THE JOURNAL.

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HON. ALLEN G. THURMAN is at the White Sulphor Springs, Virginia.

HURRAH, for Colonel Victoria! If William is not a fool, royalty is a humbug.

THE Centredale cotton mill, Providence R. I., valued at $150,000 was burned on last Thursday.

MRS. HARRISON is at Nantucket Mass. at the bedside of her sister Mrs. Scott Lord, who is very ill.

THE value of all the boots and shoes manufactured in the United States in 1880 was $166,050,352.

WE have read, with much pleasure, the review of North Carolina journalists in the Wilmington Messenger.

THE farms of the Northwestern States, valued at about $5,000,000,000, are mortgaged for near $3,000,000,000.

THE New York Sun has sent a check for $10,000 to Mayor Grant as its subscription to the projected exhibition of 1892.

CAPTAIN ERVOK, formerly of General Boulanger's staff, has been arrested in Paris on the charge of being a German spy.

MARTIN BURKE, the Cronin suspect, has reached Chicago from Manitoba, and haw been turned over to the authorities.

GEN. HENRY DUPONT, head of the great powder manufacturing firm at Wilmington Del., died last Thursday of heart failure.

GERMANY is excited over new and serious complications in Samoa. If war ensues look out for Victoria at the head of her regiment!

THE total product of fisheries was returned for 1880 at $22,405,018. The New England product is the most important and is estimated at $10,914,645.

GEN. BOULANGER is on trial before the High Court of the French Senate. The Star of Boulanger went down when he turned his back to his enemies.

THE well known firm of Brown, Stees & Clark, wool dealers at Boston has failed. If the Mills bill had passed Republicans would say "The Rebels free trade bill did it!"

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL GARLAND has been appointed resident attorney of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a salary, it is said, of $25,000.—Washington Post.

MRS. HARRISON has offered a silver cup for the newest seedling crysanthemum of American origin shown at the anniversary display by the society of Indiana Florists, Nov. 5 to 9.

ACCORDING to despatches from Winnepeg, Manitoba, nearly the entire Pacific fleet of the British navy have sailed for Behring Sea to investigate the seizure of the Black Diamond.

IT is a little surprising to know that the value of the nitro-glycerine manufactured in the United States is $1,830,417, and the weight 3,039,722 pounds. Enough to blow up the continent.

THE value of the products of the woolen manufactories for the year 1889 aggregated $160,606,721. This is a little less than the value of cotton products for the same year, which was $192,090,110.

A WORLD special from Cincinnati says: Word has been received here that Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler of this city, who has been traveling in Europe for several years, has been captured by bandits in Italy.

INDIANAPOLIS IND., Aug 8. It is whispered here that Col. Dudley will be arrested on his way to the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee, as he passes through this state Special to Norfolk Virginian.

ARCHBISHOP PARKER pleaded recently before the English Convocation for an attempt to reach the poor by reviving the monastic orders, the new monks vowing obedience, celibacy and poverty.

A CHICAGO newspaper says: The forth coming number of The Knights of Labor newspaper will say: The General Master Workman states that the present membership of the K. of L. is about 210,000.

THE author of "Home, Sweet Home," as everybody knows, died without a home. Now George W. Allen, of Ohio, the author of the homestead law, has no homestead of his own and is dying of poverty.

THREE American women received rewards from the international jury of fine arts at the Paris Exposition. Miss Gardner and Miss Klumpe get third class medals in painting, and Miss Rosin a second class medal for drawing.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been promoted. Her grandson, the Emperor of Germany, has made her a colonel of a German regiment. This is another evidence that the colonels are coming to the front.—Wilmington Star.

THE Treasury Department has issued a circular, stating that the appropriation made by Congress to supply the deficiency in the light house keepers' salaries was insufficient, and that, therefore, the reduction of 4 per cent. will have to be enforced.

THE New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "Still the news pours in of the removal of competent postal clerks in the South to make way for ignorant negroes." Well, isn't that in harmony with the Republican party's usual black mailing policy in dealing with the South?—Richmond Dispatch.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT LAST YEAR.

When it was asserted during the campaign of 1888, that Mr. Simmons would carry the Second Congressional district in North Carolina, the declaration was received with incredulity, and when the votes were counted and the result announced may a wise son of his father said, "I told you so."

