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August 14, 1871.

PLATFORM
OF THE
NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The following is the full platform adopted by the Republican National Convention, held at Philadelphia, June 5th and 6th, 1872:

The Republican party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the city of Philadelphia, on the 5th and 6th days of June, 1872, again declares its faith, appeals to its history, and announces its position upon the questions before the country:

First. During eleven years of supremacy it has accepted with grand courage the solemn duties of the time. It suppressed a gigantic rebellion, emancipated four millions of slaves, decreed the equal citizenship of all, and established universal suffrage. Exhibiting unparalleled magnanimity, it criminally punished no man for political offences, and warmly welcomed all who proved loyalty by obeying the laws and dealing justly with their neighbors. It has steadily decreased with a firm hand the resultant disorders of a great war, and initiated a wise and humane policy towards the Indians.—The Pacific Railroad and similar vast enterprises have been generously aided and successfully conducted. The public lands have been freely given to actual settlers, immigration protected and encouraged, and a full acknowledgment of naturalized citizens' rights secured from European Powers. A uniform national currency has been provided, repudiation frowned down, the national credit sustained under the most extraordinary burdens, and new bonds negotiated at lower rates. The revenue has been carefully collected and honestly applied.—Despite the annual large reduction of the rates of taxation, the public debt has been reduced during Gen. Grant's administration at the rate of one hundred millions a year. Great financial crises have been avoided, and peace and plenty prevail throughout the land; menacing foreign difficulties peacefully and honorably composed, and the honor and power of the nation kept in high respect throughout the world. This record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future. We believe that the people will not entrust the Government to any party or combination of men composed partly of those who have resisted every step of this beneficial progress.

Second. Complete liberty and exact equality in the enjoyment of all civil, political and public rights, should be established and effectually maintained throughout the Union by efficient and appropriate State and Federal legislation. Neither the law nor its administration should admit of any discrimination in respect of citizens, by reason of race, creed, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Third. The recent amendments to the national Constitution should be cordially sustained because they are right, not merely tolerated because they are law, and should be carried out according to their spirit by appropriate legislation, the enforcement of which can safely be trusted only to the party that secured those amendments.

Fourth. The National Government should seek to maintain an honorable peace with all nations, protecting its citizens everywhere and sympathizing with all people who strive for greater liberty.

Fifth. A system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Sixth. We are opposed to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monopolies, and demand that the National domain be set apart for free homes for the people.

Seventh. The annual revenue, after paying the current debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal, and the revenues, except so much as may be derived from a tax on tobacco and liquor, be raised by duties upon importations, the duties of which should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

Eighth. We hold in undying honor the soldiers and sailors, whose valor saved the Union. Their pensions are a sacred debt of the Nation, and the widows and orphans of those who died for their country are entitled to the care of a generous and grateful people. We favor such additional legislation as will extend the bounty of the Government to all soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged, without regard to the length of service or the cause of such discharge.

Ninth. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European Powers concerning allegiance, "once a subject always a subject," having at last, through the efforts of the Republican party, been abandoned, and the American idea of the individual's right to transfer allegiance having been accepted by European nations, it is the duty of our Government to guard with jealous care the right of adopted citizens against the assumption of unauthorized claims by their former Governments, and we urge continued careful encouragement and protection of voluntary immigration.

Tenth. The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of the rate of postage.

Eleventh. Among the questions which press for attention is that which concern the relation of capital to labor, and the Republican party recognize the duty of so shaping legislation as to secure protection and the greatest of capital, the largest opportunities and a just share of the mutual profits of these two great elements of civilization.

Twelfth. We hold that Congress and the President have only fulfilled an imperative duty in their measures for the suppression of violent and treasonable organizations in certain lately rebellious regions, and for the protection of the ballot-box, and therefore, they are entitled to the thanks of the nation.

Thirteenth. We denounce repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and rates of interest on the balance, and confidently expect our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie payment.

Fourteenth. The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to a wide field of usefulness is received with satisfaction, and the honest demands of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

Fifteenth. We heartily approve the action of Congress in extending amnesty to those lately in rebellion, and rejoice in the peace and fraternal feelings throughout the land.

