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THREE REMARKABLE MEN. the Personal Trains of Bayard, Garland and Lamar. WASHINGTON, March 12th .- If

differences of temperament are aids to congenial associations, there ought to be developed the most delightful friendships between the members of President Cleveland's Capinet. There is a good basis in the long continued and most cordial relations between the three members taken from Congress. Bayard, Garland and Lamar are as nofike in their temperaments as though they had come from three of the four corners of the earth, yet their peculiarities of mind and nabit have tended rather to attract them together than the contrary. Each understands the others per feetly, and when the three were together in the informal but most altractive cub room known as the Senate cloak room, they were pretly sure to call around them all Schafors who could leave their places on the floor. Each supple mented the others, and, all three being men of remarkable intellect ual gifts, they made those impromptu symposia in that with drawing place most agreeable. Mr. back and forth in the rear of the Bayard, had he lived in England, would have been a landed proprie tor; with a seat in Parliament. The open air life of an English 'squire would have filled the measure of his desire for pleasure. He would have been found on the best horse that could be b ught wherever there was a meet, and the bigger the lence or the deeper the ditch, the cetter he would have liked it. long string of 0's." Aside from this keenest and con If he was not in at the fluish it would not be because he had not got all the go there was in the lous, comical, and humorous, Mr. horse out of him In Washington Garland is as full of pranks as a there is nothing he likes better schoolboy, and is as fond of getting far less than the number from provide suitable rooms for Supreme than to get ou a frisky horse, go a good one on some of his fellow out upon the country roads, or get Senators as a New York city poliinto the fields and let the animal tician. Who would suspect, as he sign of any special desire to find the importation of obscene litera out. Sometimes, if you happen to be away out by the late Montgom be away out by the late Moutgom ery Blair's country place, six miles north of Washington, you will see Bayard giving his horse full rein, sitting like a dragoon, though the animal may be galloping well within three minutes. Mr. Arthur, who is rather proud of his skill on horseback, once came acro s Mr. Bayard, who shot by him on a rough road like a flash, yet saluted the President with as graceful a gesture as though riding at ease in his carriage. Mr. Arthur was mightily impressed by the Sena tor's horsemanship. The only things that would ever tempt Mr.

the judges in a great race, and the pace was hot and the race close, and the thousands there were shorting and following the horses like mad, the Senator's intellectual face turned a shade paler, but oth erwise showed no emotion, though he afterward said that he felt as though his heart beat a thousand times a minute. Mr. Bayard is a great pedestrian. He walks with long, firm strides, and walks because he loves to. A little joint over to Arling. ton or four or live miles back of Georgetown is a delight to him. Never, unless in great haste, used he to ride to the capitol. It is a good mile and a half from his house to the Senate chamber, and he almost always walked both ways, on his return generally arm in arm with Semator Pendleton. Between himself and Mr. Pendle. ton there has grown up a friendship that is one of the rare in-

Bayard to absent himself from the

Senate were the Ivy Park and

Pinilico races, and when two or

three yea s ago he acted as one of

National Convention failed to nom inate himselt for the Presidency. Mr. Bayard hasn't a particle of appreciation of humor, and political life would therefore be very trying to him, constituted as his temperament is, were it not for his passionate foudness for outdoor sports. He likes a good game of base ball as well as he ever did. and will anathematize a bad play as vigorously. He is a superh swimmer, but not particularly fond of angling. That sport is not ac two enough for him. Mr. Evart's social gifts and capacities were reputed while he lived in Washing tou to be phenomenal, and Mr. Bayard, while a most temperate man, knows head and body fully as well as his attenuated prede cessor from New York. It may b doubted whether Mr. Bayard would stand by the punch b and join each of his guests on the occasion of a re eption in drinking their common healths; but if he dis. so, there is no d ubt that the grace, self poise, and self master,

fully equalled. One of the finest tributes ever paid to Mr. Bayard was on the oc casion of a trip on the notoriou Pallepoosa to the Yorktown cele brition. This curio 8 a at ill fate. a. . was assigned to carry a large number of Senators. In the even ing, when half way down the Po tomac, Capt Kellogg invited the company to a supper set in the up per saloon. Impromptu toast-were called for, and when Capt Keliogg proposed the next Demo critic President i very eye turned to Mr. Bayard. The tribute waso sudden and unanimous that the Senatur was at first embarrassed One of the Republican Senators cal d Bay .. d, nd the entire o . pany arose a a drank Mr. Bayara's healt i. The Senator was greatly impressed, the semiment seemed to be so spontaneous and 8 m 8.c. and he made who we reported to ve 8 . e quisit. littie speech on the

of Mr. Exarts historic feat would b.

