THE JOURNAL.

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NEW BERNE, N. C., NOV. 27, 1885.

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THE State of Monterey, Mexico, is on the verge of revolution. It is about time for trouble in that Republic.

THE war between Bulgaria and Servia seems to be about winding up and the Bulgarians are doing the winding.

THERE is something in a name. The only town in Dakota that voted prohibition in the recent election was Watertown.

THE Democrats are now wondering that President Cleveland is so much heavier than at the time of his election. Long may he claim it.

THE Monongahela Valley, Pa., is having trouble with the striking miners. How the South is blest in being free from this trouble which is so frequent in the North and West.

IT is reported that large numbers of Italians, Poles and Hungarians are exodusting from Pennsylvania and seeking pastures in the Southern States. Where is JOHN T. PATRICK, the immigration agent of North Carolina?

THE Senatorial race in Virginia seems to be between JOHN W. DANIEL and John S. BARBOUR. DANIEL has claims as an orator, BARBOUR as a worker and able party manager. Both are sound in the Democratic faith.

THE New York *World* is now measuring its circulation by the hundred miles. Its last Sunday edition with supplements would when pasted together cover over eight hundred miles in lenghth. It is truly a great paper.

EVILS IN OUR JURY SYSTEM.

The newspapers are continually calling attention to evils in the jury system. They insist that too many incompetent and corrupt jurors sit upon the trial of important cases both civil and criminal. They generally speak the truth in all they say about the matter, but we have not yet seen a suggestion that will practically rid the courts of the evil. The State *Chronicle* thinks that the remedy lies with the county commissioners. If they would purge the jury box and see that the names of none but men of "good moral character and sufficient intelligence" as the law requires are put in the box the *Chronicle* thinks the evils arising from improper verdicts would be remedied. This is undoubtedly the first step towards securing good men for jurors but this alone is not sufficient. Without some other change in the practice of obtaining jurors in our courts, the work of the county commissioners will be thwarted no matter how rigidly they scrutinized the qualifications of those whose names they place in the box. Let us illustrate:

The law requires the county commissioners to draw from the jury box thirty-six scrolls and the men whose names are on said scrolls should be summoned to serve as jurors at the fall and spring terms of the Superior Courts. Now let us suppose that the county commissioners have done their duty and we find at the assembling of the court thirty-six as good men as can be found in the county. Eighteen of these are drawn for the grand jury. If all are present and none excused, which is seldom the case, there are eighteen left for the petit jury. Twelve of these are impanneled to try a cause. When they go out to make up their verdict the remainder of the regular panel is called into the box, and the law requires the Sheriff, in obedience to the order of the court, to summon from day to day of the bystanders, other jurors, and the only qualification to which he is restricted is that they shall be freeholders.

The county commissioners may put the names of none but men of "good moral character and sufficient intelligence" into the box, but they cannot restrict the bystanders to men who possess these qualifications, and the most ignorant and corrupt can become freeholders.

We do not think we are far from the truth when we assert that not more than one-third of the cases tried in our Superior Courts are tried by the regular jurors. Then why should the county commissioners be blamed for not purging the jury box? Every criminal has friends among the bystanders, and under the present plan of making up a jury they stand a very good chance of "taking the box."

This evil can be remedied by having a larger number of regular jurors drawn. Forty-eight for the first week of the Superior Court is not too many. This would give two juries for the trial of causes, and as in the trial of criminal cases only two peremptory challenges are allowed the bystander would not be needed so often. At the late term of the U. S. District Court there were two sets of petit jurors—all select men—and it was only in one or two instances the Marshal was compelled to summon one from the bystanders.

The evil complained of can to some extent be remedied by first, the county commissioners doing their duty as the law requires, and see that the names of none but men of good moral character and sufficient intelligence are put in the box, and second, let enough of these be drawn to prevent the necessity of calling on the bystanders.