It would have been wonderful if the Democracy had carried the second district, yet at one time it seemed probable that it would be done. In Craven county, especially, the heavens seemed bright with approaching victory. But a change came, and with that change the fair fabric of our hopes [illegible]

Gen. [illegible] visited the section, and was [illegible] in Venice. There was nothing about him to indicate a Cæsar, yet he quietly [illegible]

There was nothing about him to indicate the presence of a Wellington. [illegible] Water loo. What brought about the revolution we do not know. But we [illegible] been [illegible] approved [illegible] and that the cold metal had done its work. More [illegible] the battle [illegible] demonstrated [illegible] the cold [illegible] New Jersey [illegible] Tender [illegible] mortgage [illegible] New York World [illegible]

It is [illegible] boots the head of [illegible] Republican party to a responsibility which he does not seek [illegible] for himself.

Gen. [illegible], one of the active workers of the party in North Carolina, was intrusted with $5,000 of the National corruption fund to promote the election of a Representative in Congress from that State. Cheatham, the "assisted" candidate—suggestive name!—was elected, and Estes promptly received his reward in the shape of an appointment as Superintendent of Post Office Inspectors.

But when Mr. Quay, suspicious that all of the money had not been applied to the purpose of buying voters but might have stuck to the fingers of the agent, called for an accounting, Gen. Estes declined the invitation, saying: "No wise man ever rendered an account current of money spent by him in a political campaign." As a result Estes loses his office, a sacrifice to Quay's displeasure.

But if the money spent in a political campaign has "been used legitimately why should not the disburser render an account? And if it be proper that Estes should tell Quay just how this $5,000 was expended to elect Cheatham why was it not exacted that Quay should tell Wanamaker just how he applied the $400,000 given him to "render Harrison's election certain?" Yet this accounting was not made, and the pious Mr. Wanamaker said after the election that he "did not want to know" the details.

These quarrels among bribers and corruptionists as to whether the money was stolen or used to buy votes do not greatly concern the public. But what the people are interested in and should enact is a law requiring publicity to all campaign expenditures. Such a law has greatly curtailed corrupt election practices in England and it is badly needed, here.

GOVERNOR FOWLE AS A PREACHER.

The Lexington Ledger, in referring to a late meeting of the friends of Orphans Asylum at Thomasvill, has this to say of Governor Fowle.

"Beginning he said that he had recently visited 41 counties in the State and had been present at gatherings and meetings of every kind; but the spectacle before him was the most touching and closer to his heart [illegible] That it was with the greatest pleasure that he responded to the invitation that he might lend his assistance to the good work. [illegible] followed one [illegible] and eloquent speeches [illegible] listened to. Mr. [illegible] were at [illegible] address, and the [illegible] Rev. Mr. [illegible] Governor [illegible] preaching. Would [illegible] true if he had said [illegible] Fowle has preached [illegible] sermon today.

We have [illegible] Daniel G. Fowle will ever stand in the sacred desk and expound the Scriptures. His preaching is not confined to the pulpit. He who touches the springs of emotion and causes the heart to swell with charity, and the hands to be busy in works of beneficence, is a preacher of righteousness and will receive his reward.

No man is without influence, and when the Governor of a great State speaks for humanity, he sets in motion waves of feeling that reach the farthest shore. The little children at Thomasville will not forget Governor Fowle, nor will the people of the State fail to recognize this additional evidence of the purity of his heart and the nobility of his nature.

It would be a blessed thing if all our prominent men would avail themselves of opportunities to speak for beneficence and humanity.

There is nothing more creditable to North Carolina than her benevolent institutions, and he who speaks in their behalf endears himself to her people.

THE Georgia House of Representatives has passed a bill making Robert E. Lee's birthday a State holiday.

TRUE TO THE DEAD.

A recent private conversation suggest this article.

Among Christian people reverence for the dead is an abiding sentiment. To speak lightly, or the dead in the presence of the lately bereaved relatives is an offense, to speak rudely is an insult.

Every one who realizes the obligations of life and the sacredness of its relations, wishes, as nearly as possible, to conform to the requests of the dear departed. The higher the plane of a man's moral and spiritual life, the readier he responds to this sentiment and the surer he realizes that,

He mourns the dead who live as they desire.

