THE JOURNAL.

E. S. SUNN, - - - Editor.
S. HARPER, - - Business Manager.

NEW BERNE, N. C., JULY 13 1887.

Entered at the Post office at New Berne, N. C. as second-class matter.

A RASCAL whose name is OSCAR J. HARVEY, has been caught in the treasury department at Washington. He will doubtless be turned out of the treasury department and turned in at Albany.

THE News and Observe feels sure that President CLEVELAND will attend the next State Fair. This will draw a large crowd. The exact day the President will be there ought to be ascertained and published in due time.

Charlotte is the only city in the State whose daily newspapers did not suspend publication on the Fourth of July.—*Chatham Record.*

Well, are they to be commended for their lack of patriotism and respect for the natal day, or are they to be excused on account of inability to spare the time for a holiday?

A FIRM known as Morton, Bliss & Co., has made an arrangement with the U. S. Trust Co. to settle the North Carolina special tax bonds. These gentlemen had just as well make arrangements to settle the Confederate bonds for the people of North Carolina will pay them just as quick as they will these special tax bonds. It is doubtful if Morton, Bliss & Co. have any hope of the State ever paying a cent of these bonds, but they hope to affect the market by this manoeuvre and perhaps unload.

The board of aldermen of Wilmington has ordered an election to be held on Thursday, the 11th day of August, to decide the question of a subscription of $100.000 to the capital stock of the Wilmington, Onslow & East Carolina Railroad Company by the city of Wilmington. A continual agitation of building a railroad through Onslow will, after awhile, bring about substantial action. If our Onslow friends want to hasten the time of railroad facilities they ought to take an interest in the matter and show their willingness by aiding in the enterprise.

WHAT BRINGS ABOUT UNPLEASANTNESS.

The general reading of the Declaration of Independence throughout the Union has brought it to popular attention that the unnecessary collection of taxes was one of the alleged causes of grievance that brought about the unpleasantness of 1776.—*News and Observer.*

The unnecessary collection of taxes and wasting money in extravagance is making things very unpleasant now. To take from a citizen that which he works for without compensation of some sort will always produce unpleasantness, and very often bloodshed. Will the next Congress stop unnecessary taxes?

HE SAME OLD FANATICISM.

The insults recently offered President CLEVELAND by some of the G. A. R. posts is simply the same old fanaticism which developed so rapidly in 1860–'61 as to precipitate war. Though claiming, to be a non-political organization politicians are making inroads on it and stirring up feelings of bitterness and strife.

But the acts of these fanatics, if we mistake not, will be turned to the advantage of the President, even with a large portion of the Union soldiers who compose the G. A. R. They recognize the fact that the President is at the head of the government: that he holds the highest office within the gift of the people and any insult offered to him is offered to the people of the whole country. If our country should ever be cursed with civil war it will come from just such fanatics, who very often find their counterparts in the old fire eaters of the South. When the pension attorneys and politicians get control of the G. A. R. as they seem to have at many of the posts, it will be converted into a mere political machine and its usefulness and original purposes be destroyed.

WHERE CAN IT BE FOUND?

The new postal law, now in effect makes the taking of newspapers and refusal to pay the same a theft, and any person guilty of such an action is liable to criminal proceedings, the same as if he had stolen goods to the amount of the subscription.—Webster's Weekly.

The editor of the Weekly was presiding officer of the House of Representatives in the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and if he is not a lawyer, certainly he has a sufficient fund of general information to know whether or not there is such a law as he mentions in the paragraph above, and will not hestitate to tell us where it can be found. If the offense of stealing from the editors of newspapers comes within the jurisdiction of our State courts, the solicitors of the various judicial districts, judging from the complaints made by many of our State exchanges, would reap a rich harvest, provided they can get a grand jury of gentlemen who have paid their subscription to newspapers. But if these cases come only within the jurisdiction of the U. S. courts, then district attorney Busbee has a fortune within his grasp, provided, he can find a grand jury of paying subscribers.

We hope brother WEBSTER will tell us where the law can be found. We know the interested attorneys will thank him very kindly for putting them on the road to fortune, and hard worked editors would like to stop the pilfering.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND THE GRAND ARMY OF REPUBLIC.