SECURITY FOR NATIONAL BANK DEPOSITS

At the convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Chicago, September 2-4, 1885, Mr. A. W. FLANNAGAN, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, New York, submitted a paper upon the Guarantee of Security for National Bank Deposits, which, together with the discussions of bankers and others interested, in attendance from all parts of the country, on the paper in question, and the proposal of Mr. FLANNAGAN, is so comprehensive and so exhaustive of the subject, that we present it in full in the form of a copy forwarded for our consideration.

Mr. FLANNAGAN in this paper briefly points out the great advantage of the National Banking System, but argues that the guarantee of a fund, as the State is for bank deposits, is a necessary adjunct to the system, which now exists in the shape of bonds deposited with the Government, to secure the public against loss by the failure of National Banks.

We are asked to express an opinion upon the subject matter of this proposal. 1st. As to the desirability of an end to be attained. 2d. As to the means suggested for attaining it.

In answer to the first proposition, speaking what we believe to be the sentiments of the people of this section, we desire anything that will give us more and cheaper money. Neither the Agricultural resources nor the manufacturing industries of a country can thrive while money commands eighteen and twenty per cent. per annum. A farmer cannot improve and reclaim his waste lands, nor can he successfully engage in any other industries on borrowed capital at such rates of interest as are demanded in this community. If providing security for deposits in National Banks will draw out money from its hiding places and cause it to be deposited with the Banks and thus enable them to loan money cheaper, it is of all things most desirable.

As to the mode suggested by Mr. FLANNAGAN of securing this guarantee to depositors, we are not sure that he is right. He says it is class legislation to tax the circulation of National Banks. But is it not worse class legislation for the Government to step in and say to the people, if you do business with a certain class of men you shall be protected from all loss? Why should the Government guarantee the deposits in a National Bank any more than an investment in any industrial or commercial adventure? But, say Mr. FLANAGAN, the National Banks will be providing the guarantee fund themselves by setting aside an onerous and unjust tax, paid by them, which the Government does not need. As well might the manufacturers of whiskey and tobacco ask that the taxes collected from their products be held to indemnity their patrons for damage sustained by drinking whiskey and using tobacco.

We agree with Mr. FLANIGAN in all he says in regard to the great improvement of the National Banking system on the old system of State Banks, and we would gladly support any measure looking to the further perfection of it, but we think it dangerous for the Government to concentrate power in the hands of one class of business men to the detriment of another. Men engaged in any business, no matter whether it be banking, mercantile, manufacture or other enterprises, should command patronage on account of their integrity, honor and business capacity, and not upon a guarantee of the Government.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The death of Vice President HENDRICKS again brings the question of the Presidential succession prominently before the people. The extra session of the Senate held after the 4th of March last failed to elect a President *pro tempore*, and as there has been no session of the present House of Representatives no Speaker has been chosen. If then the President were to die or to become disabled before the meeting of the Senate or House of Representatives, there is no constitutional provision for the succession in such a contingency. The chances are that Senator LOGAN will be elected President of the Senate when that body meets, and in case of the death or disability of President CLEVELAND, he would for the time being be the President of the United States. The N. Y. *Sun*, speaking of LOGAN'S chances for the office, says:

The law providing who shall act as President in case of the death or inability of both the President and Vice President directs also that a new election shall be held to fill the vacancies. The Secretary of State is to notify the Governor of every State that electors of a President of Vice President are to be appointed or chosen.

If there shall be the space of two months yet to ensue between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, such notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty-four days preceding such first Wednesday in December.

If there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and such first Wednesday in December and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, the notification shall specify that the electors shall be appointed or chosen within thirty four days preceding the first Wednesday in December in the year next ensuing. But if there shall not be the space of two months between the date of such notification and the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing, and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected will expire on the third day of March next ensuing the notification shall specify that no election shall be appointed or chosen.