This ennobling sentiment must not be confounded with an ignoble superstition. Too often a dying man's request is regarded as binding, when if it were made in health would be regarded as unreasonable and wrong. The law of the land gives special force to dying declarations as to matters of fact, because it is presumed that in so solemn an hour, when the body is about to crumble into dust and the spirit return to the God who gave it, the man will speak the truth, but in matters of judgment and reason the conclusions of such a moment should not be considered so controlling as those in which the man is in the possession of all his powers in their fullest development. An unwise, or otherwise unworthy request from a dying man ought not to be regarded as obligatory on one who has power to head it or disregard it at pleasure.

Nothing can be more sacred than the marriage relation. During its existence it is the duty of the wife to "love, honor and obey" her husband. No man has a right on his death bed, to procure from his wife a promise to remain a widow the remainder of her life. If a woman has made the promise of perpetual widowhood under such circumstances, duty to herself, her children, and society will justify her in disregarding it, after proper respect for the memory of the deceased has been shown and the obligations it imposed have been met. While the dead are entitled to affectionote and reverential remembrance it is to the living that the active duties of life are due.

In the language of another, "let no one be unduly disturbed over requests of the dead that cannot, or should not, be conformed to. The intrinsic worth of such requests is not different from requests of those who are still in mid life. And let every one of us be careful not to burden, or to restrict unreasonably, those who survive us, by any dying request of ours. If we would have others true to our memories, let us show that we trust them by leaving them free to act as God gives them to see the right in their day and generation." And while we live, let us be true to our dead by doing what we believe to be right while embalming their memory in "our heart of hearts."

A care for the remains of the dead and for their last resting place is a mark of social civilization and of personal character. There is no more fitting tribute to our dead than keeping their graves in order. It is not needful that a marble shaft mark their resting place. It is appropriate when our condition in life warrants it, but well kept grounds with verdant grass and blooming flowers, speak as eloquently of love as the most costly mausoleum.

When we approach the city of the dead let us remember that we stand on holy ground, where the mortal has put on immortality.

THE FARMERS ALLIANCE.

The Farmers Alliance of North Carolina meets to day in Fayetteville; and, in making this announcement we say little else than that the true representatives of the talent, energy and conservatism of the State are about to assemble.

Holding upon their broad shoulders the material interests of Carolina, we are assurred that they will meet their responsibilities in a way honorable to themselves and beneficial to the commonwealth.

Leaving for others suggestions as to measures for the advancement of the order, we trust that the whole agricultural interests of the State will be promoted, and that such concord of action will be secured as will emphasize the maxim "in Union there is strength."

That the farming interests of the country is seriously injured by the operation of the present tariff, is too plain to need argument. The remedy is in the hands of the Alliances and kindred organizations. If the farmers of the United States would rise in their majesty and demand tariff reform, the reformation would come, and no party would dare oppose it. The State Alliances of Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and perhaps other states, have spoken in language not to be misunderstood, and when the time comes when the farmers of the Union shall stand shoulder to shoulder it will be the glad day of a joyous jubilee.

It has been suggested that the next meeting be held at Morehead City. We trust that the suggestion will be adopted. All Eastern North Carolina stands ready to welcome the State Alliance, and extend to it the distinguished consideration to which it is entitled.

THE aggregate profits of the bondholders up to 1869, when they got the principal made payable in gold, amounted to $1,012,556,201.

Beecham's Pills cure bilious and nervous ills.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

[illegible] people of the South is inquestionably a blessing. Migration is increasing [illegible] in many [illegible] owners who require the services of many field hands are [illegible] embarrassed in their operations. There is a disposition in [illegible] quarters to attribute this movement to agitation and immigration of Southern negroes to political causes, but this is a mistake. Other and much more potent influences are at work. The first is a sentiment [illegible] freedom in the negro mind, leads the latest emigration in the right to go where he pleases. As a slave he could not go beyond his master's premises without a permit. If he went away from them after time for work at night without a pass, he was posted in the book of the patrolman. The master now was looking upon him as a piece of property, and to deliver him from bondage and to remove all restraints to his free movements, and vest and young men alike the privileges of this new gift of privilege. The more they indulged the desires the more they enjoyed traveling. After the heyday of the reconstruction period it was hard for them to realize that they must settle down to hard work and support themselves and those dependant upon them. The negro's idea was free living without labor. Stern necessity compelled him to settle to work, but did not eradicate the notion from his mind. All these years he has been hoping to be able to see favored spot where he could realize his dreams. "Forty acres and a mule" typified security of home and comfortable ownership and independence. Owning these, his wife and children would share the comfort and the help of a faithful and a master. When he found that he had been deceived in his expectations of such a free gift from the government, he did not understand that he had been imposed upon by false leaders, but only that there was a hitch somewhere that delayed action. He worked because he must, but never ceased to hope for the good time coming. As a whole this continues to be the expectation of the race.