Gartand and the Secretary of State | create companions who would be | nickel.

are as unlike in temperament and real enough for companionship in habit as a maple and an elm Yet Lamar is the most companion has more fun in him to the square not unconscious habit. They are inch than any man in Congress, arbitrary. They make his recrea perhaps than any man who ever sat there. It is right good, con scions, appreciating, and apprecia tive fun, too. There isn't a wrinkle. a conceit, an out of place wart, a impair his capacity as an adminis struggling encounter between bald trative officer. No man in the Sen ness and hair, a toddie or a trot, ate has greater en acity for steady, an agonizing pair of tight boots, or an overwhelming display of shirt cuffs—in short, there is not a pressure. He is as simple and peculiar to any member of Con personal relations go, while wise gress, which Mr. Garland has not and acute enough in his political observed. Singularly considerate dealings with men. of the feelings of others, he keeps the fact that he has discovered any grotesque originality or personali ty to himself, but when now and then Vest or Vance, Butler or Voorhees, or other fun loving Sen Garland has already seen it. Sen land will sit and watch the Wis consin Crossus as he promenades Senate with all the gratification of the keenest appreciation of the comical. As Sawyer doesn't care a rap about his bow legs, Garland told him one day that they gave a wrong idea of his value. They are a constant O, Senator, when we all know that really you can put a big numeral at the head of a

stant appreciation of the ridiculous, comical, and humorous, Mr. man, with a tace as demure as a judge's, and the twinkle in his eyes concealed behind old fashioned steel bowed spectacles, that he was writing a note with a fictitious sig nature for the purpose of inciting some long winded bore of a Senator to get up and make a speech f been set agoing by Garland, that has been overrun with men put in public school law. To enforce col he might have the fun of teasing some one of his friends who had set his heart on getting the floor for a pet measure. Who will tor get Senator Ransom's discomfiture when speaking to the River and Harbor bill, and working up to an effective climax, he received a note that Garland hastily wrote and sent over by a page, reminding the North Carolina Senator that in the excitement of his splendid argument his cuffs had slipped up his sieeve! Ransom wore phenome nally long and ivory white cuffs, which were the subject of a good deal of fun, which he good natur edly receive i; but he turned for a moment and glanced at the sedate Garland with such a look of re prosch, sorrow, and in nentary vexation that Butler and Vest, who were in the secret with som others, rushed to the cloak room that they might let their laughter loose. Garland, unlike almost all practi cal jokers, ratuer liked a good one on himself. To see Mr. Garland on the street no one would think that no gro esque, ridiculous, comical sight escaped him, and that in his strolls, slowly sanutering along, with a slouched telt hat, not elab orately fitting coat, and ridgy tronsers, be seeks his keenest pleasure in the way of recreation in gratifying his acute sense of humor. Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet stances born of political acquaint. ance, and Mr. Bayard's friends be will be sure before long to be en tertained by his quaint conceplieve he felt far more regret when ton to the Senate than when the tions, his humorous way of putting well, it would not be astonishing if

> choice humor in it. Senator Garland is a total ab. stainer from stimula its. He was ked one day how it happened that he, coming as he did from a part of the country where liquor was believed to be used as com nonly as coffee, was a teetotaler. "Well, it was this way: I used to drink as regularly and as frequently as any one, but one day some years ago I was walking through our cemetery at Little Rock, and I saw the grave of one very bright man who would nave een my age, and then I saw an and I almost alone was left, and I der was founded on opposition to Carolina railroad to Murphy. To Well, as I had been spared, it oc urred te me that I had certainly

there were a prank or two with

then and there." Senator Lamar, notwithstanding his huge frame and fine, shaggy. ion like head, takes not the slight est interest in any physical pleas ure. It is his delight and his habit to get his mind out of his bady and go away off with it back to Moses' time or ahead into the (wentieth century. He will get nto an old dressing gown, draw is chair up to his fire, and take me of these excursions and be gine all an afternion. To him it is as vivid and realistic as though he were actually present where im agination takes him. At such times his senses seem to be subject o his imagination, and it is then that he will meet his best friend with an nurecognizing stare, and will respond nothing to the friend's greeting. The truth is he neither sees nor hears. To him Garland's LEGISLATIVE WORK.

