " .01
Seventy-two " " " .01
Seventy-three " " " .01
Seventy-four " " " .01
Seventy-five " " " .01
Seventy-six " " " .01
Seventy-seven " " " .01
Seventy-eight " " " .01
Seventy-nine " " " .01
Eighty " " " .01
Eighty-one " " " .01
Eighty-two " " " .01
Eighty-three " " " .01
Eighty-four " " " .01
Eighty-five " " " .01
Eighty-six " " " .01
Eighty-seven " " " .01
Eighty-eight " " " .01
Eighty-nine " " " .01
Ninety " " " .01
Ninety-one " " " .01
Ninety-two " " " .01
Ninety-three " " " .01
Ninety-four " " " .01
Ninety-five " " " .01
Ninety-six " " " .01
Ninety-seven " " " .01
Ninety-eight " " " .01
Ninety-nine " " " .01
One hundred " " " .01

LETTERS FOR THE WATCHMAN.
FOLKS AT THE FAIR.
CANTO X.

Oh! when I was a little boy,
And first a horse could straddle,
Of all his gait, my pride and joy
Was center, minus saddle!
That rocking cradle never tired—
But easy, waving motion;
But now I'm old and hoary-haired,
Deceit suits my notion!

I used to center that old rag—
His broad back not a gray—
Right through to mill, for holiday—
Then center with the bag on it!
It was a sin; but then I vow
Men are but children grown up;
Twas center then, decenter now,
And I the corn will own up!

Old Virgil's melody refined
And bare-backed circus glory,
Within my schoolboy past combined,
Oft turned my upper story—
For daddies said—"Dear sonny, you
Mustn't ride standin on your head, you lit-
tle scamp-um,
With your quadruped, putrem sonitu
Quail aquila campum!"

Now, mounted on the still-house worm—
The Hydra whiskey dragon—
I soar to realms above the storm,
Nor wait for this world's wagon—
Talk my Latin to the sky-moon Ingins,
And with a bottle tempt 'em!
"Monstra horrendum in forma Ingens,
Cui lumen ademptum!"

But lo! these blasted Revenues
Make thirsty gizzards pant—O!
I don't have no more whiskey stews,
Nor cuttin—kaze I Canto—O!
In the Canto up and Canto down,
From Canto one to seven—
No liquor out here, no liquor in town;
And its Canto eight to eleven!

Lord Byron, alas Don Juan,
Wrote many a splendid Canto—
A scholar and a gentleman,
He drank good wine by the pint—O!
But he never knew a Revenue,
Or thirsty gizzard's pant—O!
Eh, 'pon my word, the noble lord
Had never penned a Canto!

And when the famed fool-killer comes
To visit this great people,
He'll crush the drunkards in their homes,
And hang on each church-steeple,
The carcass of some Temp'rance fool
And blasted Testotal humbug—
Send Ann, Dickinson to school
To teach right decent rum-bug!

The men who passed the Liquor Laws
He'll send to the Asylum,
To pull the nails from old cat's paws,
And their mouse-tooth to file 'em—
To try if they can make the trees
Grow top down, with a will, sir;
And make the rivers from the sea
All run straight up the hill, sir!

And thicker than the cherry crop,
All o'er the Brushy Mountains,
He'll hang the Revenues, and stop
Their money-making fountains;
All citizens, white and fee-born,
'Neath their own vines and fig-trees,
Free license to still their own corn—
Gain apple-brandy vic'tories!

The whole infernal centing crew
Of Tank testotal centing crew,
All o'er hills floor he'll thicken strew,
Like showers of autumn leaves, sir!
Hells broken windows he will patch
With broken Temp'rance pledges—
Beign Sir Lecturer to Old Scratch,
Where hottest fire rages!

And that denoted praying crowd,
Who 'round the grogshops tramped, sir,
What will he do with them?—He's vowed
To pass 'em in contempt, sir!
They wear a frock, and have a stock
Of Pharisaic brass, sir!
No brains have they for him to knock—
Not of the brainy class, sir!

CONVENTION.

The Election Law.

The act calling the Convention prescribes:
Sec. 2. The said Convention shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates that it has members of the House of Representatives under the present apportionment, and the said delegates shall have the qualifications required of members of the House of Representatives, of which qualifications the Convention shall be the judge.