The negro is wonderfully imitative. What the white man does he tries to do. He hears that the farmer is not satisfied at home and that he is preparing to go West. He sees many young and middle aged men departing in search of new homes in that distant country about which he has the most extravagant ideas. That is the land of promise for the winters, why not for him also? He and one there appears in his community a plausible preacher of his race, ostensibly a philanthropist, really the secret agent of some great transportation line. His glowing portrayal of Texas or Kansas, or some other State of the easy life, the facility for money making, the political and social status to be enjoyed by all touch the man's fancy. This must be the promised land of his dreams, and off he goes with his family. The foregoing is not a fancied but a real statement of existing facts. Many sections are rapidly loosing their negro population, which is being widely distributed in the States West of the Mississippi river.

Other instrumentalities are at work in reducing the number of field laborers. The railroads employ thousands of able bodied men; other thousands earn wages as lumbermen, miners and quarrymen. Every new industrial establishment in the South takes some colored man from the farm. There is an increasing distribution of employments among this large population of wage earners, and this has a tendency to break up their solid communities and to scatter them over a wide extent of territory. The time is coming, and is not far distant, when there will be no such aggregations of the race as have made what are called "the black belts" of several Southern States, and when that time comes the political and social evils that are inseparable from great masses of ignorant voters will cease to exist.

While in many farming sections this movement of the laborers will cause much temporary inconvenience, it will in the long run prove to have been a blessing in disguise. Large plantations will be cut up into smaller farms which will be tilled by skilled men who will employ all the machines and tools of modern agriculture. The labor of 500 field hands will be better and more economically done by 50 men who understand how to use advantageously the machines employed on Western and Northern fields. Intensive farming will be substituted for slack and diffusive work. The lesson taught by the State agricultural schools and experiment stations will be applied intelligently by thoughtful men. Purchasers will be found for unimproved lands in every Southern State. All other things combined that have kept Northern farmers from settling in the South, have not the influence of the massed negro population. That has been the chief obstacle. Of the thousands who for the last ten years have gone West to purchase and cultivate the soil, a very large proportion would have chosen the South if they could have located in a purely Anglo Saxon community.

In such a community there are schools and churches, and all the elements of society to which they have been accustomed. These they create wherever they settle at the West, but these they must have to be attractive. The dispersion of the negro race will attract this valuable immigration by removing the one great obstacle to its coming.

It is a happy omen for the South's future prosperity that the negro is of his own motion assisting materially in solving the race problem. Individually he is a valuable factor, but when massed he is a serious impediment to Southern progress. His desire to change his location that he may better himself and his family is a Providential inspiration. Scattered over the South from the Atlantic to the Mexican border, he will be a good citizen instead of a potential menace, while the black belts and other localities where gregarious gives power to demagogues will be owned by industrious and intelligent farmers who will be conservators of law and contributors to all arteries progress and prosperity.

Actually the Southern negro excludes a blessing to both races, and should be encouraged rather than hindered by all who have the welfare of the South at heart.—Baltimore Record.

Tomorrow may never come to us.

The Farmer [illegible]

There are [illegible] which the farmers of the South and especially [illegible] and [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] It is not the farmer owning the best land who makes the most money nor is it more than it is in business man, who has the finest store or factory who succeeds best. In each case success comes to him who strikes a popular chord and keeps himself in tune to it.

In every [illegible] people who are not [illegible] direct [illegible] who are willing to pay liberally for the sake of getting their notions. What the farmer should do, is to study and analyze these notions. A few years ago a young man just graduated from a well known college found himself much broken in health, without business and with only $[illegible] or so from a recent legacy. His only alternative seemed to be to buy a farm. As soon as he was settled on his land he began, with another work, the careful reading of papers. He kept them in case, perused them on selected food, and soon had a fine collection of porkers. Some thirty miles of his farm large city, [illegible] the chance to location [illegible] persons living in city who were fond of pork. [illegible] and usually [illegible] fact. The young [illegible] struck a bargain [illegible] to supply them with [illegible] pork, sausage and [illegible] at remunerative prices. These customers soon [illegible] business [illegible] enlarged his [illegible] added to his other products the choicest butter that hands could make.