Though he doesn't look it, Garland able of men. These reveries are tion. They begin and end when he chooses, and therefore those mistake who surmise that the babit of wandering off in dreamland may single thing out of the common, confiding as a child, as far as his

Between these three Senators there exists a congenial intimacy born of respect for each other's intellectual attainments and a common political training and belief. What a Cabinet it is physically! stors, call his attention to anything There must be close on to fourteen funny it is always discovered that bundred pounds of solid brawn and bone; full chested, big nos stor Sawyer carries all his great trilled, healthy stomached men wealth on a pair of legs that curve and these qualities go a good deal outwardly systematically, and Gar. further toward developing the sort of energy that an Administration needs than might be aupposed.

The "Clamorous sou.h."

[New York Times.] Southern Senators to places in his cabinet that the "clamorous south" would overwhelm the administra tion in the pursuit of offices do not seem to be in a way to be justified.

ment to retain his position. nal revenue service has been improved of late, there remain in it and in other branches a great number of worse than useless appoint ees. They will gradually be re-On the contrary, there will be great care given to the selection and not to politics. The new men phan asylum. Endorsing the will necessarily be Democrats in the great asjority of cases, because it is from that party that the best selections can be made. But we shall be greatly disappointed if they be not efficient and upright

The "clamorous south" thus far exists in the imagination of the northern editor. The South, taken as a whole does not seem to have sent as many office seekers to Goldsboro, Snow Hill & Greenville Washington as New York and Illi. R. R. To allow the Louisburg nois alone. The reason is clear railroad to settle for convicts in been the same field for "deals" there as here. The professional politicians are of a different type, and there is a different public sentiment behind them. The southern need it. But they feel a distinct pride in having the reform genn ine and in showing to the country that they have been sincere and not partisan in their demand for a

change.

An Innocent Man Out of Prison. Five years ago, Miss Eliza Dig by, of McLeansboro, Ill., was en gaged to be married to a thriving merchant named John Sinkler, of at midnight. In his statement be ment in Chester penitentiary for pay for convicts in town and town up my mind that I wouldn't drink 14 years. Subsequently, Eliza ship bonds. To charter the Reids iny body else's share; that wouldn't Digby, the girl who had been en ville & Danville railroad. To in Sinkler killed a man in a row at relation to the mortgage bonds of Henry Digby killed John Sinkler, the Durham & Roxboro railroad. his brother, and that his motive To amend the charter of the upper who was to become his brother's renew the charter of the Roxborn they are prudently to require comwife, and whom he afterward mar railroad company. To incorporate ried. These facts served to get the Southern & Western Air Line Digby's case before the Illinois Su preme Court, which decided that the evidence on which he had been convicted was insufficient for 1873; chapter 330, 1883; chapter the purpose, and he was liberated 125, 1881; chapter 112 acts of 1883, trom prison. His vindication was complete, and he was welcomed in 1883; chapter 70, acts of 1883; honor by his old neighbors and chapter 236, 1883; chapter 234,

-Know that ye are as near heaven as ye are far from yourself and far from the love of a bewitching world .- S. Kutherford.

air enthusiasm a strange in ug.

His temperament is such that ac appearance in New York city. The would never get lonesome if he appearance in New York city. The appearance in New York city. Innormalist and the main in their lecturity, and in the main in their lecturity, and the genuine is alloyed with chapter 52, private acts of 1883; chapter 52, private acts of 1883; chapter 52, private acts of 1883; chapter 308, lecturity of State lecture of State lecture of State lecture of State lecturity of State lecture of State

A Summary of the Most Important Bi Which Became Laws. The following is a list of the measures which passed at the recent session of the legislature and are now laws:

Among the important acts passed are: To increase the number of superior court judges. To permit a joinder of felony and misdemeanor in an indictment where an assault is included. The more effectually to enable the board of education to drain swamp lands. To escablish a criminal c renit In regards to actions against administrators. To provide for the erection of fences around stock law districts. To give clerks of interior courts the power to probate deeds. Extend ing time for settling the State debt. To extend time for adjust ing and renewing debt. To moor porate the N. C. Baptist orphanage association. Making it unlawful for physicians to disclose informa tion disclosed by patients. To construct fence around Caswell's mon unent. To make seduction of wo men under promise of marriage oriminal. To provide for the analyses of poisons in case of dearh therefrom. To distribute copies of Code. The pension law. To es The fears that were expressed tablish a true meridian in the sev when Mr. Cleveland invited two eral counties of the State. To provide a road law for Mecklenburg To provide a road law for Cabarrus county, tor Buncombe and nine other counties and for Chatham county. To enable railroad com Reports from all sources, even in panies to extend their lines. Rethe journals most solicitous for Mr. lating to the practice of medicine. Cleveland's safety from the pre- To allow jarors to take written in dicted onslaught, agree that the structions with them. Relating to number of men from the South roads and highways. Further main seeking office in Washington, is tenance of the University. To other States. The southern mem | Court and library. To require the to have requested the assistant administrators, & .. , to certify in attorney general for his depart- certain cases. To increase the commutation of convicts. To es It is c.ear that there will be tablish a tax commission. To es many changes in the service in the tablish a State flag. To protect South, because there ought to be the merchants of the State. To fort, Greene, Mitchell, Chatnam many. In the customs, internal repeal so much of law as exempts revenue and attorney general's school committeemen from road More than one long harangue has branches of the service the south and jury duty. To amend the

office and kept there for political lection of taxes on land bought in purposes. This has been true for by the State. To establish and many years, and though the inter- maintain an industrial school. To permit counter affidavits in appli cations for continuances. To protect the travelling public from drunken people. Concerning trus tees and survivorships in joint ten moved, but their places will not antey. To support the penitenti be filled by mere place hunters, ary; the charitable institutions; taise revenue; the machinery act; the omnibus prohibition bill. To of capable men of good character, exempt druggists from jury duty. who will attend to their business To appropriate \$10,000 for the or

Blair bill. To lay off the oyster beds, and providing for the sale of the oyster waters by the State. To make the disturbing of graves a educators of the people, to explain felony. Concerning insurance. The following railroad bills pass er': To allow the Albermarle & Raleigh railroad to settle for convicts bonds. To incorporate the Reidaville and Dan River R. R. Co. Amending the charter of the

enough. The Democratic party in bonds. To incorporate the Chesa the South has not been based as peake, Norfolk & Carolina railway much upon the spoils as the same company. To incorporate the Oxparty in the North. There has not ford & Clarksville railroad compa ny. To enable the Raleigh & Au gusta Air Line to extend its line. Concerning the railroad from from Catawba county to the Tennessee line, via Tayloraville. To incorpe people are very much in earnest in rate the Roanoke & Raieigh railwishing a reform of the federal road company. To secure the com-service among them, for they sorely pletion of the North Carolina Midland railroad. To incorporate the Cabarrus & Stanly railroad. To incorporate the Pittsboro railroad county commissioners They are company. To incorporate the Cashie & Roanoke railroad, To incorporate the Carthage railroad. To amend the charter of the Atlantic & Western. To change the name of the Albermarie & Roanoke to the Roanoke railroad. To incorporate the Roanoke & Tar River railroad. To extend the charter of the same town. Two days before the Clinton railroad. To authorize the wedding was to have occurred, the city of Wilmington to subscribe John Sinkler was killed in his bed to the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. To in corporate the Wilmington, Onslow fore death he said that he believed & East Carolina railroad and the Henry Dighy, a brother of his in | Mount Holly & Denver railroad. tended wife, was his murderer; To assign convicts to the Carolina that it was extremely dark when he Central. To incorporate the Spar ly realized that all the young men was attacked, and that he supposed tanburg & Shelby. To secure the with whom I began life had gone Digby's motive to commit the mur completion of the Western North