Sec. 3. On the 1st Thursday of August, 1875, the sheriffs of the State shall open polls for the election of delegates to the said Convention from their respective counties, and the election aforesaid, and the registration for the same shall be held and conducted; the officers thereof, including registrars and judges of election appointed; the votes counted and compared; the result proclaimed, and certificates issued in the same manner as provided by law for the election of members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly.

The following are the provisions of the act of 1873-'74 relating to the election of members of the General Assembly:
Sec. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That there will be an election held for the following officers on the first Thursday of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four (1874), and every two years thereafter: Members of the General Assembly for their respective counties and districts; county treasurer, register of deeds, county surveyor, five county commissioners, a coroner and sheriff for their respective counties, and also for members of the house of Representatives of the United States Congress for their respective districts.

Sec. 12. That all elections herein ordered shall be conducted in all particulars in such manner and form, and under such rules and regulations, as are prescribed in chapter one hundred and eighty-five, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and one hundred and twenty-four, acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, both of which, so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby re-enacted: Provided, that any elector shall be eligible as registrar for their several townships in all such elections, and any provisions of chapter one hundred and eighty-five, laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, inconsistent with this proviso is hereby repealed.

That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, before being allowed to vote, to prove by the oath of some other person, known to these judges, the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote.

The following are the sections of chapter 185, Laws of 1871-'72, relating to the registration of voters, re-enacted in section 12, of the act of assembly above recited: (Chapter 185, Acts of Assembly 1871-'72.)

Section 6. Registrars shall be furnished with registration books, and it shall be their duty to revise the existing registration book of their precinct township in such manner that said books show an accurate list of electors previously registered in such precinct or township, and still residing therein, without requiring such electors to be registered anew; and registrars shall also between the hours of sunrise and sunset on each day (Sunday's excepted) from the first Thursday in July, 1872, up to and including the day preceding the first Thursday in August, 1872, keep open said books for the registration of any electors residing in such precinct or township and entitled to registration whose names have never before been registered in such precinct or township or do not appear in the revised list.

Sec. 7. No elector shall be entitled to register in any other precinct or township than the one in which he is an actual bona fide resident on the day of election and no certificates of registration shall be given.

Sec. 8. It shall be the duty of the registrars and judges of election to attend at the polling place of the township or precinct with the registration books on the Saturday preceding the election from hour of 6 o'clock A. M. until the hour of 5 o'clock P. M., when and where the said books shall be open for the inspection of the electors of the precinct or township, and any said electors shall be allowed to object to the name of any person appearing in said books. In case of any such objection, the Registrar shall enter upon his books, opposite the name of the person objected to the word "challenged," and shall appoint a time and place on or before the election day, where he, together with said Judges of Election shall hear and decide said objection, giving due notice to the voter so objected to. Provided that nothing in section contain ed shall be construed to prohibit the right of any elector to challenge or object to the name of any person registered or offering to register at any time other than that above specified. If any person challenged or objected to shall be found not duly qualified, as provided in this act, or as provided in the Constitution, the Registrar shall erase his name from the books.

Sec. 11. No registration shall be allowed on the day of election, but if any person shall give satisfactory evidence to the judges of the election that he has come of the age of twenty-one years at the day of election, or has for any other

reason become on that day entitled to register, he shall be allowed to register and vote.

Sec. 15. Immediately after any election the Judges of Election shall deposit the registration books with the Register of Deeds for their respective counties.

Sec. 18. When the election shall be finished the registrar and judges of election, in presence of such of the electors as may choose to attend shall open the boxes and count the ballots, reading aloud the names of the persons who shall appear on each ticket; and if there shall be two or more tickets rolled up together, or any ticket shall contain the names of more persons than such elector has a right to vote for, or shall have a device upon it, in either of these cases such ticket or tickets shall not be numbered in taking the ballot, but shall be void and the said counting of votes shall be continued without adjournment until completed and the result thereof declared.

