

Thomas Jefferson's Symbolic Devices

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OR the first time in near a generation the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday—April 13—will receive universal recognition throughout the nation. The celebration of this great American's natal day is a peculiarly appropriate time to point out incidents in his career which have been passed over by the historians, but are none the less fraught with deep interest to the minds of those who look upon him as one of the most commanding figures in the ranks of the liberators who participate in the struggle against British supremacy.

There are continually strange and uncommon items relating to Jefferson's career coming to the surface, and what an author fifty years ago cast aside as unimportant and not worthy of publication, the researcher of today is apt to pronounce welcome additions to biographical knowledge. Some of the early scripts of Jefferson, now in the possession of Miss Sarah N. Randolph—great-granddaughter of the famous Virginian—were hastily examined by William Curtis, who wrote a life of Jefferson, and much of the material therein contained was not considered available for his purpose. Among these documents are now discovered certain items discarded by the distinguished biographer, but which nevertheless proved of much importance in deciphering a very essential element in the heraldic art of Jefferson during the formative period of our republic.

Among these seemingly unimportant notes and memoranda appears evidence to the effect that in 1774, two years before Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, he used the term "United States of America," the first time that such present-day denomination was given to the confederating colonies. Further confirmation of Jefferson's deep foresight is found in the same record, or semi-diary, of 1774, where the following remarkable entry occurs:

"A proper device (instead of arms) for the American States United, would be the father presenting the bundle of rods to his sons."

This was intended, as a seal of the United States and shows that as early as the fall of 1774 in suggesting this design Jefferson believed in separa-



Thomas Jefferson.

tion from the mother country, that he hoped for a rebellion, and had faith in the said rebellion evolving into a revolution which would result in the necessity for a national signature or seal. He not only designed the emblematic or symbolic part, but also supplied a motto which likewise appears among the stray notes of 1774, couched in the following words:

"For a motto (on device for American States United): 'Inseparables as Inseparables' ('together we are inseparable')—an answer given in the English parliament to the house of



Jefferson's First Design.

lords and commons. He cites parliamentary rolls as reference to the time when the episode occurred which brought forth the reply, Jefferson's idea of comparing the thirteen colonies to the 13 rods with which an earnest father sought to impress his sons with the principle that "in union there is strength," or the precept that "United we stand, divided we fall," was taken from his copy of Aesop's Fables. The exact details of this ancient story which appealed so emphatically to Jefferson are as follows:

"A father had a family of sons who were perpetually quarrelling among themselves. When he failed to heal

their disputes by his exhortations, he determined to give them a practical illustration of the evils of disunion. For this purpose he one day told them to bring him a bundle of sticks, and when they had done so, placed the faggot in the hands of each of them in succession, ordering them to break it to pieces. They each tried with all their strength, and failed. He next unclosed (untied) the faggot and took the stick separately. One by one he again put them into their hands, and then they broke them easily. He then addressed them in these words: "My sons, if you are of one mind and unite to assist each other, you will be as strong as iron, and will be broken as easily as these sticks."

In the foregoing summary we have the Jeffersonian idea expressed as it would relate itself to the union of the thirteen colonies. It was direct, convincing and logical, as shown in some of the present state seals.

Two years later than the date of the entry referred to, July 4, 1776, we see Jefferson, Franklin and Adams appointed a committee to devise a seal for the young republic. His co-committeemen, like himself, were known to be thoroughly informed on heraldic matters, and it was natural that the Continental Congress would select people of their culture and learning for the performance of such an important task. Hence on the same day that the Declaration of Independence was issued, July 4, a committee to devise a seal was created. While present-day Americans have always been informed by writers, historians and orators of the intense heat of that auspicious Fourth of July, and that because of the almost unbearable atmosphere of the sultry weather prevailing the delegates assembled, hastily debated and quickly signed the colonial Magna Charter in order to get out of the congressional hall, the facts are that the day was unusually pleasant and characteristic of a most agreeable summer climate.

This statement, involving as it does a correction of hitherto accepted historical material, rests on the authority of an entry found among Jefferson's stray notes, an entry never until now given printed publicity. Innumerable writers have drawn highly colored word pictures of the dreadful and stifling weather conditions existing on that memorable day, but we submit that far more reliance is to be placed on the evidence penned by a distinguished and careful observer who was present on the occasion in the role of an active and honorable delegate. Among the Jeffersonian script is a sheet bearing the following notations:

	Degrees.
July 4th.....6 A. M.....	65
July 4th.....9 A. M.....	72½
July 4th.....1 P. M.....	76
July 4th.....9 P. M.....	75½