efficiency. and I almost alone was lett. and I der was commed on opposition to Carolina ratiroad to Murphy. To thou will dereaster not de required them away. The wedding which was soon to facilitate the construction of the to make a per capita appointment. take place. Digby was tried, con railroad to Danbury. To allow the of the funds among school dis victed and sentenced to imprison Oxford & Clarksville railroad to tricts of the county as heretofore be fair. So I just stopped right gaged to John Sinkler, married corporate the Caswell railroad. To the remaining one third is to be dered man. Two years ago, Dick road and telegraph company. In to equalize school facilities to all the penitentiary for life. It has the hiring of convicts to the R. & all concerned, without discriminasince transpired that he and not A. Air Line R. R. To incorporate tion in favor of or to the prejudice was a violent passion for the girl division of the Yadkin railroad. To trol prices .o be paid teachers, and

> railroad. The following laws were amend ed: Chapter 133, private laws of private laws; chapter 169, acts of

acts of 1883; chapter 48, acts of to the county superintendency 1870; chapter 260, acts of 1883; While it is almost axiomatic truth chapter 98, acts of 1879; chapter that there can be no good system 320, acts 1873.

The following laws were repeal ed: Chapter 337, acts 1883; chap ter 126, acts 1879; chapter 215, acts 1852; chapter 103, 1879 private; chapter 369, acts 1883, section 16; chapter 126, laws 1881; chapter 130, acts 1883; chapter 266, acts 1883; chapter 123, acts 1872; sec tion 27, chapter 228, 1876.

The following sections of orde were repeated; 2832, 3425, 2830, 1249 and 3415.

The code was amended as follows: sections 2727, 1262, 3408, 677, 3850, 2837, 2004, 2327, 696, 456, 985, 1082, 324, 326, 2832, 1980, 2058 sub sec. 6, of 985, 2040, 1797, 1793, 3415, 2821, 3632, 3635, 2693, 696, 1973, 3748, 2829, 2592, 2765, 3737, 3377, 3427, 2837, 2019, 1116, 49, 2764, 677, 3433, 3739, 2834, 1848, 2834, 1976, 3645, 72 3326 (vol. 2, chap, 29, insurance,) 501, 3288, 72, 3132, 3667, 2020, 2824, 3729, 3260 61 3422, 519, 3751; 3747, 3, 2053, 828, 3667, 3603, 1594, 218, 3113, 3360. 3622, 3577, 829, 2834, 2158.

The following counties were giv en the no fence law: Alamance, Rockingham, Edgecombe, Halifax commissioners as boards of educa and Warren, Goldsboro township, tion, and the tees heretofore paid Wayne county, Person and Gran ville, Lincoln, Vance, Stokes, Guil ford, Buncombe, Catawha and Gas ton, part of Madison, part of Or ange and Dutham, part of Iredell, part of Pender, parts of Davidson, justices of the peace, the county Robeson, part of Franklin, part of commissioners and the people to Ricamond.

Among the banks incorporated were : Raleigh, Raleigh Savings, Scotland Neck, French Broad, Bank of Wayne, Durham, Henderson, boro), Citizens (of Reidsville), Mer to the end that what money for investigators to study the cir New Berne, Piedm int (of Greenschants (Wilmington), and Hender son, and Savangs Bank (of Golds

levy special taxes: Halifax, Wake, to act as members of the board of the thought reader from reading. Stokes, Chowan, Pender, New of the system ! . Berne, Ashe, Lenoir, Hertford, Sampson, Brunswick, Watauga, Standy, Moore, Columbus, Beanand Person.

The towns of Wilson, Durham, Wilmington and Hickory were au thorized to levy taxes, Among the locals acts were the following: Concerning the city of Raleigh. With reference to the public schools in R deigh township. fined. The necessity of having To authorize Wake county to con

tinge its special tax. To incorpo dicated has received a fresh illus rate th Raleigh road district. In tration in the unfortunate experi relation to the no fence law for Wake.