President Cleveland having accepted an invitation to visit St. Louis at the time of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, has, by reason of expressions emanating from various Posts and individual members of the Grand Army of the Republic, reconsidered his determination to visit St. Louis at that time, and gives his reason therefor in a letter to Mayor FRANCIS which we publish below. It is so manly and patriotic in sentiment that even the palsied FAIRCHILD will feel ashamed of the acts of his comrades when he reads it.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, JULY 4, 1887.

Hon. Daniel R. Francis, Mayor and Chairman:

My Dear Sir,—When I received the extremely cordial and gratifying invitation from the citizens of St. Louis tendered by a number of her representative men, to visit that city during the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, I had been contemplating for some time the acceptance of an invitation from that organization to the same effect, and had considered the pleasure it would afford me if it should be possible to meet not only the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, but the people of St. Louis and other cities in the West, which the occasion would give me an opportunity to visit.

The exactions of my public duties I felt to be so uncertain, however, that when first confronted by the delegation of which you were the head, I expected to do no more at that time than to promise the consideration of the double invitation tendered me, and express the pleasure it would give me to accept the same thereafter, if possible. But the cordiality and sincerity of your presentation, reinforced by the heartiness of the good people who surrounded you, so impressed me that I could not resist the feeling which prompted me to assure you on the spot that I would be with you and the Grand Army of the Republic at the time designated, if nothing happened in the meantime to absolutely prevent my leaving Washington.

Immediately upon the public announcement of this conclusion expressions emanating from certain important members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and increasing in volume and virulence, constrained me to review my acceptance of these invitations.

The expressions referred to go to the extent of declaring that I would be an unwelcome guest at the time and place of the national encampment. This statement is based, as well as I can judge, upon certain official acts of mine, involving important public interests, done under the restraints and obligations of my oath of office, which do not appear to accord with the wishes of some members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I refuse to believe that this organization, founded upon patriotic ideas, composed very largely of men entitled to lasting honor and consideration and whose crowning glory it should be that they are American citizens as well as veteran soldiers, deems it a part of its mission to compass any object or purpose by attempting to intimidate the Executive or coerce those charged with making and executing the laws. And yet the expressions to which I have referred indicate such a prevalence of unfriendly feeling and such a menace to an occasion which should be harmonious, peaceful, and cordial, that they cannot be ignored.

I beg you to understand that I am not conscious of any act of mine which should make me fear to meet the Grand Army of the Republic or any other assemblage of any fellow-citizens. The account of my official stewardship is always ready for presentation to my countryman.

I should not be frank if I failed to confess, while disclaiming all resentment, that I have been hurt by the unworthy and wanton attacks upon me growing out of this matter, and the reckless manner in which my actions and motives have been misrepresented, both publicly and privately, for which, however, the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, is by no means responsible.

The threats of personal violence and harm in case I undertook the trip in question which scores of misguided, unbalanced men, under the stimulation of excited feeling, have made are not even considered.

Rather than abandon my visit to the West and disappoint your citizens, I might, if I alone were concerned, submit to the insult to which, it is quite openly asserted, I would be helplessly subjected if present at the encampment. But I should bear with me there the people's highest office, the dignity of which I must protect, and I believe that neither the Grand Army of the Republic as an organization, nor anything like a majority of its members, would ever encourage any scandalous attack upon it.

If, however, among the membership of this body there are some, as certainly seems to be the case, determined to denounce me and my official acts at the national encampment, I believe they should be permitted to do so unrestrained by my presence as a guest of their organization or as a guest of the hospitable city in which their meeting is held.

A number of Grand Army posts have signified their intention, I am informed, to remain away from the encampment in case I visit the city at that time. Without considering the merit of such an excuse I feel that I ought not to be the cause of such non-attendance. The time and place of the encampment were fixed long before my invitations were received. Those desiring to participate in its proceedings should be first regarded and nothing should be permitted to interfere with their intentions.

Another consideration of more importance than all others remains to be noticed. The fact was referred to by you when you verbally presented the invitation of the citizens of St. Louis that the coming encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic would be the first held in a Southern State. I suppose this fact was mentioned as a pleasing indication of the fraternal feeling so fast gaining ground throughout the entire land and hailed by every patriotic citizen as an earnest that the Union has really and in fact been saved in sentiment and spirit with all the benefits it vouchsafes to a united people.