The young man, though an invalid and [illegible] money enough to buy a good farm, now has his annual income of $25,000 or more, not because his farm is such a fine one, or because he is a skilled agriculturist, but because he hunted up those people who had weak tastes for the very best pork and the choicest of butter, and tickled their palates with just what they wanted.

Throughout the South are many farmers who have every advantage that this young man had, and who can, by a little expenditure of energy, line their pockets with gold by working some notion for all there is in it. They may make the choicest of butter, fatten the nicest pork, raise the most luscious fruit, or possibly raise and cure tea equal to the best Chinese article. It makes but little difference what they do as long as they are always sure that the quality of their product is the very best, and that they use the same skill and acuteness to find customers for their products that a storekeeper or any other commercial man would. The trouble with farmers, as a class is that they forget that it takes almost as much skill to sell a crop as it does to raise it.—Baltimore Manufacturer's Record.

LA GRANGE ITEMS.

The sunshine is with us.

Mr. H. S. Shaw is back in our town.

Sweet potatoes have two months yet in which to mature.

In and around our town several new buildings will be erected soon.

Mr. McD. Taylor came down on Saturday for a day or so in our town.

Dr. J. M. Hadly went down on the stockholders train last week to New Berne.

Miss Lavinia Whitfield, who has been spending a few weeks in Virginia, is at home for a short time.

Dr. Bizzell, our clever dentist, was in Kinston last week. The doctor leaves on a two weeks' absence this week.

The musical department of the Kinsey School will be under the charge of Miss Lena Hudgins of Oxford, we are happy to learn.

Mrs Behan of New Orleans, who has been visiting her sons, cadets in the Davis School, returned to her home on Friday last.

The La Grange Collegiate Institute is under the direction of that excellent lady, Mrs. Speight, of our town. We wish the school much success.

The sweet gum trees of our State seem to be exclusively indigenous to our soil, as we have heard many visitors assert that they are unknown to the adjoining States.

Strangers who visit La Grange remark upon the obviously progressive condition of the place. Our people who remember the town of ten years can give you the secret of her success today—her schools.

Fort Barnwell Items

Our farmers are busy planting their fall gardens.

Watermelons are demanding 25 each in our markets.

Crops are looking much better than we expected after the long wet spell.

Mr. [illegible] of Turkey Trap, has about 25 hands employed clearing and making his land.

Misses Rachel and Nonie Scarborough, who have been visiting Mrs. E. P. Hartley, have returned to their home in Lenoir.

We spoke of Mr. Pittman's son being lost in last week's issue. He was not, he had run away. Mr. Pittman has received a letter from him.

We are informed that Mr. L. H. Spier of Bell's Ferry, will repair his old store at Cobton and will open up a stock of general merchandise for the fall and winter trade.

Two of our young ladies went out one evening last week for a moonlight stroll, on passing the church they saw what they supposed to be a *ghost*, they armed themselves with sticks and went for it, but when they got it cornered it threw off its white robe and said hold on girls, its a widower you are after.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An [illegible] physician [illegible] discovered a remedy for [illegible] consumption, [illegible] Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt [illegible] to make it known to his fellow sufferers. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. nov1 ly

Specimen Verdicts of Coroners' Juries.

Some cases of comparatively recent occurrence will serve to illustrate the defects of the coroner system. Here are four instances from a single New England State. In a certain town, a man shot himself.

"A coroner hearing of the fact, and still in ignorance whether death had occurred, summoned a jury and hastened to the place, only to find the man alive. Selecting the nearest saloon as a waiting place, the coroner and his jury remained there until the man was dead, employing a boy in the neighborhood to keep them informed as to the man's condition, until he had ceased to breathe, when they proceeded with the inquest."

In another place,

"The body of a drowned man was towed across a mill-pond from one town to another, to save the first town, in which the body was found, the expense of inquest fees."

The following humorous verdict was rendered by a Tennessee coroner's jury:

"He come to his death from the following causes, to wit: from some sudden cause, to the jurors unknown."