We are thus informed that at the time of the passage of the Declaration of Independence, on the early afternoon of July 4, 1776, the temperature, according to Jefferson's record, was 76 degrees—a striking coincidence in the year of the century and the number of heat degrees, both represented by the numerals, 76. Naturally the question arises as to how Jefferson came to make this exact observation regarding the weather con-

ditions of that famous day; also what might have been his method or appliance utilized for registering the heat of the atmosphere. Here again the supposedly valueless documents furnish corroborative evidence of Jefferson's ability to obtain the desired information. On July 4, 1776, Jefferson called on Mr. Sparhawk to settle an account, and this entry appears among his papers as witness of a certain purchase and payment:

"July 4, 1776. Paid Sparhawk for a thermometer, £3. 15. Paid for 7 pr. (probably pair) women's gloves, 27. Gave to charity 1-6."

The foregoing entry removes all doubt as to Jefferson's ability to determine accurately the 76 degrees of heat on the noon of July 4th, and establishes the fact that it was a calm and delightfully tempered summer's day.

Further search among Jefferson's papers brings to light the correct name of the German family which furnished him with room and board at the time when he wrote the Declaration and devised a number of designs for a seal of the young republic, one entry reading:

"Pd. Mrs. Graaf one week's lodging, 25."

On the 9th day of July, 1776, the committee on seal met at the tavern of the London Coffee House, and while the report formulated on that occasion contains much of general interest, it is only necessary to consider in this connection the items in which the hand of Jefferson is seen. He was made chairman of the committee, and it was he who addressed congress on the subject. While Jefferson's device was not accepted by the committee, he assisted in creating a conjoint design in which the ideas of Dr. Franklin, himself and a French artist named Du Simitier were blended. In the report to congress in the fall of 1776 Jefferson presented the double-sided idea of a seal on the obverse, or front, of which the following appeared:

"A shield divided into six fields upon which were emblems of the leading European nations; above the shield the eye of Providence; the shield was supported on the right side by the goddess of Liberty, on a staff she held a Phrygian cap; on the left side of the shield the goddess of Justice held forth the scales of justice in the left hand and a sword in the right hand. Around the entire device the thirteen shields of the colonies appeared, with their initials blazoned upon them." On the back, or reverse, of the proposed seal the Franklin idea was displayed as follows:

"Legend round the whole achievement, 'Seal of the United States of America, MDCCCLXXVI.'"

"On the other side of the said Great Seal should be the following device: 'Pharaoh sitting in an open chariot, a crown on his head, and a sword in his right hand, passing through the divided waters of the Red Sea, in pursuit of the Israelites. Rays from a pillar of fire in the cloud, expressive of the divine presence and command, beaming on Moses, who stands on the shore, and extending his hand over the sea, causes it to sverthrow Pharaoh.'"

"Motto, 'Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God.'"

But congress rejected the device and report, dismissed the committee, and appointed a new one. Yet Jefferson's keen interest in the heraldic creation of a symbolic seal did not wane. He kept in touch with several future committees and submitted two other important designs, both of which throw new light on the religious and

political leanings of the author. When submitting the sketch of a proposed seal he addressed the committee as follows:

"As I have already observed, Dr. Franklin's and my thoughts, by some unexplainable coincidence are very similar. Inasmuch that we have both sought to symbolize Liberty; and furthermore as a typical illustration of the elimination of slavery, chose the children of Israel. In representing these King-ridden people, it is my primary desire to indicate on our seal that the success of the Hebrews was due, not so much to their skill and genius in battle, but principally to the fact that they were God fearing, and confided in the Almighty, who, though invisible, was present in the 'pillar' and 'cloud' which led them. I propose that the seal contain an obverse and reverse side; on the former the Children of Israel, led by a 'cloud' by day and a 'pillar of fire' by night, on the latter Hengist and Horsa the Saxon chiefs, from whom we claim the honor of being descended, and government we are now about to assume."

The history of Hengist and Horsa is one of great interest, and anyone thoroughly absorbed in the story of the seal can not afford to miss it. Jefferson believed that indirectly he inherited from these bold Germans our form of government. The history of England begins shortly before the Christian era (55 B. C.), when Caesar first landed and conquered an uncivilized race known as the Britons. The Romans about the third century had effected marked changes in the island and had established the Christian religion, and introduced Roman laws and rules, but the Britons, a barbarous race, so incessantly attacked them, that late in the fifth century they abandoned England.

Hengist and Horsa were the leaders of the Saxons, or Germans, who disputed the ownership of the British soil and finally conquered the country. They were defeated in three battles. Horsa being slain in action at Eggesford (455). Hengist immediately took possession of Kent and nearly the entire southern half of England. He established his court at Canterbury, and the laws which he enforced were in good taste with governments of that early period. He reigned about 30 years, and laid the foundation of that Great England which has occupied so large a space in the history of the world.