I cannot rid myself of the belief that the least discord on this propitious occasion might retard the progress of the sentiment of common brotherhood which the Grand Army of the Republic has so good an opportunity to increase and foster. I certainly ought not to be the cause of such discord in any event or upon any pretext.

It seems to me that you and the citizens of St. Louis are entitled to this unreserved statement of the conditions which have constrained me to forego my contemplated visit and to withdraw my acceptance of your invitation. My presence in your city at the time you have indicated can be of but little moment compared with the importance of a cordial and harmonious entertainment of your other guests.

I assure you that I abandon my plan without the least personal feeling except regret, constrained thereto by a sense of duty, actuated by a desire to save any embarrassment to the people of St. Louis or their expected guests, and with a heart full of grateful appreciation of the sincere and unaffected kindness of your citizens.

Hoping the encampment may be an occasion of much usefulness, and that its proceedings may illustrate the highest patriotism of American citizenship, I am yours very sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A NORTH CAROLINA SYSTEM POSSIBLE.

There is some talk about the rumor that the Cape Fear and Yakin Valley Railway will at an early day make an attempt to lease the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway and operate it, after constructing a line from Goldsboro to Fayetteville or Sandford, so as to throw the entire system together. It is a a big plan, but one whose accomplishment is very uncertain. Nevertheless, it is talked about as a possibility. It is Gov. Scales's desire, evidently, to see the North Carolina and the Atlantic & North Carolina Railway thrown into one system. In connection with the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad there are rumors that it may at an early day change owners. A prominent railway official tells me that such action would not surprise him, and that much of the capital is that of parties living out of the State. Yet the C. F. & Y. V. is one of the most distinctly North Carolina roads, and its management is certainly admirable. Its development since 1883 is one of the features in railway history.—Raleigh Cor. Wil. Messenger.

Why not take steps in time to secure the consolidation of all these roads, the A. & N. C., the C. F. & Y. V. and the N. C. If the State would either sell her interest in the A. & N. C. to the C. F. & Y. V. or lease for a number of years with the proper safeguards for the State's interest in the N. C. R. in less than fifteen years from today we would have a State system of railway that would build up the ports of New Berne and Morehead City and make the latter place what nature intended it to be—a great seaport town. But to secure this much for the State of North Carolina is more success than one Governor can bear. So we agree with the Messenger correspondent, that "it is a big plan, but one whose accomplishment is very uncertain."

NOMINATIONS IN ORDER.

A correspondent of Lenoir places in nomination for Governor, THOS. J. JARVIS, and for Lieutenant Governor, JAS. H. MERRIMON. If this ticket could not win it would hardly be possible for the Democrats to nominate one that could win. There is only about one year in which to fill up the slate and the friends of various aspirants had better begin to lay their plans. Our Lenior friend, who by the way knows pretty well how the popular pulse beats, has struck a very popular chord in this section.

Swansboro Items.

Mr. G. W. Smith is building on the Hammock place, going to have a store and steam mill, we learn.

Bob. Freshwater has the finest cotton we have seen, waist high last Sunday, the 3d inst., on a level of 8 acres.

Our school here will close next week, and the teacher will take a school anywhere after the first of August.

Schooners Ray and Racket are in port; the former loading for Wilmington, N. C., with turpentine for Morton & Hall.

The late storm has driven off the shad from our waters; and the shad fisheries are still now, mullet-fish are coming again, they are fat now. George Littleton and Jim Smith are catching some fine ones; the storm injured the farmers very much in this section.

Something is the matter with the mails, P. M's, P. O.'s or something. We mail a letter here, that is we put it in the P. O. and sometimes it takes a week to get to New Berne or Beaufort. Look out, Mr. Somebody or some one will report you.

Our lodge of Good Templars held an open air meeting on the night of the fourth inst., though the weather was bad, a large crowd assembled to hear the speeches and music. Speeches were made by Messrs. D. J. N. and G. T. Farrell, Geo. R. Young, Capt. R. Foster and others. Vocal music by the Swansboro choir, composed of the Misses Lula and Roberta Hassell, as leaders with Messrs. J. J. Ward, J. Mc Jones, W. E. Mattocks and others as assistants.

