

The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Terms of Subscription—\$2.00, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

TWENTY-SIXTH VOLUME—NUMBER 1335.

THE Charlotte Democrat,
PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor
TERMS—TWO DOLLARS for one year, or
ONE Dollar and Twenty-five Cents for six months.
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.
Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable
rates, or in accordance with contract.
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will
be charged for at advertising rates.

Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE
DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family
Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,
Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined
to sell at the very lowest prices.
Jan. 1, 1875.

J. P. McCombs, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both
night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1873.

DR. J. M. MILLER,
Charlotte, N. C.
All calls promptly answered day and night.
Office over Traders' National Bank—Residence
opposite W. H. Myers'.
Jan. 18, 1878.

Doctor D. STUART LYON,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office with Dr. Battle, over Dr. McAden's Drug
Store. (Residence at Rev. Theo. Whitfield's.)
Calls from City and country will receive prompt
attention.
April 19, 1878

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Office in Brown's building, opposite Charlotte
Hotel.
Gas used for the painless extraction of teeth.
Feb. 15, 1878.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
E. J. ALLEN,
[Near Irwin's corner, Trade Street,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.]
PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKER,
Repairing of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks
done at short notice and moderate prices.
April 17, 1876.

R. M. MILLER & SONS,
Commission Merchants,
and
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Provisions and Groceries,
College Street, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Flour, Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Molasses, and
in fact, all kind of Groceries in large quantities
always on hand for the Wholesale trade.
Jan. 1, 1875.

J. McLAUGHLIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, &c.,
COLLEGE STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Sells Groceries at lowest rates for Cash,
and buys Country Produce at
highest market price.
Cotton and other country Produce sold on
commission and prompt returns made.

D. M. RIGLER
Charlotte, N. C.
Dealer in Confectioneries, Fruits, Canned Goods,
Crackers, Bread, Cakes, Pickles, &c.
Cakes baked to order at short notice.
Jan. 1, 1877.

B. N. SMITH,
Dealer in Groceries and Family Provisions of all
sorts,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Consignments of Produce solicited, and prompt
returns made.
Families can find anything at my Store in the
Grocery line to eat, including fresh meats.
Jan. 1, 1877.

E. S. BURWELL 1878. E. B. SPRINGS
BURWELL & SPRINGS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
Charlotte, N. C.
Jan. 4, 1878.

LEWIN W. BARRINGER,
Son of the late Hon. D. M. Barringer of N. C.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
436 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Prompt attention to all legal business. Best
references given as to legal and financial responsibility.
Commissioner for North Carolina.
REFERENCES.—Chief Justice W. N. H. Smith;
Raleigh National Bank; 1st National Bank, Charlotte;
Merchants and Farmers National Bank.
March 16, 1878 ly-pd

DR. RICHARD H. LEWIS,
Raleigh, N. C.
Late Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear in
the Savannah Medical College.
Practice limited to the EYE and EAR,
Refers to the State Medical Society and to the
Georgia Medical Society.
Oct. 12, 1877 y

TAILORING.
John Vogel, Practical Tailor,
Respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and
surrounding country, that he is prepared to manu-
facture gentlemen's clothing in the latest style and
at short notice. His best exertions will be given to
render satisfaction to those who patronize him. Shop
opposite old Charlotte Hotel.
January 1, 1877.

Glass.
300 Boxes American Window Glass, at lowest
prices.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 3, 1878.

Man's Age.
Few men die of age. Almost all die of
disappointment, passion, mental or bodily
toil, or accident. The passions kill men
sometimes, even suddenly. The common
expression, choked with passion, has little
exaggeration in it; for even though not sud-
denly fated, strong passions shorten life.
Strong bodied men often die young—weak
men live longer than the strong, for the
strong use their strength and the weak have
none to use. The latter take care of them-
selves, the former do not. As it is with the
body, so it is with the mind and temper.
The strong are apt to break, or, like the
candle, to run; the weak to burn out. The
inferior animals which live, in general, regular
and temperate lives, have generally their
prescribed term of years. The horse lives
twenty-five years; the ox fifteen or twenty;
the lion about twenty; the dog ten or twelve;
the rabbit eight; the guinea-pig six or seven
years. These numbers all bear a similar
proportion to the time the animal takes to
grow to its full size. But man, of the ani-
mals, is one that seldom comes up to this
average. He ought to live a hundred years,
according to this physiological law, for five
times twenty are one hundred; but instead
of that, he scarcely reaches, on an average,
four times his growing period; he cat six
times; and the rabbit even eight times the
standard of measurement. The reason is
obvious—man is not only most irregular
and the most temperate, but the most
laborious and hard worked of all animals.
He is also the most irritable of all animals;
and there is no reason to believe, though
we can not tell what an animal secretly
feels, that more than any other animal man
cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and con-
sumes himself with the fire of his own secret
reflections.