The first half of the second paragraph in the law just quoted refers to the situation as it would be in case of the immediate death or inability of Mr. Cleveland. The election of a President and Vice President to serve during the unexpired term of Cleveland and Hendricks would be pushed over until next November. The Electoral College then chosen would vote on the first Wednesday in December, 1886. The President and Vice President then elected would be inaugurated on March 4, 1887, and would serve until the expiration of the present political terms, namely, until March 4, 1889. But between now and March 4, 1887, there are fifteen months, during which the powers and duties of the President would have to be charged by some officer of the Government acting as President, and the duties of Vice President by some member of the Senate chosen by that body to preside over its deliberations.

What officer would act as President? The President of the Senate, if there was one. The situation which we have been considering contains a very curious possibility.

Senator LOGAN is spoken of as likely to be elected President of the Senate by the Republican majority in that body. It he should thus become, and if Mr. Cleveland should die or be disabled, the defeated candidate for Vice President in the last election would become by force of circumstances the acting President of the United States; and he would serve as such for at least fifteen months. It he so used the power and patronage of the White House as to procure his own election a year hence, Mr. Logan would become President in fact and in name for the remainder of Mr. Cleveland's term.

In other words, the tail of the defeated ticket would occupy the place of the head of the successful ticket, and the control of the Government would pass back through him into the party which was rejected by the people at the polls.

ATLANTA GONE DRY.

The election in Atlanta last Wednesday resulted in a victory for the Prohibitionist by 225 majority. The movement was led by such men as ex Governor COLQUITT, District Attorney BEN. HILL, Rev SAM JONES, SMALL "Old Sol", of the *Constitutionalist*, Judge LOCHRANE and others. The result will give a great impetus to the Prohibition movement in other Georgia cities, and we may expect to see at no distant day one Southern State that prohibits the sale of liquor within its boarders.

The law will go into effect in Atlanta after the 1st of July next at which time the present licenses expire.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was urged by a considerable number of Senators and Representatives and other public officials and leading men from all sections throughout the country not to attend the funeral of the late Vice President HENDRICKS. The reasons given for this is that he should avoid every possible risk to his life and health until Congress meets and the Presidential succession is provided. Many suggestions are being made as to how this shall be done. Hon. W. J. GREEN, we learn from the *Star*, proposes that three Vice-Presidents be elected, one to preside over the Senate and the other two to be in the line of succession. We think this a better plan than the one proposed by Senator SHERMAN, which is to put the Cabinet officers in succession.

Is there intellectual freedom and tolerance of difference of opinion in North Carolina? Mr. WALTER H. PAGE says not, and says that throughout the Union the Old North State is regarded as narrow in its opinions and stifling in its mental atmosphere. And yet he says if he is saturated with anything it is love of North Carolina. The JOURNAL don't know how to take this unless it means that to refuse to accept Mr. PAGE'S "ideas and principles" is to his mind evidence of intolerance and lack of intellectual freedom. We are sure he is as free to enjoy his "ideas and principles" in North Carolina as in any State of this Union, but we are not sure that the people of the State will agree with him.

GENERAL W. S. ROSECRANS in the December No. of the *North American Review* says some pretty hard things about the mistakes of GRANT. It is not likely, however, he will succeed in depriving GRANT of the glory that has been given him, no matter whether it was deserving or not.

THE attempt to make Vice President HENDRICKS' family physician responsible for his death is rather mean. That Mr. HENDRICKS had a physician in whom he had the utmost confidence must be accepted as a fact. Why attempt to snitch his reputation which he doubtless did what he thought best?

The Presidency of the Senate.

By the election of Grover Cleveland to be President and Thomas A. Hendricks to be Vice President of the United States, the people of this country declared their wish that the Democratic party should administer the National Government from March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1889.

If the new President of the Senate is a Republican, the death or disability of Mr. Cleveland would defeat the popular will so thus expressed.