Big fish fry and bank party on Brown's creek fishery last Saturday, 2d inst. About 500 fish were caught with hook and line mostly by the ladies, of which about 20 were present. Bushels of clams and crabs, and such a dinner of fried fish, stewed clams, baked crabs, &c., we did eat. We think squire Ben Ward had been fasting for at least three weeks from the way he eat. The ladies, God bless them, married and single, were just such as to make one feel at home. We should mention some of their names, but only mention the cook and waiters for that occasion, chief cook, Miss Hattie Provow; assistants, Misses Katie Fonvielle, Hester Provow, Nancy Hurst, and Mrs. Jane Wilkins. Waiters, Messrs. Frank Provow, chief; Esq. Ben. Ward, L. O. Fonvelle, jr., and J. M. Provow, assistants.

From Sanders Store.

Attention farmers! Can you tell me how much your farms are paying you? Have you ever counted the cost of a one horse crop, and the net profit thereof? If not, let us go over it together. We will itemize everything so as to be certain that no error may occur in our calculation.

Thus for corn:

Shrubg and prep ground for rows	$ 75
Bedding with plow	50
Seed and planting	75
Two hoeings	50
Plow cultivation	50
Harvesting 2½ bbls corn	50
Tools used in cultivation	50
House rent and horse feed 5 mos	90
Expense	$ 5 20

The average on upland not manured may be put down at 12½ bushels of which 2½ bushels may be classed as nubbins and worth but half price. Thus:

Ten bus corn at 60c	$6 00
2½ bus corn at 30c	75
Total product	$6 75
Deduct rent	2 25
	$4 50
Deduct expense	3 20
Net profit	$1 30

With a net profit of $1.30 per acre and forty acres to the horse farm, the horse farm would be worth $52.00. Out of this, unless the horse can be profitably employed for the remaining seven months, the horse will have to be fed at an expense of at least $5 per month or $35,—leaving but $17 to feed and cloth the farmer and his family. At $52 profit to the horse farm, and counting 300 work days to the year, we have the startling fact that we are making but 17cts. per day.

Suppose our land will average 8 bbls. or 15 bus. per Acre,—this will give

12 bus corn at 60c per bus	$7 20
3 bush corn at 30c per bus	90
Total product	$8 10
Deduct rent	2 70
	5 40
Deduct expenses	3 20
Net profit per acre	$2 20

At this rate a farm of 40 acres would make $88. At 25 bushels per acre and allowing 1.5 for nubbins, the net profit per acre would be $5.80 or $232, for a 40 acre farm. As I stated in the first calculation 12½ bushels is the average for a large number of farmers,—and the fact is demonstrated to us that we can not hire labor to cultivate them.

The farmer who sits back in his house, or rides around expecting to cut a swell on land that produces but 12½ bushels per acre (the general average) and hires his hands at 50 cents a day, will have to spend less than 17 cents per day to keep within the pale of his income—and that too when the sunshine and showers are unremitting in their favors to his crops. Contingencies in the way of storms, hail, cyclones, etc. would leave him without money or means of subsistence.

What are we to do? Let us suppose a case.

A says I won't hire but will do all my work myself. He takes 20 acres,—his land produces 12½ bushels corn per acre—or a net profit of $1.30 per acre. He scores in the item of expenses $3.20 per acre which added to the $1.30 profit makes $4.40 profit per acre, and $88 profit on 20 acres. Thus he gains on the B who hires his hands $36 per horse farm or about 70 per cent. If the land would produce 25 bushels per acre A would make $116; B $232, showing that to profitably employ labor our lands must be good producers,—over the average yield of a large class of farms all over the country.

The question then arises will it pay to manure our poor lands, and by artificial means make them more productive? I will leave that question open, and ask some good farmer to demonstrate to our mind by facts and figures the pro or con of this question.

J. W. S.

Catharine Lake Items.

We are glad to learn that little Henry Simons is improving now from a spell of sickness.

Farmers are looking somewhat down at the mouth just now on account of cool weather and heavy rains.

Col. S. B. Taylor and daughter, Miss Annie, are off to Washington City on a pleasure trip. We wish them much enjoyment.