Sec. 21. Returns from all the precincts shall be made by the judges of election by noon on Saturday evening the day of election to the County Commissioners, who shall in the presence of such persons as choose to attend, proceed to add the number of votes returned, and so far as County Officers, Members of the House of Representatives and Senators, where the Senatorial District consists of but one county are concerned, the person having the greatest number of votes shall be deemed duly elected. Should any two persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, the Commissioners shall decide which of the two shall be elected. And if for any cause the returns of any precinct be not in by three o'clock P. M., on that day, then, and in that case the Commissioners shall adjourn without comparing the polls, to meet again on the following Tuesday at twelve o'clock, M., when the polls of the various precincts of the county shall be compared and in the meantime they shall direct the Sheriff or some of his deputies to compel the attendance of the delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct. When the Commissioners have thus completed the comparison of the polls they shall proclaim the result at the Court House door of the voting in their county for all the persons voted for and the number of votes cast for each, and shall immediately thereupon file with the register and with the Sheriff of their county or in case there be no sheriff and coroner a certified copy of the same. Provided the counties of Carteret, Hyde and Dare shall be allowed until Tuesday after the election to make also file with the register of deeds and returns made by the judges of the election of each precinct.

Sec. 28. The registrar shall receive one cent for each name copied from the original registration book and three cents for each new name registered.

Sec. 29. Any registrar or judge or judges of election, appointed under the provisions of this act, or any county commissioner, register of deeds or sheriff failing or neglecting to make the returns by this act for the non-performance of which no penalty has been heretofore imposed, shall be fined not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six nor less than twelve months at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 30. Any person who shall with intent to commit a fraud register, or vote at more than one box or more than one time, or who shall induce another to do so, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than five hundred dollars at the discretion of the Court and registrars of voters or any clerk or copyist who shall make any entry or copy with intent to commit a fraud, shall be liable to the same penalty.

THE WAKE WIFE MURDER.
Particulars of a Horrible Affair—A Bride Chops Up Her Young Wife and Her Infant and Buries their Remains in a Swamp.

Mrs. Partin, of Panther Branch township, Wake county, in last February was murdered by her husband, Scott Partin. The body was cut up and hidden in a marsh, where it was found last Saturday. The murderer is still at large. The Raleigh News described the murderer and gives the particulars of the discovery:

Alfred Winfield Partin, Jr., commonly known as Scott Partin is a son of A. W. Partin, Sr., of Panther Branch township, is aged about 27 years, weighs about 135 pounds, is some five feet ten inches high, has one eye a little squinted, one front tooth plegged with gold, two of his teeth pressing together in front, has dark blue eyes, dark hair, a high crooked Roman nose, walks a little parrot-toed, has a downward expression but is quick in conversation. Some time in 1872 he married the daughter of Henderson, Watson, of Buckhorn township, by whom he had a child that was some eight months old in February last. For some time prior to February he had been working for George P. Partin, who had employed quite a number of hands for different kinds of work, and his wife had been staying a portion of winter at his brother George's but in February was staying at his father's.

On the 12th of February last Scott Partin, in company with his wife and child, left his father's house about sunset, (there being no one at home at the time but his mother,) saying that he was going that night to the residence of a cousin some three miles distant. This is the last time his wife and child were ever seen alive, and so late discoveries have

developed, the fiend carried his wife into a swamp, through which he had to pass, not more than three hundred from his father's residence, and there brutally murdered them, chopping them into pieces and burying them in the marsh. He then went back to his mother's about one o'clock at night and asked for his trunk, saying that he had made his arrangements to go away and he would proceed that night to carry his wife "down the country." As has since been ascertained, he was seen in the neighborhood for several days afterwards, when he disappeared from sight.—Gradually the suspicion was aroused that there had been some foul play or that all was not right, but nothing tangible could be obtained. Her father and mother visited the neighborhood shortly afterwards to see their daughter, but were told the couple had moved away and were shown a letter from Scott Partin, purporting to be from Goldsboro, and stating that his wife and child were doing well. This did not satisfy Mr. Walton, and he at once commenced an inquiry as to the whereabouts of his daughter.

Since that time Scott Partin has been seen in the neighborhood several times, and when told by an Aunt that he was suspected of killing his wife and child he became alarmed and again disappeared.