Sixteenth. The Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves, as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the States and to the Federal Government. It disapproves of the resort to unconstitutional laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government.

Seventeenth. It is the duty of the General Government to adopt such measures as will tend to encourage American commerce and ship-building.

Eighteenth. We believe that the modest patriotism, the earnest worth, purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity and the illustrious services of Ulysses S. Grant have commended him to the hearts of the people, and with him at our head we start to-day upon a new march to victory.

POETRY.

A SONG OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

The city, he saith, is fairer far
Than one which stood of old;
It gleams in the light all crimson bright
With shifting glimmers of gold.
Where be the homes my fathers built,
The houses where they lived and died?
I see in no seat the patriarch sit,
Nor the children sport on the threshold side.
O'er the domes they spread, the roofs they reared,
Has passed the levelling tide,
My fathers lie low, and their sons outgrow
The bounds of their skill and pride.
Shifting, sweeping change,
It plays with a man's endeavor,
They carved these names grown strange,
And they said "Abide forever."

The city, I say, lieth far away,
Whereto no change may come;
It has rays manifold of crimson and gold,
But I cannot count their sum.
They sigh no more by its happier shore
Who wander, foreboding not,
Of wearing away of a changeful day,
Or changing of life and lot.
They dream not there on earth's changing face,
Of mutable wind and sea—
Thou art changeless, grant me a place
In that fair city with Thee!
There record my name,
Father! forget thee never,
For thy thought is still the same,
Yesterday, to-day and forever.

The Meetings at Milton and Yanceyville, in Caswell County.

Full Account of Democratic Rowdyism—The Murderers of Stephens on the Rampage—The American Flag Outraged—Hon. Thomas Settle, President of the National Republican Convention, Grossly Insulted.

Last Friday night, June 21, the Republicans of Milton held a Mass Meeting in the public streets, in front of the store of Samuel James. A large United States flag, upon which was inscribed the names of President U. S. Grant and Hon. Thomas Settle, was hanging over the heads of the speakers. The speakers were Thomas Settle, W. F. Henderson and Geo. M. Arnold. While they were addressing the crowd, rocks and pieces of brick were thrown at the stand. A vice-president and secretary of the meeting were struck, but not seriously injured. Some of the missiles were thrown from the window opposite to where the speakers were standing.

Rotten eggs were thrown at the American flag by the infuriated Democrats. One of these stale eggs struck a leading Democrat, a delegate to the State Democratic Convention held at Greensboro. This gentleman took no part in the disturbance, and condemned the whole proceeding without stint. An officer of the town of Milton, a constable, was a ring-leader in throwing out insulting and abusive threats to Judge Settle and Col. Henderson. If an officer of the county is to be known as a leader in noisy strife and turbulence and in organizing attacks upon a public meeting, what must the more dignified and peaceable members of the community think? The outrages attempted upon the meeting in question were the work of men claiming to be *par excellence*, gentlemen and conservatives, but nevertheless, they were white men. The masses of the Republican party, especially the colored people, have never been guilty of disrespect or tumultuous conduct at Conservative meetings.—There is no reason why insults should be offered to Judge Settle, a gentleman of irreproachable character and fine abilities, an old friend and neighbor of many of the Caswell people and their acquaintance since his boyhood. He is an honest and distinguished son of North Carolina, and is generally well liked for his many high qualities, noble bearing and generous impulses. It was due to him, notwithstanding the difference of opinion between him and a majority of the white people of Milton, that he should have received courteous treatment; and the fact that he has been insulted, simply shows that *barbarism* rather than civilization, prevails a-Caswell. The change of the people of ican flag, by the throwing at it of rotten eggs, and the disgraceful epithets heaped upon Judge Settle while addressing the people, and the noisy and boisterous disposition of this band of Conservative Greeleyites, we are glad to say, is condemned by many of the Democrats of Milton. This town must endure the everlasting disgrace of throwing the first rotten eggs at the old flag during this campaign.