Jefferson was somewhat nettled over the disfavor shown his designs by the critics of the Continental Congress, and betrayed his annoyance when he wrote:

"If the Continental Congress will not accept the stirring motto, 'Rebellion to Tyrants is Obedience to God,' I will employ it in my personal seal."

This resolution was immediately carried out, for he had an engraver produce a seal with "I" in script, with the classic motto placed about the border. The symbolic designs evolved by Jefferson were many and reflected in their virile character the powerful intellect of this great American patriot who will be so widely remembered on April 13.

Utilitarian.

"I wish I could hug out who wrote this anonymous letter," said Senator Sorghum, as he paused in the work of going through his correspondence.

"Has it annoyed you?"

"No. But the fellow has some mighty happy ideas in it. I'd like to get him to write a few campaign speeches for me."

Plain Proof.

"Do you believe his sentiments for you are really candid?"

"I should say so by the boxes of bosbons he sends."

St. Francis Levee Collapsed.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Mississippi river flood smashed levees at two points, water is pouring over thousands of acres of fertile farming lands and through prosperous towns and before another day, unless all predictions fail, the greedy maw of the flood will have exacted an even heavier toll. Easter day in the Mississippi valley was gloomy. St. Clair and Wynoke, in Crittenden county, Ark., the one nine miles north and the other 7 miles south of Memphis, will be the next ones.

Common Sense Commendable But—

Common sense is a commendable quality. It keeps us from doing many foolish acts and it is altogether reliable, like a good kitchen range or a favorite cake recipe. But the trouble with an excess of common sense is that it often crowds out such that is

MEMBERS RUSH WORK THROUGH

LEADERS ANXIOUS TO ADJOURN BEFORE THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

MANY BILLS ARE PENDING

The House Has Finished Its Tariff Revision Program and All of the Measures Will Get Quick Action—National Conventions in June.

Washington.—Senators and Representatives are becoming impatient over the Senate's delay on the tariff, appropriation and other important legislation, but the leaders, figuring that the way can be cleared quickly on emergency, express confidence that Congress can adjourn, before the national conventions in June.

Republican Leader Penrose has agreed with the Democrats and progressive Republican leaders that the House steel bill shall be called up week after next, but that prompt action shall be taken on all pending bills in order to facilitate adjournment. The finance committee's adverse report on the steel bill already is before the Senate and the minority report, standing for the Democratic House measure, will be framed at a meeting of Democratic leaders in a day or two. The House has finished its tariff revision program unless it should decide to pass a cotton bill based on expectations of favorable action in the Senate on the various tariff bills already sent over from the House.

The progressive Republican iron and steel revision bill, which Senator Cummins is drafting, will make what he calls "quite a reduction" from the present tariff, but not enough to command the first vote of the Democratic Senators, who later, however, may join the progressive Republicans on the Cummins proposition.

While the House has passed nine appropriation bills with six yet to come in from Committees, the Senate has acted on but one.

Charged Exploitation of Indian.

Washington.—Systematic exploitation of the Indian by politicians virtually was charged on the floor of the House by Representative Ferris of Oklahoma, Democrat, in defending a provision in the Indian appropriation bill limiting drafts on the treasury of the Five Civilized Tribes to the necessity expenditures for schools. The proviso was attacked by Representative Miller of Minnesota, Republican, who declared that it would prevent the Indians from employing attorneys to attend to their tribal affairs and render impossible the remuneration of tribal officials.

Three Very Destructive Fires.

London.—Three destructive fires in historic country mansions occurred in one night. The first was in Lake House, in Wiltshire, a fine Elizabethan edifice full of priceless Jacobean furniture. Lake House was occupied by Percy Holden Illingworth, member of parliament who with his wife and children was only saved from death from the flames by the barking of a dog. As it was the family escaped clad only in night clothes. The other fires were in Rossett House on Loch Lomond, belonging to Sir Ian Colquhoun, and Gibbston Castle, near Navan, County Meath, Ireland.

Rebels Are in New York.

New York.—Three representatives of General Orozco, the Mexican rebel leader, have arrived in New York with the object, they state, of starting a campaign to correct the false impressions which they claim have been circulated in regard to the rebel cause. They are Manuel L. Lujan, a leading lawyer of the state of Chihuahua, who is designated as "Minister Plenipotentiary," Maj. Rafael Mampa, military attaché, and Juan Prjeto Quemper, secretary. They say they will make their headquarters in New York until they can disprove the statements of the Madero government.

Disputes Are to Be Settled.