J. S. MYERS
Has for sale, at low prices,
30 PIGS,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen CALVES,
June 7, 1878 3wpd. $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen BEEVES.

SPARKLING
Catawba Springs,
Catawba County, N. C.

This desirable watering place will be open for
select visitors 20th May, 1878. The Springs are
situated near Hickory Station, on the Western
North Carolina Railroad.
The bracing mountain atmosphere, with the
health restoring properties of their waters, renders
these Springs a most desirable resort for invalids
and pleasure seekers.
The mineral waters embrace blue and white Sul-
phur and Chalybeate. It is the best and most
extensively fitted up watering place in the State, and
can accommodate three hundred persons.
A good band of music will remain at the Springs
during the season, and all the facilities afforded
for amusements usually found at first-class watering
places will be offered to visitors. A good supply of
ice constantly on hand.
Conveyances will meet the trains daily at Hickory
Station to convey visitors to the Springs.
BOARD: \$35 per month of 28 days; \$12 per
week; \$2 per day. Half price for children and
colored servants, and liberal deduction for families.
DR. E. O. ELLIOTT,
May 8, 1878 2m Owner and Proprietor.

"Down by the Sea"—Season of 1878.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Beaufort, N. C.,
GEORGE W. CHARLOTTE, PROPRIETOR,
(Late Proprietor of Atlantic House.)
Was opened for the reception of guests on the first
day of May, 1878.

The above Hotel is situated immediately on the
water front, in the business centre of the town and
offers special inducements to commercial travelers,
and has a view from its promenade on the roof un-
surpassed by any other building in the town.
BALL ROOM.—This Hotel has a splendid Ball
Room attached, and a Band of Music has been en-
gaged for the entire season.
BATHING HOUSES.—Commodious Bathing
Houses have been erected on shore and beach, for
the benefit of the patrons of this Hotel.
CROQUET GROUND.—For those who delight in
this innocent amusement, provision has been
made.

BOATS—Fast sailing and well managed Boats
will be in readiness at all hours to convey passen-
gers about the harbor, and will connect with all
trains. The United States mail boat lands and sails
from the Hotel wharf.
FISHING—Beaufort offers superior advantages
to those who delight in catching the finny tribe.
THE TABLE will always be furnished with the
best that this and the adjoining markets afford.
THE SERVANTS will be required to be polite
and attentive.
THIS HOTEL will be second to none.
REDUCTION IN BOARD.—Per Day \$1.50;
per Month \$30.00.
Beaufort, May 17, 1878. tf

WARM SPRINGS.
Western North Carolina,
Is now open for the reception of pleasure seekers
and invalids.

This delightful place is situated in the beautiful
Valley of the French Broad, within eight miles of
Railroad. We have a fine Band of Music, attentive
Servants, and all accommodations to be found at a
first-class watering place.
The Bath-House has recently been remodeled and
now has all the modern improvements, such as Tub,
Shower and Plunge Baths, hot or cold, or any tem-
perature that may be desired.
Excursion Tickets will be sold to Warm Springs
and return from the places named below at the fol-
lowing rates, viz:

From	Via Salisbury and Asheville.	Via Danville, Lynchburg, and Richmond.
Goldsboro, N. C.,	\$30 95	\$33 00
Raleigh,	28 00	30 05
Greensboro, "	23 15	25 80
Salisbury, "	20 85	22 85
Charlotte,	22 90	23 70

Excursion Tickets will also be sold to Warm Springs
at all of the principal Cities in the United States.