The annual picnic will come off the first Tuesday in August next. Come one, come all and see our beautiful spring near Catharine Lake.

Col. S. B. Taylor has the largest corn we have seen so far. The Colonel and Mr. McGee are most excellent farmers. Much to their success.

Miss Agnes Grady has returned to her home in Kinston, where she will spend sometime with her relatives and many friends. We hope Miss Agnes will not forget us and will return soon.

J. N. Cox has the finest turnout we have seen, in the shape of a beautiful horse and buggy. I think he means business this time, though it is hard for us to tell who he means business with.

Mr. White Humphrey says he has the finest milk cow in the county. Says she will give six gallons of milk per day if treated well. Mr. Humphrey is a man of truth and cannot be doubted by those who know him.

W. B. Cox has the finest and fatest mules we have seen in sometime. Mr. Cox takes great pride in having good stock and fine stock. Every good farmer should do likewise and then there would not be any difficulty in getting their lands cultivated as it should be.

Although meteorologists are now pretty generally agreed that the moon's influence on the weather is slight and not easily traceable, a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium, who has studied the weather records of London, extending over a period of sixty two years, confidently asserts that the movements of the moon directly cause the changes of the weather which occur in that capital.

Photographs of the interior of the living eye were exhibited recently at a meeting of the Canadian Institute by Dr. Roseborgh, of Toronto. One of them showed upon the retina the inverted picture of the objects at which the eye was looking.

STATE NEWS

Gleaned from Our Exchanges.

Charlotte Chronicle: John Torrence, colored, is in hard luck. A few days ago he bought a mule from A. W. Calvin, of this city, and yesterday he came up to report that he had lost his mule in a peculiar manner. He was in the act of hitching his mule to a wagon yesterday morning, when the animal suddenly reared up and fell across the wagon bed, striking an upright "standard" in his fall. The "standard" pierced the mule's side, making a terrible wound, and one which very quickly resulted in the death of the mule.

Goldsboro Argus: At the July meeting of the board of commissioners of Duplin county there was only one application for license to sell spirituous liquors in the county, and one for the sale of beer. It would seem that the good county of Duplin is taking time by the forelock and running dry instead of being dried up.——Mr. B. E. Smith says that he has a sample of the bale of early cotton shipped from Columbus, Georgia, an account of which appeared in the Argus yesterday. Mr. Smith got it from the train as it passed through the city, he says also that it was of good staple and the earliest he had ever known shipped.

Western Sentinel: They do say that Pat Winston is coming back to make another dive in North Carolina politics. Wonder it he'll try to jump into Gov. Scales's chair?——The revenue collections at the Winston branch office footed up $30,779.78 for the month ending June 30th.——The President last week appointed Mr. Frank Fries Patterson, of Salem, to be Register of Land Office at Lewiston, Idaho, vice P. H. Winston, Esq. Mr. Patterson is a young lawyer, about 25 years old, well educated, and we believe he will make an excellent officer. Our congratulations, Mr. Patterson, and we have an idea that Mr. Cleveland is to be congratulated on his choice.

Statesville Landmark: Collector Craige has rented five rooms in the Boyden House at Salisbury for his headquarters, and carpenters are at work making the changes necessary to adapt them to the purpose for which they are intended. He retains all of Collector Dowd's clerical force with Mr. Sterling Ruffin, from Collector Boyd's office, as chief deputy. Mr. Ruffin is the only one of Boyd's office force who has been provided for in Mr. Craige's office. Mr. Craige has made few if any changes in the outside force. The number of special deputies in the district has been reduced from eight to two. Mr. Baird, of Asheville, one of the old deputies, has been reappointed; the other appointment is yet to be made.

Lenoir Topic: Last week Mr. James A. Houck, of Granite, lost two cows from poisoning. He was working out his sugar cane and thinned out. What he pulled up he left lying in the sun for a couple of hours, after which he threw over the fence to his cows which ate it readily. In an hour or two the cows began to swell up and very soon died. It is presumed that the cane plant killed the cows.——The assessors of Burke county have all, we learn, with the exception of those of Upper Creek township, made considerable increases over the late assessment: In Morganton township there are several instances of doubling assessments and the average increase in that township was about 33⅓ per cent. In Burke the assessors, by the advice of the county county commissioners, have ignored the new law about assessing railroads and the township assessors have laid the assessment of the Western North Carolina railroad property.