We believe in the maxim that no misfortune is likely to deprive the nation of Mr. Cleveland's services. Nevertheless, in common with the great army of the Democratic party, we should like to see the President's expressed wish carried out, that whatever a vacancy occurs the officer designated to act as President will belong to the party in power.

In other words, it ought to be impossible for the death or disability of a President to restore to power a defeated adversary.

If the Republican Senators in Congress were large minded men, they would choose a Democrat for President of the Senate. A. J. S.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. sw1y

THE COTTON MOVEMENT

(From Broadstreet's.)

The market for futures was rather dull during the week, and the volume of sales was of course considerably reduced. The fluctuations were very slight early in the week, and until Tuesday little activity was apparent. On that day the "shorts" appeared to get nervous over the prospect of carrying themselves over the holidays and began to "cover." Owing to the elections in England, the Liverpool exchange was closed on Wednesday, and the closing of the American exchanges on Thursday made two days wait which the boldest short would not face. A consequent active covering demand sprung up, lasting until Wednesday afternoon, and the volume of sales on Wednesday, showed a large increase over the previous few days. The price of futures was pushed up an average of 6 points above the closing price last Friday. On Friday, owing to the failure of Liverpool to respond, and the lack of outside trade, the price fell off, but the closing prices this week are still a few points above those of last Friday. The market at present may be said to be in a sort of waiting stage, and a lack of price-making influences either way is keenly felt. The tendency to hold back supplies noted previously in this column is still apparent, and the outcome of this movement is being awaited with some interest by operators. The southern markets this week enjoyed a fair business, but the intervention of the holiday tended to reduce the volume of sales considerably. Spots at New York remained unchanged at 9 7 16c. for middling uplands.

The total future sales this week were 328,000 bales, against 472,900 bales last week. Spot sales amounted to 5,516 bales, against 4,602 last week.

Deliveries on contract were 800 bales, against 700 bales last week.

The receipts at ports were 258,297 bales, against 269,323 bales last week, and 282,919 bales the same week last year.

The following comparative figures are given to November 27:

	1885.	1884.
Visible supply	2,329,685	2,453,731
Exp to date Sept. 1	1,293,569	1,316,566
Six days' receipts	211,213	232,328
Exp to Great Britain	68,582	45,024
Exports continent	18,428	42,128
Exports France	5,597	25,738
Stock, New York	152,769	120,918
Consolidated stock	848,632	897,879

The following table shows the closing quotations for futures at New York Friday evening, with comparisons.

	1885.		1884.
	Nov. 27.	Nov. 20.	Nov. 28.
November	9 11	9 17	10 60
December	9 43	9 41	10 40
January	9 55	9 52	10 49
February	9 66	9 64	10 56
March	9 77	9 76	10 68
April	9 89	9 87	10 81
May	9 99	9 98	10 93
June	10 10	10 09	11 06
July	10 19	10 18	11 18
August	10 27	10 25	11 29

Below will be found the sales for the week ending yesterday, and the closing quotations for middling uplands at seven leading ports, with comparisons:

	Week.		1885.	1884.
	Sales.	Stock.	Nov. 27.	Nov. 28.
Galveston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]		
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]		

The following is the comparative Liverpool statement for the dates named:

	Nov. 26, 1885.	Nov. 27, 1884.
Sales of the week	60,000	69,000
Sales American	45,000	37,000
Sales for export	2,000	8,000
Sales for speculation	3,000	7,000
Actual export	7,000	8,000
Forwarded	19,000	24,000
Total stock, Liv.	415,000	430,000
Of which is Amer.	308,000	247,000
Imp. for the week	107,000	93,000
Of which is Amer.	90,000	78,000
Amount afloat	255,000	262,000
Of which is Amer.	250,000	240,000

The Providence cotton market is firm with quotations at 10c. for middling uplands, and 10¼c. for middling gulfs, and manufacturers are inclined to order for future use. The Philadelphia market is dull at 9¾c. for middling uplands.