For further particulars apply for descriptive
pamphlet.
W. H. HOWERTON, Proprietor.
May 17, 1878 6w

BUYERS OF DRY GOODS,
Ready-made Clothing
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
Will find at the old established house of
ELIAS & COHEN

The largest, best assorted and cheapest Stock of
Goods ever brought to this market.
We are prepared to prove upon examination of
our Stock that we make no vain boast, and solicit
buyers, both Wholesale and Retail, to look at our
Goods and prices before purchasing.
Our stock of Dress Goods, White Goods, Alpaca-
cas, Embroideries, Kid Gloves, Sun Umbrellas,
Fans, Ties and Fancy Goods are complete and will
be sold at astonishingly low prices.
Carpets, Oil Cloths and Matting very low.
Fair dealing. Polite and attentive Clerks. Call
and see us and judge for yourselves.
ELIAS & COHEN.
March 22, 1878.

COTTON YARN.
50 BUNCHES COTTON YARN from Glen-
roy Mills, N. C., manufactured from seed
Cotton by E. C. Grier & Son, for sale by
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
March 20, 1878.

At Wilson & Burwell's.
Swiss Condensed Milk, the best in use.
5 Boxes pure Corn Starch.
Pure Extract Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Celery
and Pineapple.
Pure Liquors for medicinal use, consisting of French
Brandy, Rye and Corn Whiskey, Sherry, Port and
Madeira Wine, and also pure Malaga Wine.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 31, 1878. Druggists.

Strange conduct of an Engaged Woman.
Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.
CINCINNATI, May 30.—Nothing in the
fashionable social world here has created
such a sensation recently, and nothing ever
so strange, as the strangely romantic mar-
riage of Miss Blanche Worthington, of
Covington, Kentucky, a leading belle of
great beauty and accomplishments, to Mr
B. V. Jackson, of Parkersburg, West Vir-
ginia, a son of Judge Jackson of the Uni-
ted States Court of West Virginia. The
affair was a runaway match, and the cere-
mony was performed at the Burnet House
by the Rev. Dr. Gray, an Episcopal divine.
The lady has long been engaged to Maj.
Byrne, a prominent young railroad man of
this city, a very worthy gentleman, and, as
his conduct on this occasion shows, a chival-
ric one. The Major is a devoted Catholic,
which faith the young lady voluntarily
adopted after careful investigation and a
long course of instruction from leading di-
vines of the Catholic Church in this city
and Covington, and which she was to
formally embrace on their marriage day in
June.
During the festive week Mr Jackson and
his sister visited Cincinnati, where Maj.
Byrne, assisted by his lady love, contrib-
uted to their entertainment. On Thursday
they dined together at the Burnet very
happily. That evening the lover placed
his betrothed in the company of Mr Jack-
son for the festival. On Friday she was to
entertain him by introduction to her lady
friends, and did so.
On Saturday afternoon Mr Jackson called
upon his friend, Maj. Byrne, to assist him
in getting a marriage license, to which he
responded as a friend at once, and together
they repaired to the Probate Court, the
lover little dreaming what was in store for
him. The names of the contracting parties
were there first pronounced. Imagine what
must have been the feelings of the strong
man, the ardent lover, when hearing the
name of his almost wife in such connection,
but he believed it a cruel joke, and not un-
til he met the lady did he doubt her. He
was invited to give the bride away, and
having to release her engagement with him
(a most solemn one) he consented, being a
lifelong friend of both parties. There
seldom has been witnessed a nobler exhibi-
tion of true manhood and chivalry than when
this gentleman, suffering the agony of a
crushed heart and humiliated spirit, with a
calm nerve and bearing, having formally
released the lady from her plighted troth,
forgiving her the great wrong she had done
him in blasting his life by precipitately
trampling under foot the pledges of fidelity
and love still warm upon her lips, gave
away in marriage to another the idol of his
own heart. He has not since permitted the
affair to be mentioned in his presence, but
is evidently suffering as such a man can
suffer. His friends have been apprehensive
of the result upon him. The prominence of
the parties—Miss Worthington being a
member of a leading Kentucky family, a
great favorite, a famous beauty and belle,
some twenty-seven or twenty-eight years
old; Mr Jackson, the lady's junior, the
son of a prominent Virginia family, a con-
sion of "Stonewall," and son of a distin-
guished jurist, and the deserted lover, a
prominent gentleman in railroad and busi-
ness circles, of high moral worth and cul-
ture, and I believe, a native of Maryland—
makes this a leading sensation in the three
States of Ohio, Kentucky, and Virginia.
[Every true man and woman in the land will
disapprove and condemn the conduct of the young
woman mentioned above. Fashionable humbugs
may think it fine fun, but good and well-bred boys
and girls will view such conduct with horror and
disgust.]