But the spirit of misrule in Caswell county is not confined to Milton. At Yanceyville, the next day, Saturday, June 22, the same speakers addressed a Republican meeting. The meeting was held in a large tobacco warehouse, owned by Mr. Poteat. A large crowd of Republicans were present and the Democrats were there in full force. It was the meeting of the Republican County Convention. Geo. M. Arnold came forward and reported the ticket agreed upon; after which he introduced Judge Settle as the first speaker. The Judge had not proceeded far, when it was evident that there was a systematic plan arranged to prevent his speaking. But he would not be put down by noise and interruptions. Failing in this plan, as the Democrats did, they then resolved to raise a riot. Judge Settle disregarded their insults, knowing their purpose. There were many well-disposed citizens among the Democrats, who sought to suppress the disorder, and finally the rioters and the better class of Democrats, began quarrelling among themselves. Nor was this all; they actually fought one another, while clubs, knives and pistols were freely drawn and brandished. These weapons, no doubt brought to use upon Republicans, were employed by the Democratic belligerents to intimidate each other. There were three or four fights among the Democrats, with fists used a weapons. Republicans had *nothing to do with the riot*. It was none of their fight, as Judge Settle told them, and he advised them to keep their hands off, which advice they heeded. We have been informed that it was agreed by certain persons in Yanceyville that a riot should be raised and that in the confusion, Judge Settle and Col. Henderson should be *stabbed or shot*. Several attempts were made to get them off the speaker's stand. It would have been an easy matter to have killed them in the crowd, and no one would have known by whom the assassination had been perpetrated. Happily the plan failed, and Caswell was spared the further effusion of blood. It was in the Court-house in Yanceyville, during a Democratic meeting, that *Stephens was murdered*; and it is not unreasonable to suppose, that some of his murderers were engaged in the diabolical attempt upon Judge Settle. The disorderly element was squelched, and the speakers were heard without further interruption. And thus *begins* the campaign in Caswell county. Will Gen. Leach condemn these outrages in his speeches? What does he think of his supporters?—*Greensboro New North State.*

From Henry Ward Beecher's Christian Union.

The Autumn Canvass---The Ticket and Platform.

The selection of Gen. Grant as candidate for the next Presidency was a foregone conclusion—not for the reason often given, that he was the politicians candidate, but for the reason that he was demanded by the rank and file of the voters in the Republican party. So far was he from being the choice of political managers, that he would, beyond all question, have been thrown over by them if they had dared to do it. We know of numbers in the Philadelphia Convention who freely confessed that Grant was not their personal choice, but, said they, the common people will not take up any other man!

This choice of the people is the more remarkable, because Grant has none of those ways which excite popular enthusiasm. He is not an orator, nor an enthusiast, nor a showy man. He has no tricks to catch applause. He is helplessly silent, unimpassioned, simple, liking neither public show nor "taking appearances" of any kind. Considered as the bait of political fishermen, there was never a less tempting fly thrown upon the wrinkled water.

The effect answers the cause. There is no popular effervescence at the name of Grant. He does not create enthusiasm even in those who are most earnest in his advocacy.

What, then, is his hold upon the country?—for, in a calm and dull way, men stick to him.

At the close of the war Grant had wrought out a reputation for good sense, patient energy, trustworthiness and safety. This reputation has not suffered. Men do not quote his speeches, for he makes none; they do not mention any brilliant political generalship—he has shown none. But he is steady, patient, honest-minded and safe. Men do not fear that he will experiment. Government is not an experimental laboratory; nor a professor's chair for eloquent theories in political economy. It is a business machine. Experiments are too expensive to be tried on the scale of a continent. And so, while one man calls Grant a stick, a wooden man; and another, an ignoramous, without another, an idler, who rides and smokes; and others, a blunderer; yet the great bulk of considerate men see that he is conducting the Administration, on the whole, prudently, with safety to all the great interests of the country. His Administration, judged by fair business tests has been a success, and the common people know it.

Every year our people, with growing intelligence, are less inclined to put the administration of Government into the hands of brilliant tinkers. Three and more years of practice have made Gen. Grant a much better President than when he left the army for civil life. The business men of the country, who wish the Government to run steadily and safely, feel confidence in Grant's prudence. If, then, Grant is re-elected, it will not be by the proclamation of office-holders, nor by the grace of politicians, nor by the wild enthusiasm of the populace, but by the votes of men who believe that no other available man brings so few risks, and insures so many certainties of a sober and wise Administration.