THE WINNING TICKET FOR 1888.

For Governor:
Thomas J. Jarvis, of Pitt county.
Lt. Governor:
J. H. Merrimon, of Buncombe.

LA GRANGE, N. C.

MR. EDITOR:—Before another year the Democratic party of our great Commonwealth will be called upon to put forth a ticket and a ticket to win will be the great and important question to the Democratic party of North Carolina; a ticket that will reverse the 10,000 and upwards majority Republicans and Independents vote (basis of vote of House of Representatives last election.) Now sir, we know that Thos. J. Jarvis does not want to be a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, but the Democratic party and people says he must be. This sentiment prevails throughout the State without the shadow of a doubt. That he is the greatest Governor North Carolina has ever had nowell informed man undertakes to deny; the friend and Governor of the poor man, the rich man and the negro, the man and Governor that did more to develop his State at home and abroad than any other man or Governor North Carolina has yet been blessed with. We could fill columns in detail of his greatness and wisdom. All the republicans admit Jarvis can lick Nichols or any other man they have in the camp. His name will make them tremble in their boots. For Lieutenant-Governor we name Hon. James H. Merrimon, of Buncombe, one of the noblest judges in the State of North Carolina; one of the finest orators and debators in the State, and he is exceedingly a very popular man in western North Carolina. The wise men of the east concede him to be the brainest man of the west.

For 1888 Jarvis and Merrimon.

LENOIR.

Strive for a Good Name.

Although riches, learning and high position are within the reach only of a few, a good character may be obtained by every person: and a good name is better than all these. It is important to every individual. It is necessary in all situations. It becomes the source of the purest gratifications. It is the most solid honor. If we are without it, we can gain no sincere respect among our fellow creatures. Should respect be paid to a person destitute of character, it is only on account of extrinsic circumstances which compel the tongue to use language that the feelings of the heart condemn. Without a character which commands respect, our importance in society is unfelt; and the bloom and vigor of life pass without a proportionate elevation in the community of which we form a part. According as we are deficient in character we sink in public estimation.

The Nice Young Man.

The nice young man may not be brilliant. He is not likely to be a very great hero, a major general, or a political leader. You are almost sure never to see his name in big capitals anywhere; and I think that *men* underrate him; but the ladies do not.

The nice young man is the greatest blessing at tea parties or little dances, or assemblies. He can be trusted at least not to shock anybody's feelings. The genius may come with unkempt locks and wearing a velvet coat. The reformer may suddenly become declamatory and horribly uncomfortable guests. The hero may be himself exclusively [illegible] and smoke. The [illegible] are sometimes obliged to respond to those who cannot be mere religious authority, that the religious person shrunk into the corner, and who cannot be made to talk "about nothing," and that he is so good her not to introduce names and use people.

The nice young man is not clever, and the business world does not notice him; but the nice young man arrives in time, in the proper clothes, says the proper things, and knows how to do whatever is required. He converses to girls as he would talk to compliments the hostess delicately. He will converse with a crossbred, or with her venerable grandmother, with equal appearance of satisfaction. He takes anybody down to supper with an air of being happy to do it. He sees that no one is neglected. He dances, of course. He will turn music courteously, and he can play an accompaniment decently. If Herr Crak sweet dances, declares a sore throat, the nice young man can sing a neat to not song; and he will go home, it necessarily, with any face, form female left headless.

And it is not only at parties that he is nice; on all occasions, at home and abroad, you find him ready to be nice. He never makes love to women until his time comes; and then he does it in earnest, meaning business; but no woman feels neglected while he is present.

You cannot imagine him a knight, with a lance and shield; but you know perfectly well that his life is as clean and pure as those immaculate cuffs of his. And, in any dilemma, you would go to him for help, and would be sure to find an honest and kindly champion. On the whole, there are many much less admirable people in society than the nice young man; though, after all, the adjective spoils it, he is the only one that exactly fits him.

City Girls.