ICE CREAM.
C. S. HOLTON, of the "Rising Sun Store," is
prepared to furnish Ice Cream by the plate or
gallon. Call, or leave your Cash orders and they
will be promptly filled. The attention of families
solicited.
May 31, 1878. C. S. HOLTON.

Domestic Sewing Machine.
It is universally conceded that the Light-Running
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE is the best of
all the Shuttle Machines ever made. One House
alone in London, England, bought last year 33,000
of them, so says the Sewing Machine Journal. For
sale by
BRADSHAW & CO.,
May 31, 1878. 1m. Charlotte, N. C.

LADIES HATS.
The Ladies will remember that we keep a nice
line of Ladies Trimmed Hats, and very cheap.
We have a large stock of Shoes which we are
going to close out, if possible. Don't fail to ask for
Shoes if you want any.
We are determined to close out our Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing. It must be sold.
We are offering inducements on all our Goods
this season. Everything is cheap, and we are sell-
ing cheap.
Don't fail to ask for Parasols.
ALEXANDER, SEIGLE & CO.
April 26, 1878.

Grain Cradles.
Another lot of the celebrated Grain Cradles made
by Joseph Starns, just received at
J. McLAUGHLIN & CO'S.
May 3, 1878.

DAWSON & CO'S.
Carolina Real Estate Agency,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
OFFICE in old Bank of Mecklenburg Building.
They Rent Houses and collect Rent for the
same.
Arrangements have been made with Agents,
North and West, through which it is expected
Emigration will be turned toward the Carolinas.
They buy, sell and exchange Farms, Grazing,
Mountain and Mineral Lands.
Also, sell City Property privately or at Public
Auction.
Loans negotiated.
May 17, 1878. y

NEISWANGER & CO'S.
General Insurance Agency,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
OFFICE in old Bank of Mecklenburg Building.
Life, Fire and Accident Risks taken at reason-
able rates.
Only First-Class Companies represented.
May 17, 1878. y

Saratoga Water.
Fresh Saratoga Water on draught direct from
the Springs.
WILSON & BURWELL.
May 8, 1878.

Look to Your Wells.
Here is a fresh illustration of how people
are poisoned all the while by foul wells:
A family living on elevated ground in Hart-
ford, Conn., in a region remarkably healthy
in all its natural conditions, were for years
suffering from various forms of fevers, head-
aches, and an endless variety of ills, which
kept a doctor in pretty constant attendance.
At last, three years ago, worn out with
this experience, the owner determined to
sell out and move away, believing the lo-
cality to be an unhealthy one. At this
 juncture, a friend of the family asked and
obtained permission to do what the owner
of the place, or at least the physician,
should have done long before—make an ex-
amination of the premises. He found a
privy-vault only ten feet from the well!
It was evident that this was the cause of
continuous illness among members of the
family, and he obtained leave to remove
the bucket from the well, and a promise
from the family to go to the barn for their
water, where it had been introduced in
pipes from the great main that leads into
Hartford. From that time forward there
was a cessation of the sickness.—*Exchange.*
[It is a fact well known to many of the citizens
of Charlotte that several Wells have been poisoned
and ruined by Privies being dug down to the water
level underground. Cannot something be done to
stop such suicidal work and injury to the health
of our people?]