The nomination of Wilson for the Vice-Presidency is wise, though the renomination of Colfax would not have been unwise. It was a very evenly-balanced case, and happily one that could not be settled wrong whichever way it went. No doubt Mr. Colfax would have been renominated without a thought of change if he had not pursued an unstable course in respect to his candidacy.

The country has passed through a great and terrible experience, which has made men far more sober and considerate in politics than once they were. It has also learned by painful experience not to regard the Vice-Presidency as a mere complimentary tassel tied to the Presidential cloak. If Grant should die, Henry Wilson would be a wise and safe leader. Should Mr. Greeley be elected President, and die within a year, as Harrison and Taylor and Lincoln did, and as Buchanan came near to, would Gratz Brown, with all his affiliations, be the man to whom the whole country could look with confidence?

As to the Republican platform, it is good enough and poor enough to answer all the ends for which platforms are ordinarily constructed. It states clearly about the points which the party has a determined policy, and obscurely the things about which it is not so certain, and then it bows and kisses its hand to several side questions which it will not oppose, but is not prepared to adopt. We could have wished for a simpler, briefer, and more explicit enunciation of the points of Republican faith:—If every article had the decision that is shown in the last, it would have had more power. The soft spots, the vote-craving articles, weaken it.

It has the faults of documents which solicit as if they were in fear of losing. Many a sensible woman laughs at her suitor's love-letters, but takes him. The man is right manly and noble, but his declarations of love somewhat weak. The best platform of the Republican party is its own fifteen years' record. That record is not closed. We hope for a future as noble as the past; and we shall secure it if the friends of the party will boldly hew at its faults, and insist upon their correction by the party itself, instead of bolting, and seeking to build up a party of odds and ends.

Now for Baltimore!

If our readers wish to know our most secret judgment upon the likelihood of the future, we will say confidently that from all the signs and tokens, we are persuaded that the Baltimore Convention will either nominate Mr. Greeley—or it will not. And if it does not, it will nominate somebody else. And whether it nominates somebody else or Mr. Greeley—Gen. Grant will be our next President.

Dreadful Story of a Diamond Ring.

Among the victims of the recent railroad smash-up at Metuchen, N. J., was a Danish couple named Potassen, being the son of a Danish nobleman. They were on their bridal tour, and were *en route* to San Francisco, where Potassen's brother is Danish Gonsul. When the terrible crash came all was darkness and confusion for a few moments, but the gentleman soon recovered consciousness, and his first thought was of his bride. An immediate search was made for the lady, who was at last found beneath a heap of debris, senseless and covered with blood. Upon raising her up her husband was horrified to find that one of her arms had been completely torn off. The unfortunate lady was removed to shelter, and the husband began the sickening task of seeking his wife's missing arm. He proclaimed that upon one of the fingers was the diamond wedding ring, a jewel worth many hundred dollars, and instantly a general search was begun. Among the prowlers about the wreck was a train hand, who was observed to secrete something under his coat and walk away. He was soon overhauled, and on perceiving that he had been detected, he threw down his burden, which proved to be the lost arm. It was picked up by the nobleman, who removed the ring and caused the arm to be taken care of. The lady was brought to St. Barnabas Hospital, in Newark, where she now lies in a fair way of recovery.

A Sudden Death under Peculiar Circumstances.

The following is from a Frederick county, Md., paper: "We had quite a sudden death here at the factory yesterday. You know where the old meeting house is at the factory. While the Sunday School was assembled, old Mr. Rice Levi stepped in, accompanied by some other gentlemen, and made an address, in which he used rather improper language, arguing on some passages of Scripture.

Mr. Hensel (probably the superintendent of the Sunday School) maintained the veracity of the Bible, which the former entirely rejected, saying he did not believe in the Bible at all; that it was a book brought together by the illusions of the prophets, and without speaking another word, took his hat and left the church. Trying to hitch his horse, he dropped down, and the horse trampled upon him.—They picked him up, carried him back into the church, where attemps at restoration were made without success; then they took him to Mr. Colbert's house, where, in the course of an hour, he expired. He was speechless from the moment he left the church till his death."