Snap Fifty.

"Snap Fifty" is a very attractive home game; all the family can participate in it, and it may be made very merry, without danger of exciting unpleasant feelings. The players sit about any smooth table, the cloth of which is removed, and each one receives the same number say five, of checker men. Kernels of corn or flat counters of some sort will do, and all the better if they cannot roll, though checker men are the best for expert players. The men belonging to each player must be *distinctly* marked with his initial or otherwise. The game proceeds in this way: An inverte I tea saucer or flower pot saucer is placed in the middle. Then one after another, going to the left around, the players each snap one man or counter from the edge of the table, or from a certain line, towards the saucer. When all the counters are played, the one whose man is closest counts five for game; if two or more of the same player's men are nearer than others, he counts ten or fifteen—five for each. If a counter hes tip partly off the table and upon the saucer it counts ten; if one has landed upon the top of the saucer, fifteen. Every player is at liberty to make a strong shot and knock away a man of one of his opponents. If he knocks it off of the table it counts five; if his own man goes off or if he knocks off one of his own men, it counts five to every one of the other players. A player may by shooting at one of his own men push it up close to the saucer, or he may even knock it quite up upon the saucer. The game is fifty.—*Boston Globe.*

Nigger.

NIGGERY.—The colored people are proverbial for their fondness for high sounding and pretentious names. An exchange gives the following laughable incident:

An Austin colored man, Jim Webster by name, of rather limited education, and whose memory is remarkably defective, was recently blessed with a child. His wife, who is more intelligent, determined that the son and heir should have a high sounding name, and selected a very beautiful one. When the child was presented to the clergyman for baptism, the latter said:—"Name this infant."

Jim scratched his head for a while, and finally said, "Squash."

"That's no proper name for a christian child."

"Sunflower, den."

Once more the clergyman shook his head ponderously. Jim Webster leaned over whispered to his wife to give the right name. "Hya cintha," she replied. "Well, I knew it was some kinder garden truck."—*Texas Siftings.*

King Alfonso's Death.

BAYONNE, Nov. 26.—Letters received from Madrid attribute the death of King Alfonso to various causes. One attributes his death to pulmonary phthisis, another to tuberculosis of the intestines, and still another to general anæmia and long failing health. It is stated that in the midst of his dissipation and extreme depression the King painted his cheeks to give him an artificial appearance of health and that he constantly persisted in disregarding the requests of his physicians that he should remain at his hunting seat at El Pardo, declaring that there were political reasons for his presence at the capital.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Benavides heard Alfonso's confession at 7½ a. m. on Wednesday, and administered to him the last sacraments in the presence of Queen Christina, ex-Queen Isabella, and other members of the royal family and several members of the household. The King begged to see his daughters, who were in Madrid at the time. They were telegraphed for, but arrived too late to see their father alive. The King died in the arms of Queen Christina. All present were profoundly affected. The Cardinal and the ex Queen wept, and the Infanta Isabel fainted. Queen Christina subsequently covered the body with flowers, and for a long time refused to leave the chamber.

A Lesson.

There is a lesson in this hypothetical case which we find in an exchange, that it would be well for Christian people everywhere to ponder. "A young man comes from the country or country town to the city, knowing nobody. The churches are open two or three times a week, the Sunday schools once a week only, but on the first occasion cherishing a recollection of the church at home, he goes, and the chances are that, being a stranger, he is either passed unnoticed or is treated with ordinary politeness. He hears announcements of fairs and festivals for the benefit of various objects; he goes to some of those, but finds himself little nearer forming acquaintances than before, for such occasions are commonly sociable only within a certain circle, to which it is often no easy matter to gain admission. But the same young man finds the saloon, the billiard hall, the gambling house, and worse places always open. There is no cold politeness shown him by the children of this world; nobody asks if he is respectable, or who is his father, or if his family are nice people. The waiter in the beer garden will place a chair for him obsequiously, and the proprietor will be delighted at his presence no matter what his antecedents. The cheerfulness with which he is welcomed pleases him, even if he knows the politeness to be but feigned, and among these associates he makes acquaintances who are often his ruin. The road to evil is very broad, and its travelers are numbered by thousands, especially among the young men of a city. But it might be well for churches and pastors to ask themselves the question whether some of the blame does not lie at their own doors. With churches open twice a week and the saloon doors always ajar, the wonder is, not that so many young men go wrong, but that any are able to resist the temptations that lie in wait at every corner."

