Proper Training.

One among the first remembered proverbs I can recall to mind is. "As the twig is bent, so the tree is inclined."-Another was, "Train up a child in the way it should go, and it will not depart from it." "Spare the rod and spoil the child," etc. All well enough in theory, and yet not in practice. Solomon, who is said to be the author of "train up a child," etc., had an Absolom. and we call to mind innumerable cases of fathers who, with all their training and bringing up, have had their labor all in vail, all tor naught, as their sons often prove the most worthless loafers of the day.

It is not all in the training or the bringing up. True, we often see the crooked, misshapen oak, the result of blowing of the wind or weight of fallen timber, yet it is an oak still, and despite the gnarled, ungainly appearance of its trunk and limbs, it may throw out as stout trusses as its neighbors, hence we say that blood will tell, and that in man, as in the vegetable and animal creation, like begets like in a measure, and if the true principle is therein inborn ; and unadulterated, it is hard to so misshape and change the individual as to destroy all traces of it. Education will do a great deal to shape character; training of a healthy, moral nature will do wonders ; but if there is not that fine principle, that refinement of nature inherited and inalienable, we will find the very best people give way to temptation, and all our bending and training, all our efforts lost, or but poorly repaid. I know this is not a popular belief in this country ; I know it is contended that all are born free and equal-that blood is thought to have little to do with it and yet I am fully persuaded that almost any one will need but little argument to be convinced of the truth of the old adage, "blood will tell." T ke a pewter cuprub, scrub and brighten it up; you may even polish it until you make it shine equal to the silver one. and et it is pewter, and will be pewter, and tarnish the very first time it comes in contact with impure elements, and will even blacken if not used at all, just because it is pewter: while the silver will stay bright. and even if it tarnishes, very little polishing will bring it out all right, and being silver, the true metal is there.

I do not undervalue training-no, indeed. It has much to do with the general make-up of the individual, and in a religious and moral point of view is essential; and yet a born thief will be a thief still. He may not rob a hen-roost if his training and association is good, but he will rob a bank as its president. or defraud the government as an official -a sort of reputable steal, yet he is none the less a thief because the prize is greater. But, says one, you take from man his responsibility; you make him inherit traits, and then tell him he cannot overcome them. Now what are you going to do with him? No, sir ; you are wrong there. We redouble man's res ponsibility. We place upon you the responsibility of the good or evil propensity of those who come after yon, and we propose to hold you responsible.

Every man or woman should know just where their weak points are, and knowing them, should consult the strong one and cultivate one while they endeavor to control the others. If we find man whose propensity is to appropriate the effects of others, and at the same time his consciousness is large, we should cultivate conscientiousness and control sity to thieve by removing all temptation as far as possible. If destructiveness is large and we can cultiwate the opposite temperament, we thus get up not only a healthy system of training up for the individual, but his offspring that comes after him. I know whereof I speak when I say that characteristic traits are transmitted from one to another, and they are overcome only by training and association and avoiding temptation ; but the principle is there, and as well might we expect the leopard to change his spots as the man his charecteristics. There is much in bringing up, but often the rod is not spared, in fact, is used too much-used until it spoils all the good in the child I would spare it altogether, and substitute love and kindness in its stead. It is all wrong to suppose you wil make a child better beating and bruising it. No, indeed; you may use the rod until you convert a telerably good temper into one of demoniac nature. Teach and train your child to do right for the sake of right, and you will have accomplished much Spare the rod, spare the child. Who of you would wish to go down ito the grave leaving your child, upon whom you have, in you extreme idea of discipline, carried your rod to extreme, "Know thyself." In modern times it and let him feel that you wer : cruel and has been supplanted by the far more unfeeling? Who does not remember an fashionable maxim. "Know thy neighi wident of a few years ago where a ' bor and everything about him "

minister beat his son to death to make him say his prayers? How many parents of to day show almost as little feeling ! Death, in fact, would be preferable to leaving their children embit. tered against them for all time, converting them into perfect devils. You will never regret being kind or showing kind ness, no matter to whom or what, and more kindness we have, the more God-like we are. Yea, train up the child - in the way it should go, kindly, lovingly; teach it words of kindnes; them sink deep into its heart ; and even if disposed to evil, may we not hope that good will predominate for love's

sake? If we showed a little more common sense in precepts and example-if we appreciated the law of kindness as we should, the world would grow better blood be better, people better, and we should soon have less of crime and more good deeds in the world among mankind

A Frightful Famine.

Four provinces in Northern China containing a population of more than seventy millions, are now devastated by the most terrible famine ever known in the world. These provinces are, Chihli, Shansi, Honan, and Shensi. They lie contiguous to the Yellow River, or Hoang Ho Portions of each of these are exempt from the destitution which generally prevails. The most afflicted province is Shansi, in which, at last accounts three or four millions of people were wholly dependent upon the Imperial Government for their daily food. Accounts from this and other of the strick en provinces are simply appaling. People die by hundreds of thousands. Ev. erything edible has disappeared from the face of the earth; even the green twigs, grass, wild herbs, and the bark of trees have been eaten. Insects vermin and wild animals have been devoured. As a last resort, the miserable people have taken to eating earth, this being the only material capable of being swallowed which is left them. There is no business no work, and no traffic to keep money in circulation, and the population prey upon each other. Men sell their wives, parents, and children into slavery in order to get a little money to take them out of the famine stricken region. Thousands die daily, and the face of nature seems accursed.