A WESTERN editor says that he would just as soon drink whisky in a saloon as wine at a communion service. Nobody doubts it.

A Nash County Incident of the Revolutionary War.

Attack of Tories on James Drake, and Gallant Conduct of his Son—Soothing Effect of one of the Great Staples of Nash.

During the Revolution there was a Captain Beard who spread terror in this county. This account of him, and that of his death, has been narrated to me by my venerable and worthy friend, Michael Collins, Esq., of Warren, now in the 73d year of his age, and may be relied on for its correctness:

"About 1778, Captain Beard, who was a brave and gallant soldier, but mistaken in his duty, attacked the house of James Drake, Esq., of Nash county, with a band of tories. There was at the time, in the house, no one but Mr. Drake and his son Albritain, then about seventeen, and Benjamin Bridges, his half-brother, Nathaniel Nichols, Henry Messenger, and Robt. Piland. Bridges and Nichols retreated. The rest prepared for defence. Albritain, who was one of a corps of light horse, and had been in active duty scouring the country for these very men, ran out with a loaded musket and fired. The tories then surrounded the house, and ordered a surrender. They had several prisoners, tied, with them. Old Mr. James Drake seized a gun and advanced on the foe, but his gun missed fire; William Ross, a tory, fired at him with a gun charged with buck shot. His aim missed the old man, but wounded both Messenger (cutting off a part of his nose) and Piland (shot in the abdomen.) The tories, headed by Beard, sword in hand, rushed into the house. Beard was met by young Albritain Drake, with a cutlass; they engaged; at the first blow young Drake's sword struck the joist above his head, and broke off at the hilt; he was knocked down. The old man then joined the melee, with his gun clubbed; but was soon cut down by the sword of Beard, and was so seriously wounded that "he was a gore of blood." Seeing her husband cut down, old Mrs. Drake rushed in, not with a weapon, but with a *jug of old Nash*, even to this day celebrated for its excellent flavor.—Her entreaties and the more potent influence of the liquor produced a parley. She plied them so liberally with the brandy, that peace was restored. Beard had been an aspirant for the hand of her daughter. During this time Captain Peter Goodwin with a troop of horse galloped up; Albritain Drake threw up his hat and gave a loud halloo; Goodwin made a furious attack, and Beard and his men made a precipitate retreat. In his retreat he was encountered by Bridges, who was near. Bridges' gun missed fire, and Beard used his sword, but was knocked down by Bridges, and he fell lifeless. Bridges thought he was killed, and came to the house and informed them that he had killed Beard. They all went out to see his dead body, but Beard had recovered so as to set up. He was then taken into custody. A negro man, Simon, who had a wife at Drake's, caught another of the band, named Porch. These were taken to Col. Seawell, in Franklin county. They were tried by a court-martial and both were forthwith hung. Such was the end of Captain Beard.

"Mr. Drake lived to a good old age, and died in 1790, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. His brave son, Albritain, married and settled in Robeson, where his son now lives, and then moved to Kentucky, where he raised a large family, who, and their decendants are respectable, and scattered over the southwestern States. His son, Col. James P. Drake, commanded the Indiana Regiment in the late war with Mexico. Albritain Drake died at the advanced age of eighty, loved and respected for his kindness and virtues."

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION.—The explosion of the raft boat D. D. McOpposite Prairie du Chien, killing 15 persons and wounding several others, was accompanied by the following incidents, described by a local paper:

"Some of the men were blown to atoms—arms, heads, and legs were blown off. One man was thrown over the steamer Alamakee, and on to the shore. He was seen sailing over the boat, and fell with great force, and was believed to be dead; but strange to say, he crawled up the bank and finally got upon his feet, and walked to the ferry-boat, where he inquired, 'What's the matter?' A man was blown across the river and alighted on the island, and when picked up was still alive. The pilot of the boat was seen over a hundred feet in the air sitting on the chair he occupied at the time of the explosion, and is among the missing."

AN eccentric individual in Rhode Island is printing verses of Scripture and the Lord's Prayer on the backs of new greenbacks. He thinks thereby to secure the circulation of a sort of tracts which will neither be burned nor torn up.