The efforts of Mr. Walton to find his daughter proved fruitless, and some ten days ago the hitherto peaceful community became aroused to a sense of the fact that a foul deed had been committed in their midst, and they determined to ferret the matter out.

THE FINDING OF THE BODIES.
The citizens of Panther Branch Township, aided by a large number of persons from Johnston county, (the scene of the murder is immediately upon the Johnston county line), last week organized themselves for a thorough search for the murdered woman and child, and on Saturday morning last some 75 men started out to scour the country thoroughly. They formed a line on foot, the men some four steps apart, determined to leave no spot of ground in the whole neighborhood unsearched, and that being about all that the preservation of that saving clause of the Constitution. Leaving off all other motives which Democrats generally possess, and basing our calculations solely upon self-interest which is surely the very strongest argument with Radicals, we conclude that the Democratic party, we eight times more interested in preserving the Homestead law than the Republican party, and that said law is ten times safer in the hands of Democrats than of the Republicans. A Democratic Legislature has said these classes shall not be disfranchised. The Democratic Executive Committee have committed the party to their preservation, and no one wants them repealed. The Radical party knows that there is no intention of doing it, and only keeps up the false cry in hopes of scaring some poor Homesteader away from his real friends, the Democratic party. Don't you listen to it.—It is all a lie, told for a lie, and known so to be when told.—Wilmington Journal.

General Canby's Bayonet Election Order.
As we are now on the eve of refuting the present bastard Constitution of North Carolina, a synopsis of Gen. Canby's bayonet Order regulating the election, may not be out of place at the present time. A synopsis is all that our present time will afford. The Order is dated at Charleston, South Carolina, and embraced the following points:

1. The election to be held three days, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, of April, 1868. Only registered voters to vote "For" or "Against" the Constitution, and on the same ballot for State and County officers and for members of Congress. [A three days election.]

2. The Board of Registration (all military appointees) to revise the registration lists and to strike from the lists all who are known to be disfranchised, and to add the names of such voters as are qualified. [Under this clause fully 30,000 of our best citizens were declared disfranchised, and deprived of their vote.]

3. Returns to be made to the District Military Commander, through the several Military Post Commanders.

4. Ten days residence in a county entitled every "truly loyal" to a vote.

5. Elections to be held by military appointees.

6. This, fellow readers, is a synopsis of a few points in Canby's Military Order for holding the elections said to have ratified the present Constitution. It is not time that the people of North Carolina refute that infamous document, and make a Constitution better adapted to their wants and condition!

Bite of the Rattlesnake.
A Post-office agent traveling in Texas tells of the successful use of the gall of a rattlesnake for the bite of that reptile.—In the case spoken of relief was almost instantaneous to the patient, who was writing in paroxysms of great pain, rapidly swelling and becoming purple. A friend of the writer who spent several years in California and New Mexico, saw the same remedy successfully used among the Indians in the latter country. In one instance, an Indian's dog near the camp was bitten in the nose by a large rattlesnake. The Indians immediately opened the reptile and administered the gall. The cure was rapid and effectual. St. Augustine (Fla.) Press.

THE HOMESTEAD LAW, IS IT IN DANGER.

The restriction plainly written in the very act calling the Convention, forbidding that body to interfere with the Homestead clause of the Constitution is amply sufficient to satisfy any sane man that it is in no danger. But even if there was not such restriction upon the Convention, it would need but a moment's thought to be assured that the Homestead Convention, for the simple reason that the vast majority of the people interested in preserving the Homesteads untouched is to be found in the ranks of the Democratic party. Indeed as a party the Radical party has comparatively but little interest in any law looking to the security of the Homestead.

But we find our views upon this question so well stated by our esteemed contemporary the Piedmont Press that we transfer the entire article to our column.

The Press says:
The Republican party of this State polls some 90,000 votes, of which 75,000 are negro votes, there being only about 15,000 white Republican voters, or about one sixth of the strength of that party in North Carolina.

Every body who knows anything about negroes knows also that not one hundred of those 75,000 have acquired any interest in the Homestead since the law was made and not more than one 500, in or we may say a 1,000, had a Homestead at the time it was made a part of our Constitution. The per cent among the white Republicans interested in this clause, of course, is some greater, though it is well known that they have paid more attention to the forming of rings and defrauding the Treasury than to the purchase of Homesteads. A liberal estimate we think will admit that about one-tenth, 9,000 of the Republican voters in the State, are by some hook or crook the ostensible owners, or holders of Homesteads, and specially interested in their preservation.