The cause of this extraordinary famine a continual failure of the crops. The general characteristic of that portion of China is that of a high t ble-land. Dense forests never covered the plateau or the mountains, though the southern provinces were tolerably well wooded. But, until of late years, there was enough wood growing on the hillsides to detain the passing rain-clouds which were precipitaupon the plains below. Gradually this vegetation has been cut down, and the whole surface of the country is absolutely denuded of trees and shrubbery. The inevitable result of this stripping of the earth's surface has been a total cessa tion of rain-fall. This is now the third season of drought. The crops are usually gathered in May and June. Three times it has come to pass that there have been no crops to gather. It does not seem possible that even moderate harvests will ever return to these provinces until the earth, as modified by human action, shall again be clothed with forests and thickets. It has been suggested that millions of the teeming population of the four provinces will emigrate to other

Cheek ! Why, that's no name for it. He was an itinerant vender of lamp burners, this one, and he generally gained his end wherever he was permitted to enter a house. Yesterday, while traveling about the city, he wandered into a house in the southern part of town. where sorrow evidently reigned. The lamp man, finding the d or open, walked right in, and there found a poor woman in tears, with a friend or two trying to consule her for the loss of her husband, who lay dead in the same room.

"Cheek "

"Can I sell you my new patent lamp burner, ma'am?" said the vender. "No, sir," replied the woman, between

her sobs. "I don't wish anything of the kind."

"Please let me explain its beauties ma'am," said he, "and I'm sure you'l take one. You see this"-

"But I don't want it, sir," she said, "I wish you would go away. Don't you see my poor dear husband lying here ? Leave me with my sorrow."

"Oh ! yes'm, and I sympathize deeply with you ma'am. Excuse me-I can't keep back these tears. Oh ! ma'am, if you only knew what a great consolation these patent lamp-burners of mine are on such occasions as these you would not be without one a single minute. Why, ma'am put one of these in his hand and it would light him through all the dark ness he has to pass through without any trouble; and when you come to die, he could hold the lamp for you when you go to ascend the golden stairs."

And that precious scoundrel kept on in that strain until he had sold half-adozen to every female in the room .---Cheek ! Oh ! no. - Louisville Commer cial.

Two Ways of Managing.

A correspondent of the Utica Observer relates the following story. We have all of us seen cases, which prove that it may have been true .

"A farmer bought of me some pigs of choice breed, paid a high price, and, after keeping them a year or two and breeding them, he came to me exclaim ing: You remember that I bought some of the-breed of pigs of you ?"

" Yes,' I replied, 'and how do you like 'em ?'

"Like 'em ! Why, I'm disgusted with 'em. Can't get 'em up to 300 pounds at 18 months and you said they would scale 600."

"Come, and look at mine,' said I and he accompanied me to my pen.

"'Now,' said he, excitedly. 'do you pretend to say that the pigs you sold me are of this breed ?'

"'I do, the same stock and breed.'

"Why, you must take me to be an ignoramus. Come over and see them, and you'll find 'em as mean, rawboned. scrawny a lot of hogs as you ever laid eyes on, and I shall expect you to refund my money.'

"I went with him and found his hogs in December, in a pen where the mud was eighteen inches deep, into which their feed (corn in the ear) was thrown and the only shelter they had, as a sleep ing apartment, was a few poles laid across one end of the enclosure, over which a few boards were laid horizontally, so that the rains kept the swine drenched in wet weather. Not a particle of straw was given them as a bed, and I turned away, wondering which had the most common set se, the hogs or their owner "Neighbor, said I, 'you ought to be indicted for cruelty to animals. Can it sible that you don't know any bet ter than to treat your pigs in this way In the first place they are half starved, as one half the corn fed to them is lost are balt starved in the mud, and the other half is eaten with so much filth that it barely keeps hte within them. You should plank over the entire enclosure : then you should build a warm sleeping apart ment, with a shingle roof, and then feed your hogs on cooked food mostly, but never on corn in the ear. Corn meal may do, but it pays well to cook it. Get a furnace kettle that holds from forty to sixty gallons, set it in bricks and mortan sixty gailons, set it in bricks and mortar in an outhouse where there is a chimney, or build one if you have none, and then mix Indian meal with potatoes; carrots, parsuips, or beets, and cook altogether, giving the feed warm as often as you can conveniently—all they will eat to those will are fattening (the others keep sep or te)—and atter following not advise er te)-and, atter following my advice for a season, come to me and report the result. "I did not happen to see this man till the next Fall, at the State Fair, where I found him with a group of farmers ad-miring some fine logs that they said had taken the first premium'; and they were fine' weighing over 600 pounds each ! 'Whose are they?' I asked. They are mine, from stock I bought of you,' re-plied my neighbor, adding : 'I did as you directed, and I am satisfied now that the pigs you sold me were the pure breed, st as you represented.' "The moral of this re-ult is, that it just a pays well to take care of all animals, to provide confortable quarters for them, to give them plenty of straw for their beds, and to feed them in a rational way."

Rock



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cow, or sheep. It cures foot-rot, hoof-ail, hollow horn, grub

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A Doctor's Advice. MARY STEVENS, Frankfort, Ky.

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The retro active force of the North Carolina homestead law will come up for the consideration of the U S Supreme Court some time in March It is the case of Edwards vs Kearzy of Granville county carried up from the Supreme Court of this State.

At bedtime little Willie was saying the usual prayer at his mother's knee, and, having got as far as "if I should die before I wake," hesitated. "Well, what next ?" asked his mother. "Well, I s'pose the next thing would be a funeral."

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