A Dun.
From the days of the middle ages, when
Jews were tortured on gridirons by their
debtors until they consented to discount
their bills ten per cent, humanity has hated
a dun. "The insolent scoundrel, to dun me
on the street!" says a fine gentleman,
morally outraged at the brutality of a me-
chanic who, after privately sending in his
bill forty times in vain, has at last, in his
desperation, ventured to allude to it in pub-
lic. The word "dun" has wrought in the
gentleman's soul a sense of wrong and in-
sult that he fairly calls upon heaven and
earth to witness. Now, there are people
far enough gone in simplicity to think that
this indignation cannot be genuine; that
the whole right to feel outraged belongs to
and is monopolized by the other side. Ah!
what ignorance of the profundities and sub-
limities. Genuine, the indignation of the
man! Yes, down to the roots of his being.
His anger and surprise when a long-suffer-
ing tailor or bootmaker presents his little
bill for payment is something worthy of the
life-long study of a philosophical mind.
The middle ages were well enough in their
way, but they cannot suppose they appro-
priated all the human nature.

Giants.
Pliny relates that in the time of Claudius
Cæsar, there was a man named Gobburns,
brought by the Emperor from Arabia to
Rome, who was nine feet four inches, "the
tallest man that has been seen in our times."
In the reign of Augustus Cæsar, the tall
forms of Rasis and Secundilla might have
been seen, whose bodies were preserved in
a museum, in the Sallustian Gardens, and
each of whom measured ten feet and three
inches in height.
The Emperor Maximus was nine feet high,
and was in the habit of using his wife's
bracelet as a thumb-ring. His shoe was a
foot longer than that of any other man, and
he could draw a carriage with two oxen
could not move. He ate usually forty
pounds weight of flesh, and drank six gal-
lons of wine daily.
Josephus tells of Elezer, a Jew, a giant
over ten feet high, who was one of the host-
ages whom the King of Persia sent to Rome
after Peace.
Plot, in his "Oxfordshire," 1676, says that
a skeleton seventeen feet high was then to
be seen in the town hall in Lucerne. It had
been found under an oak in Willison, near
the village of Reydue.

The Rome (Ga.) Courier says:
"Some of our prominent farmers were talk-
ing over the troubles and trials they had to
encounter since the war. One of them said,
while he and his family were sitting at the
table one morning he told them he knew
how he could make them comfortable, have
a good home and plenty of money. All
stopped. He told them he thought of com-
ing to Rome and letting the train run over
him, then sue the Road for damages. His
wife remarked, "you had better go slow on
that, for I don't know that we could swear,
much less prove, that we would be damaged
any." He said this settled the question
then and there, and he got up from the table
and went to work, and has made a good
support ever since, and is now on rising
ground."

A PLAN IN LIFE.—"What is your plan
in life, Neddie?" I asked a small boy,
turning from his big brothers, who were
talking about theirs, to which he and I had
been listening; "What is yours, Neddie?"
"I am not big enough for a plan yet,"
said Neddie, "but I have a purpose."
"That is good; it is not every one who
has a purpose. What is your purpose?"
"To grow up a good boy, so as to be a
good man, like my father," said Neddie.
And, by the way he said it, it was plain
he meant it. His father was a noble Chris-
tian man, and Neddie could not do better
than follow in his steps. A boy with such
a purpose will not fail of his mark.

JAPANESE CHILDREN.—There are no crad-
les in Japan. Almost as soon as babies
are born they are taken out on the backs of
the older children, the first child carrying
the second, the second the third, and so on,
and you will see a company of girls playing
battle-dore, each with a baby strapped to
her back. If the baby cries they jump up
and down a little, and so rock it off to sleep!
The baby thus gets exercise, fresh air, and
sees all there is going on. Its education
thus begins early, for the houses being all
open, the operations of all the different
trades may be seen going on in them as you
pass along the street. The buildings are
all one story, with narrow fronts running
back about forty feet, and by the removal
of screens, which serve for partition walls,
all are thrown open so that the air sweeps
freely through them. So the children early
see the processes of all the trades, and
much of the quickness of the people comes
from this. A Japanese servant can turn
his hand to everything.