Of the 100,000 Democratic voters in the State it is reasonable to calculate that three-fourths 75,000 are owners of Homesteads, and that being about all that the preservation of that saving clause of the Constitution. Leaving off all other motives which Democrats generally possess, and basing our calculations solely upon self-interest which is surely the very strongest argument with Radicals, we conclude that the Democratic party, we eight times more interested in preserving the Homestead law than the Republican party, and that said law is ten times safer in the hands of Democrats than of the Republicans. A Democratic Legislature has said these classes shall not be disfranchised. The Democratic Executive Committee have committed the party to their preservation, and no one wants them repealed. The Radical party knows that there is no intention of doing it, and only keeps up the false cry in hopes of scaring some poor Homesteader away from his real friends, the Democratic party. Don't you listen to it.—It is all a lie, told for a lie, and known so to be when told.—Wilmington Journal.

General Canby's Bayonet Election Order.
As we are now on the eve of refuting the present bastard Constitution of North Carolina, a synopsis of Gen. Canby's bayonet Order regulating the election, may not be out of place at the present time. A synopsis is all that our present time will afford. The Order is dated at Charleston, South Carolina, and embraced the following points:

1. The election to be held three days, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, of April, 1868. Only registered voters to vote "For" or "Against" the Constitution, and on the same ballot for State and County officers and for members of Congress. [A three days election.]

2. The Board of Registration (all military appointees) to revise the registration lists and to strike from the lists all who are known to be disfranchised, and to add the names of such voters as are qualified. [Under this clause fully 30,000 of our best citizens were declared disfranchised, and deprived of their vote.]

3. Returns to be made to the District Military Commander, through the several Military Post Commanders.

4. Ten days residence in a county entitled every "truly loyal" to a vote.

5. Elections to be held by military appointees.

A Word for Boys.

A correspondent of "Colman's Rural World" advises country boys to stick to the farm by all means, assuring them that there is twice the independence in farming than there is in any other trade or profession. Don't believe, he says, because you go to town or the city and see boys dressed finer than you, with faces whiter and smoother than yours, that they are better off. Farmers' boys have more true pleasure, as a rule, than town boys. You may have to work hard, but so you would if you were a city clerk; there is no easy place, to a boy or man who expects, or have the ambition, to make a mark in the world.

Again, do not imagine, because town boys smoke or chew tobacco, that it is manly for it is not; it is a low filthy habit, and one which almost every one will condemn—and even men who have followed the habit for years, will tell you they would quit it if they could. Boys sometimes imagine that if they could only learn to smoke or chew, they would be men immediately; but how sick they must first make themselves in order to become slaves to a dirty, filthy habit. It is more manly and honorable to be able to say, "I never had a chew of tobacco in my mouth nor a pipe or cigar between my teeth;" the same in reference to drinking intoxicating liquors of all kinds. Farmers' boys, if you would be men, let such things alone. Fine clothes and a cigar or a glass of liquor, do not make the man, for the veriest villain on earth may have them; but he cannot have integrity and honesty, which in many cases is found in the meanest rags. Be men, and true at that; but to be such you need never have to be seen in a saloon, nor need you smoke or chew tobacco.

Girls Don't do it.
"Don't do what?" our fair young readers will ask. There are a great many things that you ought to do, and a still larger number that you had better not do. Foremost and prominent among the latter is to undertake to reform a drunkard by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man when he is under the influence of liquor, and is very apt to soon become a bad man whether by marrying him. Depend upon it, if you cannot keep him sober during those days of the average woman's strongest influence over wayward man the season of courtship, the chances will be decidedly against success. Some women have succeeded in this labor of love, but there are ten thousand failures to one success. It is a field of missionary labor that but few of the sex are fitted to enter. If John gets drunk once a month whilst he is billing and cooing, depend upon it that he will require semi-monthly seasons of Bacchicalian recreation when he becomes a benedict. A man who gets drunk is necessarily a bad or foolish man