AN editor says, "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism." We suspect he married the wrong woman.

KANSAS FARMERS are troubled by "grub-worms with side whiskers."

A GREAT OUTRAGE!

The American Flag Rotten-Egged!—Hon. Thomas Settle in Caswell.

"We are reformed that Judge Settle opened his canvass in Caswell county last week, with speeches of great ability and fairness, at Milton and Yanceyville. At both places he was treated with disgraceful discourtesy by Democrats who were present. At Milton, rotten eggs were thrown at the United States flag, and Judge Settle was frequently interrupted in his speech by rude and insolent questions. During the speaking at Yanceyville, the Judge was cursed, denounced and threatened with personal violence by some of the swell-headed Caswell chivalry. This conducted to a discussion in the Democratic ranks, for some of the better class wanted to give Judge Settle a fair and respectful hearing. The disorder soon resulted in a Democratic fight and row, in which the Republicans took no part, but they were ready for any emergency.

There seems to be two wings of the Democratic party in Caswell county. One represents the "old aggro-trader" type of civilization, the "*gentlemen of the olden time*," who are instructed and refined in their old ways by ex-TREMAN JUDGE, with such specimens as genteel and intelligent oratory as he exhibited at the Greensboro Convention.

The other wing represents the moderate and conservative views of Col. Brown and Philip Hodnett, and are willing to extend to an opponent in politics the usual courtesies of political discussions and the decencies of social intercourse.

The people of Caswell were once entitled to a high reputation for intelligence and elegant hospitality but the county is now rapidly gaining an enviable fame. The dark and inexplicable Stephens tragedy, the unpublished deed of Ku-Klux violence, and the shameful discourtesy towards such a high minded and distinguished gentleman as Judge Settle will cause the nation to regard Caswell county as a region of barbarism, darker even than the swamps of Henry Berry Lowery and his clan of desperadoes.

In every other section of the district in which Judge Settle has spoken he has been treated with kindness and courtesy by his Democratic hearers. Caswell, while she boasts of her high intelligence and refinement, seems to be ambitious to win all the honors of Ku-Kluxism. Her speakers claim that the white people are a solid unit in politics, an unbroken White Brotherhood, but they have earned a reputation of which their colored brethren may well be ashamed.

The White Brotherhood will find out after awhile that the days of bullying have passed. Judge Settle and the friends of the government, know well their rights and their duties and cannot be intimidated, even on the spot which reeks with the blood of the murdered Stephens, shed by the hands of cowardly assassins.—*New North State.*

Praise Children.

There is an old superstition that praise is too good a thing to be given to children; that it is too rich for their mental and moral digestion.—Some parents are so afraid that a child will grow proud that they never praise him, and this course is often disastrous. It is apt to produce either too much self-assertion—for self-assertion is a legitimate outgrowth of the withholding of commendation to which one is entitled—or to engender a self-distrust or melancholy hopelessness of disposition.

Praise is sunshine to a child, and there is no child that does not need it. It is the high reward of one's struggle to do right. Thomas Hughes says that you can never get a man's best out of him without praise. You certainly can never get a child's best out of him without praise. Many a sensitive child, we believe, dies of a Many a child, starving for the praise that a parent should give, runs off eagerly after the designing flattery of others.

To withhold praise where it is due is dishonest, and in the case of a child such a course often leaves a stinging sense of injustice. Motives of common justice, as well as a regard for the future of the child, should influence the parent to give generous praise for all that deserves it. Of course there is a difference in the constitution of children. Some cannot bear so much praise as others, and some need a great deal.

It should never be indiscriminate. We remember a wonderful woman who taught school in one village until she had educated a part of three generations. She was one of the most successful of teachers. But her success lay in her gift of praising with discrimination. A bad boy who was a good scholar got praise of his brilliancy and switched between her admonitions for his bad behavior, and so was won to a better life; and we recall a good girl who had no gift of learning rapidly, but who was saved from utter despair by the praise she got for her untiring industry. Into the discouraged hearts of the children the praises of the teacher came like sunlight. And the virtues, like other good fruits, can only ripen in the sunshine.—*Hearth and Home.*

From the Pittsburg Leader, Thursday

Brutal Treatment of a Wife.