An Irishman named O'Connor was killed in Minnesota by one Cochrane, and about his dead body assembled a jury of six men, who rendered the following verdict, given here without the original spelling.

"Martin O'Connor, here lying dead, came to his death by shot from a gun, which caused the blood to rush in torrents from his body, so that it was impossible for him to live until we could hold an inquest."

The following is reported from Kentucky:

"Inquisition held on the body of Holmes, deseasts Dec. 8, 1853. We of the said jury, by being summoned and qualified, and hearing the evidences, and making true and diligous resentments over the said body of said descasts, twelve men met, and, being duly sworn into the case, believes that he come to his death by some fit or other opoplexy. Doctor being duly sworn by myself, coroner, states that the lobis membrane of the spinal disease was affected to considerable extent."—Forum.

Irish Versatility.

The Irishman is the most versatile man in the world. He is at home and in the front in every clime. In peace and in war, letters, parliament and song he is among the brightest and most active. When men of other nations have stirred the witches' caldron of anarchy, and are about to deal out the soup, he is standing near with his cypress wand to tap their feverish brains and assert the majesty of the law.

The Irishman wrote the satires of Swift; he spoke the speeches of Burke; he made the appeals of O'Connell; he sang the songs of Moore, and he has fallen on every battlefield, being ever in the front line, as in peace so in war.

On last Thursday the Irishman was the poet at the unveiling of a Puritan monument, and his ode bore the philosophy of Emerson in the measure of Whittier. Not named Staddish, or Bradford, or Endicott, but O'Reilly, he sang as steady, earnest notes as ever came from the lips of the Pilgrims that first stood on Plymouth Rock.—Richmond State.

Merits of Southern Women.

Northern women have always had a good many queer notions about their cousins down this way, and the queerest of all is the notion that the Southern women are not practical. On the contrary, the women of the South take to business as naturally as a duck does to water. They have not the tendency to isms that the fair Northerners boast of, thank the Lord. Their way is to take things as they find them and make the best of the situation. Without the least appearance of effort or sounding of tom toms they go quietly about, paying their own way, and their failures are too few to talk about. It was nothing uncommon in old times to see a woman riding about in the fields bossing the negroes and the overseer. She usually supplemented this care on her own account with a general supervision of the country side, and her masculine neighbors were only too glad to consult her on matters of common interest. Many a debt-burdened estate has been freed by the feminine turn for detail, a faculty that too many planters lacked before and since the war.—Sunny South.

Atkinson's Economic Conclusions.

Under existing institutions and existing laws the working classes, in the sense in which they use that word, have been securing to their own use and enjoyment and increasing share of an increasing product.

The richer classes controlling and using capital are securing to their use, control and enjoyment a diminishing share of the same increas product.

That share which each person may secure to his own use and enjoyment of this increasing product, depends upon the development of his individual character and capacity.

All laws restricting the free use of time and opportunity, and all bylaws limiting the use of time and talent or skill, are inconsistent with the progress of society and with the progress of the individual as well.—Forum.

It is very important to keep the fact clearly in mind, that the absolute necessaries of life now require but a moderate portion of the work of society to be applied to them, such has been the gain from labor-saving inventions, and if increasing wants were not developed with the increasing means of enjoyment, work would be wanting for those who now provide for such increasing wants.

We correct ourselves many times better by the sight of evil than by good example; and it is well to accustom ourselves to profit by evil, which is so common, in place of good, which is so rare.

"Mr. Jenkins," said the editor-in chief, "Have you got anything in particular to write about?"

"No, sir; nothing whatever."

"Very well; mark it editoral as soon as you get through with it, and have it double leaded."

Scandal is as catching as the smallpox; and perhaps there is but one real preventative, and that is to be vaccinated with deaf and dumbness.

THE OLD SONG.

[illegible]

The minstrel of the olden day
On harp and wire will sing no more,
But [illegible] the olden strains
That [illegible] of old.
[illegible]
Of Albion and his sons,
Brave [illegible] and rich in song,
With songs of love and wine.
Ah, brothers! I would to heaven [illegible]
Some broken fancy's gleam,
Might arise and [illegible]
The old familiar tune.
[illegible]
With snatt and twanging bow
With [illegible] arrows [illegible]
[illegible] years ago.
[illegible]
The [illegible] and lame,
But Love, with eye [illegible] and soul,
And sunny curls [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[