The New School Law. The following is a letter from the state superintendent of public instruction, explanatory of the public school law:

I trust that it will not be considered improper for me, through the newspaper press, one of the great the modifications of the public school law, enacted by the recent general assembly. I am moved to do so because of the numerous en quiries relative to the matter, knowing as I do that it will neces sarily be some weeks before it will be possible for the law to be pub lished and sent out as required by

The prominent changes from the old law are indicated by the fol

lowing provisions: 1. On the first Monday 'n June next, and every two years there after, the justices of the peace and the county commissioners at their joint meeting are required to elect three residents of their county, who shall be a county board of ed ucation Their duties will be the general supervision of the school matters of their county-mainly such as are now performed by the to meet four times a year, with a compensation of two dollars a day

and mileage. 2. The county superintendent is to be secretary of the board of ed ucation. His pay is two or three dollars per day, as the board may determine, for the days that he is actually engaged, and he is under the direction and supervision of the board. He will, in add tion to the ordinary duties of the superintendent, perform the duties re quired by the register of deeds in school matters. A good board will give him pay and work within the limits of the law, according to his

3. The county board of educa tion will bereafter not be required two thirds of the money be apportioned on a per capita basis, and as may be practicable and just to it desirable so to do, they may con-

These provisions indicate the principal changes in the law-all others are minor changes, made necessary to make the system con form to these provisions.

As I understand it, the assem bly intended to separate school affairs from other county business, section 5, 1881; chapter 280, and put them in the hands of peacets of 1883; chapter 234, acts of sons specially appointed with and put them in the hands of per-1881; chapter 369, 1883; chapter view to their fitness to manage 137, acts of 1873-74; chapter 140, them judiciously and ecomically, acts of 1883; chapter 23, 1881; giving them large discretion, and chapter 73, private acts of 1860-'61; evidently taking into consideration -A well made counterfeit of the Gaspter 28, private acts of 1868; the fact that the State is exceed

While it is almost axiomatic truth

services of an active and compe the present time. Not for ten or tent superintendent, some of our fifteen years has so much attention Such counties are allowed, under when the investigation of them has the late legislation, to elect an in-ferior man superintendent, restrict the scope of his labors and jog scended to look upon certain unex along, being continually distanced plained manifestations as worthy of school to more useful studies ?" in the educational race by their their sober notice. Time was when more progressive neighbors. A men of science pooh poohed ghosts successful business man never in and spirits as worthy only of nur vests money in any enterprise sery intellects; but some of them without either superintending it have now decided that it is more himself, or employing a competent person to superintend it for him. by the inductive process, and they are therefore collecting evidence of many kinds from which they hope. short term of good schooling is to put the so-called supernatural now be no richer if they had deinferiority; time is saved in pro of subjects about which little is voted their youth to such studies. portion to the efficiency of the known, but which, in time, may be Even the Euglish education of a teacher, and a good county super explained. intendent promotes the efficiency

not cost much, if any, than was the cost of the county to registers of deeds will be eliminated.

Seeing that the constitution of the State requires a system of pub lie education, may I not ask the assist me in executing the system given us by the assembly under their constitutional requirements, to the end that we may provide at least a rudimentary education for chought transference or mind read all the children of the State, and ing can be establish. It remains we do pay for education may be cumstances and, if possible, to dejudiciously and effectively used. termine how far this power may May I not hope that wise, benevo extend, as well as the influence lent and suitablemen will be found which the resistance of the sensi-

Very obediently, S. M. FINGER. State Sup't. Pub. Instruction. A Must In creating destion.

The newspapers are discussing with a great deal of interest the case of the courageous young wo man of Philadelphia, who has ap pealed to the courts to have the extreme proper low water mark in deco'lette attire authoritatively de this important question duly adjuence of Miss Florence Marryatt, the English novelist, whose en gagement with the Redpath Lec ture Bureau was broken because she favored her audiences not only with pure literature, but with the sight of a pair of equally pure and much more beautiful white shoul ders, which latter exhibit was not in the agreement. In the raral towns, where the audiences are un accustomed to such displays of feminine beauty, we regret to say that the young women giggled and the young men gave expression to ejaculations and audible criticisms, to the great annoyance of Miss Marryatt and the infinite disgust of the Redpath Bureau manager.