The Education of After Life.
Spend, if possible, one hour each day in
reading some great book. The number of
such books is not too many to overwhelm
you. Every one who reflects on the former
years of his education can lay his finger on
half a dozen, perhaps even fewer, which
have made a lasting impress upon his mind.
Treasure these. It is not only the benefits
which you yourself derive from them—it is
the impression which they leave upon you
of the lasting power of that which is spiri-
tual and immaterial. How many in all
classes of life may say of their own experi-
ence that which was said in speaking of his
library, by one who was my own earliest
literary delight, Robert Southey:
"My days among the dead are past;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day.
My thoughts are with the dead; with them
I live in long past years,
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears,
And from their lessons seek and find
Instruction with a humble mind."
But it is not by books, whether of litera-
ture or science, that the self-education of
after life is assisted. When Joan of Arc
was examined before her ecclesiastical
judges, and was taunted with the reproach
that such marvelous things as she professed
to have seen, and heard, and done, were
not found written in any book which they
had studied, she answered in a spirit akin,
and in some respects superior to the well-
known lines in which Hamlet replies to
Horatius. She replied, "My Lord, God has
a book in which are written many things
which even the most learned clerk and
scholar has never come across." Then there
is yet the deeper education to be derived
by those who have senses exercised to dis-
cern between true and false, between good
and evil, from the great flux and reflux of
human affairs, with which the peculiarity of
our times causes all to become more or less
conversant. One of the experiences which
the education of life brings with it, or
ought to bring with it, is an increasing
sense of the difference between what is hol-
low and what is real, what is artificial and
what is honest, what is permanent and
what is transitory. "There are," says
Goethe, in a proverb pointed out to me
long ago by Lord Houghton as a summary
of human wisdom, "many echoes in the
world, but few voices." It is the business
of the education of after-life to make us
more and more alive to this distinction.—
Dean Stanley.

Hon. Ben Hill has made an impor-
tant contribution to the history of the last
Presidential count and the way the country
was saved from civil war. When Mr Hill
became satisfied that there was great danger
of another revolution he discussed the mat-
ter with some ex-Confederates. He is thus
reported as saying by the New York Times
that interviewed him:
"Not to enter into unnecessary details, we,
who had just emerged from a ruinous and
disastrous war, and had experienced its de-
vastating effects—we ex-rebels determined
to prevent a second civil war, and spare the
country from all the horrible horrors that
would attend it. Accordingly forty-two
ex-Confederates solemnly pledged them-
selves to each other upon their sacred honor
to oppose all attempts to frustrate the count-
ing of the votes for President and Vice-
President. We held no caucus nor no meet-
ing. I called upon each gentleman person-
ally and obtained his signature to a paper
that I presented to him. We conducted the
movement with the greatest caution, for we
did not desire our plans should even be sus-
pected. You may judge how well the secret
has been kept when it has remained invio-
late to this day. Having disclosed the facts,
you can now determine what degree of im-
portance to attach to the influence exercised
by the Democratic members upon the result
of the electoral count."

MR. RUSKIN'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.—Mr
John Ruskin contributes an article to the
"Nineteenth Century," which is the sub-
stance of the last of a series of twelve lec-
tures delivered at Oxford. In the course of
the article the writer gives the following
advice to students: "First, cultivate all
your personal powers, not competitively,
but patiently and usefully. You have no
business to read in the long vacation. Come
here to make scholars of yourselves, and go
to the mountains or the sea to make men of
yourselves. Give at least a month in each
year to rough sailors' work and sea-fishing.
Don't lounge and flirt on the beach, but
make yourselves good seamen. Then, on
the mountains, go and help the shepherd at
his work, the woodmen at theirs and learn
to know the hills by night and day. If you
are staying in a level country, learn to plough,
and whatever else you can that is useful."

A man who went to the Black Hills
wrote back to a paper, saying: "Offer a
premium at your coming fair for the biggest
fool in the country, and I'll try to get there
in time."
Two girls of fashion entered an as-
sembly-room, at a time when fat citizen's
wife was quitting it. "Oh," said one of
them, there's beef a la mode going out."
"Yes," answered the object of ridicule,
"and game coming in."

There is no greater every day virtue
than cheerfulness. This quality in man
among men is like sunshine to the day, or
moisture to parched herbs. The light of a
cheerful face diffuses itself and communicates
the happy spirit that inspires it. The sourest
temper must sweeten in the atmosphere of
continuous good humor.