After observing young ladies at Saratoga all summer, I have concluded thusly about the girls of different cities:

Detroit, the wildest and most [illegible].
Buffalo, the stupidest and dullest.
Baltimore, the sweetest and prettiest.
Boston, the most self-satisfied and intellectual.
St. Louis, the most striking and the fastest.
Washington, the most boarding-house y an airy.
Philadelphia, the quietest, most refined and lady like.
Cleveland, the prettiest dancers and sweetest talkers.
Richmond, very pretty and most admired.
Toledo, the biggest, mouths hands and feet.
Chicago, the worst flirts and the most atrocious man deceivers and heart breakers.
Brooklyn, the sweetest flirters, the most familiar and the easiest to "get on the string."
Louisville, the gaudiest dressers, the coolest flirters, and the shrewdest managers.
Cincinnati, the most prudish, old maidish, and the sweetest on army officers.
New York, the smartest, the most *chic*, or style, the best dressed and the most gayest.
New Orleans, the most Frenchy, the most languishing, the longest hair, and the most beautiful eyes.
Mobile, the most coquettish eyes, the loveliest brunetts, and the most anxious to catch a rich Yankee.
Montreal, the reddest faces, the biggest shoes, the clumsiest dancers, the worst dressers and the most washerwomany.

A Foolish Habit.

We wish we could lead every lady in the land to hate profanity as much as he hates to be called mean, cowardly, a tell-tale, or a dunce. The habit of swearing is a relic of barbarism, and should have passed away with the dark ages, to which it properly belongs; but, unfortunately, it still survives, and seems to be fallen on the younger than other sins, especially among the young. And it is to be feared that we are responsible for it.

"Don't swear," says Josh Billings, the well known humorist, "It is not an evidence of smartness or worldly wisdom. Any fool can swear. And a good many fools do it. Ah! if I could only gather up all the useless, uncalled for, inelegant oaths that have dropped along the pathway of my life, I know it would remove stumbling blocks from many inexperienced feet, and my heart would be lighter by a ton than it is to-day. But if you are going to be a fool just because other men have been, oh, my son, what a hopeless fool you will be!"

In those words, "Because other men have been" lies the root of the evil. Boys are naturally clever imitators and quick to follow an example, whether good or bad. A big boy takes to smoking cigarettes surreptitiously, whereupon some smaller boy imagines that the same operation will make him seem larger—or older, perhaps we should have said, as nearly all boys know that early smoking tends to check their growth.

With swearing, the case is the same. A boy hears men of a certain class sprinkle their conversation with oaths; and, for some unaccountable reason, he decides that, to appear manly, he must follow their example. We have often wondered why it should be the profane words that he selects for imitation, and not the long ones, or any others that challenge his attention by their oddity. And he gains nothing by doing so, for, as Mr. Burdette says, any fool can swear, while it is universally admitted that the only accomplishments worthy of the name are those which cannot be acquired without some study and care.

—There is no disguise which can long conceal love where it exists, or feign it where it does not exist.

A cannon ball in motion, at the rate of thirteen hundred feet a second, has been photographed by a Hungrain artist at Pesth.

No Perfect Work but God's.

[illegible]

Aurora Items.

Mr. [illegible] and wife are visiting around.

Several families are going down next week to breathe old oceans air.

Dr. Fields has a fine gray charger that can make it in 3 minutes and when he gets on his road cart he can relieve the sick in double quick.

The days and nights have a fight over the horse question. The days got left and now they ask the county commissioners to tell them what is an immoral character it selling whiskey to minors and on Sunday is not.

The schooner Olds returned to day from Ocracoke, where she had been to move Dr. Chapin and family. The Captain reports a schooner run ashore there bound for Baltimore loaded with pineapples. Cheap all saved.

Your correspondent went to Washington on the 4th and saw more wet darkies than he ever saw before at one time; it rained; it was a time for the *nots*. He found the reform club doing a good work, the boys with the red ribon are full of hope and doing a great work; long may they prosper.

Women's Sphere.