This gentleman, therefore, in

sisted that Miss Marryatt should dispense with the offending low necked garment which had such a demoralizing effect on rural and ences, and clothe herself after the chaste fashion of Miss Susan B. Anthony and other female lecturers in this country, who, when they appear in public, always keep their physical charms carefully conceal ed. By thus crucifying their per sonal vanity the attention of their hearers is not distracted from the consideration of the severe subjects on which they desire to fix their attention, nor are the young men led, by force of association of ideas. to behave as if they were in atten dance on a wandering female min strel show. Miss Marryatt would, however, listen to none of this counsel. She insisted that her dress was of the pattern that is worn and is even insisted upon at the Court of Queen Victoria and in fash onable society everywhere, and she would not abolish it or modify its style. The result is the tour came to an end and her man ager brings suit for breach of con tract. The Court will be called upon to decide the interesting question what condition as to the cut and pattern of her dress is im plied in contracts by a woman to

read a lecture in public. late been giving a certain class of condition of the mind will cause a over officious men a great deal of healthful condition of the body, nnnecessary concern. The Mother which body is but a phenomenon woman may put on masculine at tire only at the risk of being lock ed up in jail, and now there seems to be a disposition to move upon the low-necked dresses. If the theory that the humar body is ob scene is the correct one, then, by all means, let women cover their shoulders, and be gloved and veil ed in public. If, as many men hold, a woman is the most beauti ful of God's creations a little lati tude may proper'y be allowed in the display of charms so pleasing and so rare. The question at issue is one of first principles, but we ons trouble in deciding either the Philadelphia or the Marryatt case. of Victoria's Court in such matters istic opinions thriving side by side Sarely the long settled judgment will have more weight with an as at present, when the same roof American court than the arbitrary mandates of floor managers or the untutored judgment of our rural swams. The statutes are silent on the subject, however, and, until a decision is rendered in the pending cases, the law governing decollette dressing may be said to rest in the bosom of the Court.

-Nothing but mante pity sufficient for the infinite pathos of

A Queer World.

Psychical phenomena, mesmer-ism spiritualism and allied myster of ublic education without the les may be said to be in the air at scientific to treat these mysteries

Ouly good can come from this The system is not more extensive than the old system. The special board of education will mot cost much if any more builther to the control of the cost much if any more builther to the cost much in t be truth, man can only reach it by benefit to have the bubble pricked by unprejudiced, calm men, whose habit it is to weigh evidence dis passionately, and who are neither too sensitive to be overcome by not be of direct practical advantage halucination, nor too supercitions to a man; that is, the may not to examine all the data—no matter furnish him with tools which are how absurd or how minute. Recent experiments-particular-

ly those made by the English Society for Psychical Research and by other accredited observers-lead toward the conclusion that, under some conditions, what is known as scratiny upon the various forms in which mesmeric power is exhibited and upon its possible application to purposes of healing. Of the more occult, and as yet only visionary subject included under the general name of Reichenbachism, the first principles have yet to be laid down. Scientific men have made little more progress in their investiga tion of od or its properties than in preparing a geometrical text nook of the fourth dimension. Ap paritions, clairvoyance, ghosts and

ther related mysteries, among which may be classed table rappings, slate writings and phenom ena which may be caused by hallureason to hope that the human in telligence will ultimately be able to sift the real from the sham, and to better adapted than himself to trace the operation of general laws direct his path of work. in manifestations which are now et down as supernatural by the superstitions and as nonsense by the sceptical. While the purpose of practical

and logical persons to investigate with scientific precision may be called one feature of the present agitation; there are other features more curous but less elevating. There is, for instance, a wave of superstition passing over the coun try and breaking out here and there in appeals to faith as a curof physical or mental ills. We read frequently of communities in which this extravagance has been arried so far that patients have died without being allowed to con sult a doctor or to apply well es tablished remedies to their disease. Another example of mental exalta tion is found in Boston, where what is called the "Mind Cure" has actu ally made converts among persons of reputed common sense and culture. Cures are announced and vouched for by citizens whose veracity is not questioned, and of course the news of a single cure spreads faster and has more influence than that many begin to doubt that there gifts which good fortune can offer. of a hundred failures. Even the may be something in it, after allthe result being the unsettling of other minds and the consequent increase in the number of those who put their faith in the vague and the illusory rather than in demon strable truth. For who can find a firm handle to cling to in a cure to my knees by the overwhelming which is described as the flaving conviction that I had nowhere else on of mind, where sufferers are re to go. My own wisdom, and that stored from belief of disease to be of all about me, seemed insufficient tief of health by the subtile influ for that day .- A. Lincoln. ence of superior will, it being held by the new scientists that all dis ease is of the mind, and a healthy