Last night one of the Mayor's patrol had his attention drawn to a bare-headed, lightly clad woman, who had a heavy chain padlocked to her neck, and a large metal weight weighing fifty pounds attached thereto. Thinking she was an escaped lunatic he at once took her into custody, and lodged her in the lock-up. Nancy gave her name as Eliza Martin, and stated that they were driving her of her senses that the chain and weight had been placed on her by her husband, and that [illegible] had been such that she left home with the intention of drowning herself. She was met on Market street by a couple of young men who [illegible] her from the rash act, and she was, when captured, wandering about the street in an almost exhausted condition.

This morning Mayor Blackmore instituted an investigation, and there she informed him that her husband's name is Arthur Martin; that he had been in the habit of treating her in the way that was seen the night before. She also said that on last Friday he had cruelly beaten a poker red hot and burned her with it, and that his object in doing so was to prevent her from drinking liquor.—The woman's appearance was miserable in the extreme, and if her statements are correct, we have here a sample of cruelty in our midst hardly second to that practiced by the most savage barbarians.

Martin was arrested this morning at the instance of chief of police Irwin, who made an information charging him with assault and battery. A Leader reporter visited Martin's cell No. 6 at the lock up, thinking from the appearance of man it was that could treat his wife and whose [illegible] he is alleged to have done. We found him to be a rather large, respectable looking individual, of probably 60 years of age, and giving no outward signs of being such a brute as was supposed. He, in short, looks like a sober, well-to-do drayman—that is, we understand, his business—and one not likely, so far as appearances could judge, to be guilty of the conduct presumed against him. But, nevertheless, appearances in this instance were deceptive.

Homely Girls.

"How did that homely contrive to get married," is not unfrequently remarked of some good domestic creature whom her husband regards as the apple of his eye, and in whose plain face he sees something better than beauty. Pretty girls who are vain of their charms are rather prone to make observations of this kind; and consciousness of the fact that flowers of loveliness are often left to pine on the stem, while weeds of homeliness go off readily, is no doubt in many cases at the bottom of the question.

The truth is, many men prefer homeliness and amiability to beauty and caprice. Handsome women are apt to overvalue themselves, and in waiting for an imposing bid occasionally overstep the market. Their plain sisters, on the contrary, aware of their personal deficiencies, generally lay themselves out to produce an agreeable impression, and in most instances succeed. They don't aspire to capture paragons with princely fortunes, but are willing to take anything respectable and loveworthy that Providence may throw in their way. The rock ahead of our haughty Junos and coquettish Hebes is fastidiousness.—They reject and reject, until nobody cares to woo them. Men don't like to be subdued or to be trifled with—a lesson that thousands of pretty women do learn too late.

Miss Hannah Moore, a very excellent and pious person, who knew whereof she wrote, recommends every unmarried sister to accept the offer of the first good, sensible lover who falls in her way. But ladies whose city, assumes their unmarried sisters for conquest, pay no heed to such advice. It is a noteworthy fact that homely girls generally get better husbands than fall to the lot of their beautiful sisters. Men who are caught merely by a pretty face and figure do not, as a rule, amount to much. The practical, useful, thoughtful portion of mankind is wisely content with unpretending excellence.

A QUEER HOTEL.—Of all the hotels in the world the very oddest is a lonely one in California, on the road between San Jose and Santa Cruz. Imagine ten immense trees standing a few feet apart, and hollow inside; these are the hotel, nest, breezy, and romantic. The largest tree is sixty-five feet round, and contains a sitting room and that bureau of Bacchus wherefrom is dispensed the thing that biteth and stingeth. All about this tree is a garden of flowers and evergreens. The drawing-room is a bower made of red-wood, evergreens, and madrona branches.—For bed-chambers there are nine great hollow trees, whitewashed or papered, and having doors cut to fit the shape of the holes. Literature finds a place in a leaning stump, dubbed "the library." If it were not for that same haunt of Bacchus, it is certain that the guests of this forest establishment would feel like nothing so much as dryads.