DR BACON AND DANIEL PRATT.—Mr. Bacon told me a pleasant story characteristic of his famous father. Dr Bacon was entertaining a company of friends at his home one day when suddenly a hand was thrust familiarly under his face and a somewhat ostentatious individual insisted on shaking hands as a preliminary to a metaphysical discussion. Dr. Bacon showed his astonishment, but the caller was not to be abashed.

"You don't know me, sir," quoth the stranger, adding with a grandiloquence that was almost charming in its impudence, while a dozen guests stood aghast, "I, sir, am no less a man than Daniel Pratt—Daniel Pratt, sir, the great American traveler!"

"Oh!" said Dr. Bacon.

"Yes, sir," recited Mr. Pratt, more fervently still; "yes, sir, the great American traveler."

"All right," was the placid comment, "travel!" Daniel did.—N. Y. *Times.*

"Doctor, I wish you would prescribe for my husband." "What ails him, madam?" "That's what I don't know. Whenever I ask him for a new bonnet, or anything of that kind, he is very hard of hearing; but when I try to go through his pockets in the morning, the lifting of his trousers wakes him from a sound sleep." "If your husband is deaf, ma'am, I think I can cure him." But, Doctor, wouldn't it be as easy to cure him of hearing so well in the morning?"

A TELL-TALE MATCH.—Sally had been told that she must not scratch matches on the wall, and could see no reason why the same restraint should not be put upon mankind.

A new minister had just arrived in town, and was to spend she first night at Sally's father's.

After being shown to his room, the visitor, by accident, put out his light. He found a match, and "ser-a-a-a-tch" it went on the wall.

Sally occupied an adjoining room and her sharp ears heard the tell-tale noise.

Softly creeping to the head of the stairs, her shrill, childish voice half whispered and half shrieked out so that everybody in the house could hear,—

"Ma-a-a-a! O ma-a-a! This man up here is a ser-a-a-a-tchin' matches on our wall, he is!"

A Possum Supper Spoiled.

MARSHALVILLE, Ga., Nov. 25.—The members of one of the negro churches in this county gave a possum supper Monday night in which ended ingloriously. When the tables were set the hungry lambs were eager to attack the baked meats, one of their number, named Bryant, put his dog on the middle of one of the tables, and defied the brethern to interfere with the animal's repast. The good sister in charge of the table took up an iron shovel and knocked Bryant senseless, while her brother shot at him, missing him, but seriously wounded a looker-on. A general row ensued, in which all the tables were upset and the edibles trampled upon, so that the supper was indefinitely postponed.

The Edict of Nantes.