A very interesting paragraph in a recent number of the *Free Press*, entitled "Why Women Fail as Employes," and one which deserves attention from our lady readers. The paragraph in question states that women should regard themselves as entities, put into this world for a purpose, and that purpose not matrimony alone. These words, I think, ought to be emphasized. There can be no more foolish and mischievous notion than that without marriage woman's life is a failure. The idea that it is so sometimes leads to terrible harm. A loveless marriage is far more to be regretted than a life of single blessedness. I am in full accord with "ellapsha" on this. The idea propagated somehow or other that without marriage a woman's life is a failure, leads to a marriage which is impossible to result in happiness.

On the other hand some of the most useful, most bright and beautiful of our women are those who have not married. There are openings in many ways for woman's activity. Whatever helps her to say that she can be useful, even though not married, is a help, and the wider the right opening, provided it is all womanly, the more she is able to help in human well being. One cause of the unhappiness of married people is their want of confidence in each other. Another cause, I think, is very often that the man's education is in advance of the woman's. This should not be, because there is no bar made against the education and culture of women. The education of the man and woman should proceed with equal steps, and more educated the the man the more educated the woman; only let it be seen that the culture of each includes what each most needs for mental and social benefit and pleasure. Unhappiness again results, I fancy a man marrying a girl with a pretty face only. Character is the true womanly beauty. A pretty face is very well, but with a characterless countenance it is simply a disappointment and an illusion. A pure and beautiful character lights up the plainest countenance and is something far more winning and attractive than mere prettiness. Our girls should pay attention to mental culture. One who never reads or studies becomes, when she matries, like the queen bee, who simply toils on and then dies, and if she does not marry, from want of ordinary resources, becomes, as she gets older, sour and discontented. To read, to think, to reflect, that is a part of your heritage. A girl with a widely traveled, well cultured, sweetly toned mind, bright and active, interested in all that is interesting, is the ideal.

Don't Undervalue the Boy.

Too many men make their boys feel that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet it in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to know what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask questions," is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them, you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out, and though experimental knowledge is best, in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly, does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and giving him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in other statute or years.—*American Agriculturist.*

Home, Sweet Home.

The doubt as to the authorship of the beautiful melody of "Home, Sweet Home," still appears to be unsettled, writes Dr. Charles Mackay to the London Telegraph. Contributions are every now and then started in the newspapers on the subject. With the view of putting an end to the thing once for all, I write this letter, to protest to the most nefarious. The air is English, and was the composition of one of the very eminent and gifted musicians, the late Henry R. Bishop. Some of many conversations I have had with the late Mr. Bishop, the well known English melodist, I took down in my memorandum book at the time, and I find in it the following [illegible] with the composition of "Home, Sweet Home." He had heard it sung by a very man beside, heard it sung in all the fashionable concert rooms of the metropolis and in the provinces. In the course of his visits he discovered that he had the Sicilian melody worthy of reproduction, and Sir Henry thought he would invest it. The result was the now well-known air of "Home, Sweet Home," which he composed to the words of an American author, Mr Howard Payne, then resident in England. When the collection was published, the melody became so popular that, to use a common phrase, it took the town by storm," and several musical publishers, believing it to be Sicilian, and not copyright, reprinted it.

A [illegible] THE PRINCE OF NAPLES. The Prince of Naples recently wrote a poem on a classic Greek subject and asked Signor Verdi to set it to music for the Queen's fete. The illustrious composer returned it to him next day with this message: "It took me an hour and a half to read your royal highness' verse. The person charged to sing it would have to work hard all day. As for the composer to set it to music, he must be a younger man than your devoted servant, Verdi."—London Standard.

LEMONS FOR MALARIA.—Dr. Crudeli, of Rome, gives the following directions for preparing a remedy for malaria which may be worth trying, as it is said to have proved efficacious when quinine has given no relief. Cut up a lemon, peel and pulp, in thin slices, and boil it in a pint and half of water until it is reduced to half a pint. Strain through a linen cloth, squeezing the remains of the boiled lemon, and set it aside until cold. The entire quantity is taken fasting.

A CONSOLING REPLY.—Two business men were talking the other day about the inefficiency of their assistants. One expressed himself warmly upon the subject. The other quieted him by saying: "Wait a minute. Did it ever occur to you that if those people were as we are, they would not be our assistants?"

An Ounce to Save Scraping.

Edward Sh[illegible], of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have it cut or have my leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven bottles Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well. Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at twenty-five cents per box by R. S. Duffy.

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