mentally, with no volition of the patient in the matter, and the re sult, through the mysterious influ ences, follows." One more psychical, or religious, | pieces at the corners and along the or cerebral phenomenon of this age | edges, and to reduce the shape may be mentioned-the rise and rapid growth, of the Salvation Army, which surely could not flourish at any period unless a large part of the people were in a pecu-liar mental state, when halluncina tion and religious extravagance ialist and the most impressible be liever in spirit rapping—the mat ter of fact scientist, who expects to convert mankind to his views by the use of the microscope and the crucible, and the peripatetic Sal vationist, whose weapons of conver sion are the jewsharp and the tam

everything to give the patient be

lief in his sickness, and the healer

merely sits and argues the case

-Chicago bas nineteen Episcopal churchs, including two missions.

The Question of a Student.

Here is a question which bas and teachers, and just now is under especial discussion:

"Is it necessary for a young man. who has to make his own way in the word, to study Greek, Latin, and French; or can he get along without them, and put his time at

No, it is not necessary to study those languages. Most of the ma-terially successful men in this country have never acquired any knowledge of Latin and Greek, and few of them are able to read or speak any modern language besides their own. They have "made their own way in the world" withficient, and some of them can now neither speak nor write their fects of their early training.

But that is no argument against the study of aucient and modern languages. Latin and Greek may absolutely indispensable to him in winning material success. Yet we do not hesitate to assert that he cannot be a well educated man without thorough study of them, and cannot otherwise have a mind fully and symmetrically trained

and developed.

The time for the study is in youth, when the faculty for linguistic acquirement can be best and most easily cultivated. Therefore, knowledge of Latin and Greek, in our opinion, should always be made were authorized to issue bonds or in every county who will consent tive's will may have in preventing a prerequisite for admission into education, which is the foundation Mesmerism is so clearly-proved a not to be afterward pursued as a didate. He should be able to read them at sight, to understand them when they are spoken, to translate English into them, and to pass at. examination in their grammar. All that knowledge a boy can acquire without undue difficulty in a preparatory school before he reaches the age of eighteen, for instance, and without prejudice to his progress in other studies. During the same period of preparation, too, he ought to become sufficiently acquainted with French and German to read them with ease. Then he enters college provided with the to is which are necessary to his further explorations, and is ready emation or by jugglery, should all to pursue his study to any specific be cleared up. And there is good end he may have in view, or to elected for him by those who are

> As to French, a man cannot be called educated who lacks knowledge of it. It is, besides, a fanguage which will be of great practical service to him in almost any calling in which he may be. Ger man is also necessary, indispensable to any one who wishes to keep up with progress of thought and inquiry, and practically useful to

everybody. Still, as we said, a man may dis pense with all this knowledge and yet make his way in the world The majority of people are forced by necessity to get along without it, to live shut out from the multitude of pleasures which are open to the mind so trained and en lightene i. A man may become rich without knowing more than to read and write his own language, and to cipher a little, and millions of people even make their way after a fashion though they are al together illiterate and can calcu-

late only by rule of thumb. Yet whoever has the opportunity to better develope his mind and extend the range of his knowledge, and fails to improve it, plays a toolish part, and neglects the best the abundance of things which he possesseth. The life is more than meat, and the body is more than raiment."

-I have been driven many times

Cutting Glass With Scissors.

Many persons may not be aware that glass can be cut under water ith the greatest ease, to almost any shape, by simply using a pair of to ensure success two points must be attended to-first and most important, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to begin the cutting by taking off small gradually to that required, for if any attempt is made to cut the glass to the shape as we would cut a piece of cardboard, it will be most likely to break just where it is not wanted. Some kinds of glass cut much better than others; the softer glass is the best for this purpose. The scissors need not depend on the state of the edge prescuted to the glass. When the operation goes on well the glass breaks away from the scissors in small pieces in a straight line with the blades. This method of cutting glass has often been of service when a diamond has not been at hand, for cutting ovals and segments, and though the edges are not as smooth as might be desired for some purposes, it will answer in many cases. The two bints given above, if strictly followed will always ensure success.