The two hundredth anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV., which was done at the instance of his famous mistress, afterward wife, Madame de Maintenon, has recently been commemorated in various parts of the earth by the descendants of the fifty thousand families that were banished from France at that time. The Huguenots were the flower of the French people. They were of the middle class, industrious, and generally skillful artisans and merchants. They settled in England, Switzerland, Prussia, and the Netherlands, and some few found their way to America. They were a very great acquisition to the communities that welcomed them, and their exclusion from France was one of the most serious losses suffered by that nation in all its modern history. This wrong both to the nation and to the Huguenots was because the then mistress of the king was a fanatical devotee of the Church of Rome, and she wished to exclude all heretics from the kingdom ruled by her royal protector. No doubt the woman was conscientious, but all religious bigots have the same excuse. Torquemada and his associates, in lighting the fires of the Inquisition, undoubtedly believed they were doing God a service. Bigotry of this kind, and from what has been called a conscientious impulse, is a just reproach against some Protestants as well as Roman Catholics. John Calvin burned Servetus at the stake for preaching Unitarianism, and the Presbyterians of Scotland, as well as the Puritans of England and of New England, were guilty of persecuting those who differed from them in their religious beliefs. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes was only two hundred years ago, but what marvelous changes have taken place in the world since then. Two hundred years before that event America had not been discovered. Today there are probably over 70,000,000 of beings descendants of the race in North America two hundred years ago there is a solitary trace of our presence on over this vast continent. We make history very fast in these doubtful modern era of the world.—*Editor's Monthly.*

What Do I Eat.

If we know what people can learn a great deal about a country, its natural products, as well as those that are cultivated. I am in a place I have not before visited, and can remain there but a short time, I find that I can learn more about the neighboring country, by going to the market, than in any other manner. Let one visit the market in Boston, and the market at New Orleans; what a contrast! And quite as great a contrast will be presented by the market at San Francisco. One sees at the market the various kinds of game and fish produced by the country, the wild fruits, berries and other natural productions. On the other hand, the cultivated fruits, vegetables, etc., give one an idea of the climate. Of course, one must make sure that the articles are produced in the vicinity, and not transported from a distance. It would be a very careless observer who should infer that tomatoes grew in the vicinity of New York in February, because he saw them in the market, just landed from the Bermuda steamer. Not only are the articles that are offered for sale in the market interesting to a stranger, but the manner in which they are presented, is often curious. In Canada, berries are offered in curious vessels made of the bark of the canoe birch. In Charleston, S. C., the vegetables for soup are made up into a neat and artistic bouquet. Each market presents some neat and interesting peculiarity, and a visit to one, even in a small place, seldom fails to be instructive.—"THE DOCTOR" in *American Agriculturist.*

NOT PREPARED.—Probably the agony of rising to make an oration, only to find that one has nothing to say, is not to be exceeded by any but the most extreme tortures. Worst of all must it be to realize that one has brought it upon himself, as it happened in the case of a sufferer quoted by *Every Other Saturday:*

A few years ago, the people of a certain township were about to celebrate the opening of a new bridge, and invited a young lawyer to deliver the oration. He had made no written preparation, supposing that a lawyer ought to be capable of speaking without note or notice, any number of hours, on any subject, in a style of thrilling eloquence.

Therefore, he trusted to the occasion.

He stood out upon a platform erected near the bridge, and commenced, amid the profound and attentive silence of his audience:

"Fellow-citizens: Five and forty years ago this bridge, built by your enterprise, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!"

He paused a moment. "Yes, fellow-citizens, only five and forty years ago, this bridge, where we now stand, was part and parcel of the howling wilderness!"

Again he paused.

Cries of "Good! Go on!"

"I feel it hardly necessary to repeat that this bridge, fellow citizens, only five and forty years ago was part and parcel of the howling wilderness, and I will conclude by saying that *I wish—I wish it was part and parcel of it now!*"

PUT IT ALL BACK.—Rev. Theophilus Packard, who preached fifty years at Shelburne, Mass., was a man of great ability, and was very prominent among the clergy of his day.

When his son, Theophilus, Jr.,—who was afterwards pastor of the same church for twenty-five years,—was old enough to drive he gave him permission one day to go to mill with the grist. As he started off, his father said to him,—

"Now, Theophilus, you had better watch Mr. Peck and see that he don't take out any of the corn."

Theophilus knew nothing of the custom of "taking toll" for grinding, and promised to be on the look-out.

When he returned, the doctor asked him if he saw the miller take any corn.

"Yes," said the boy, "but I kept quiet, and when his back was turned I *put it all back.*"

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