Washington.—A Pan-American commission for the delimitation of national boundaries on the western hemisphere as recommended by the American Peace Congress, and a commission and convention by which the integrity of the boundaries so delimited may be maintained, are suggested in a resolution introduced by Representative Barthold. "I believe the settlement of boundary disputes would do much to promote the peace of the world," said Mr. Barthold. "Most of the differences are over title to territory."

Election of Federal Judges.

Washington.—A constitutional amendment providing for the election of Federal judges was proposed in the House by Representative Neely of Kansas. The resolution, which would require the approval of two-thirds of the members of the House and Senate and ratification by three-fourths of the state Legislatures would amend Section 3 of Article 3. This section of the constitution authorizes the President to appoint Federal judges for life. The bill would not change the existing constitutional method.

WHEREIN DADDY WAS WRONG

Tommy Resented Injustice Done to Saw, After He Had Proved Its Temper.

Mr. A., who was planning to build an outdoor sleeping porch at the back of his house, had an expensive new saw sent home from a hardware store. He left his office early the next afternoon, with the intention of getting the porch well under way before dinner; and, as he was very much interested in doing the work himself, he donned a pair of overalls and went at it in good spirits. An hour or so later he came tramping into the house, his face dark with exasperation, and flung himself down in disgust.

"That new saw I bought isn't worth five cents," he stormed. "Why, the thing won't cut butter!"

His small son Tommy looked up in wide-eyed surprise.

"Oh, yes, it would, daddy," he said, earnestly; "why, Ted and I sawed a whole brick in two with it just this morning!"—Harper's Magazine.

RASH ALL OVER BABY'S BODY

Itched So He Could Not Sleep

"On July 27, 1909, we left Boston for a trip to England and Ireland, taking baby with us. After being in Ireland a few days a nasty rash came out all over his body. We took him to a doctor who gave us medicine for him. The trouble started in the form of a rash and was all over baby's body, head and face, at different times. It irritated, and he would scratch it with all his might. The consequence was it developed into sores, and we were afraid it would leave nasty scars on his face."

"When we reached England we took baby to another doctor, who said his condition was due to change of food and climate, and gave more medicine. The rash got no better, and it used to itch and burn at night so bad that the child could not sleep. He was completely covered with it at different times. It was at this time that my mother advised us to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about nine months the places disappeared. There are not any scars, or other kind of disfigurement, and baby is completely cured by the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. We have no further trouble with baby's skin. Nothing stopped the itching, and allowed baby to sleep but Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment." (Signed) Mrs. Margaret Gunn, 29 Burrell St., Roxbury, Mass., March 12, 1911.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a sample of each, with 32-page book, will be mailed free on application to Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston.

To Take a Different Route.

"Sistern and brethren," exhorted Uncle Abraham, a recent promotion from the plow to the pulpit, "on de one side er dis here meetin' house is a road leadin' to destruction, on de udder is a road gwine to hell and damnation. Which you gwine pursue? Dar is de internal question: Which is you gwine pursue?"

"Law, Brer Abraham," spoke Sister Eliza from the back pew. "I spects I'm er gwine home too de woods!"—Lippincott's.

A Confession.

Started by convincing evidence that they were the victims of serious kidney and bladder trouble, numbers of prominent people confess they have found relief by using KURIN Kidney and Bladder Pills. For sale by all medicine dealers at 25c. Burwell & Dunn Co., Mrs. Charlotte, N. C.

Logical.

The car labored heavily over wet and deeply scarred roads.

"Have you any idea where we are?" asked Blunks.

"No," said Garraway, "though the roads suggest we are near either Waterville or Rutland—I don't know which."—Harper's Weekly.

A Quarter Century

Before the public. Over Five Million Free Samples given away each year. The constant and increasing sales from sample proves the genuine merit of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes for Tired, Aching, Swollen Feet. Sample free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Very Improper.

Howell—Why is it that Harvard doesn't want to play Carlisle again?

Powell—I believe the Cambridge boys caught the Indians doing something redhanded.

A splendid and highly recommended remedy for tired, weak, inflamed eyes, and granulated eyelids, is Paxtine Antiseptic, at drugists, 25c a box or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Poor Fellow!

"He has no control over his limbs."

"You wouldn't if you had had your leg pulled as often as he has."

FOR HEADACHE—HECK'S CAPSIDINE

Weather from Cold, Heat, Stomach or Nervous Troubles, Capsidine will relieve you. It's liquid-pleasant to take—acts immediately. Try it. 10c, 25c, and 50 cents at drug stores.

The woman who suffers in silence usually manages to make a lot of noise about it.

FILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS

Your druggist will refund money if PAIN EXTINGUISHER fails to cure any case of itching, blisters, itching, or protruding. Price 6 to 14 days.

Better a strong prejudice than a weak conviction.

Pure blood is essential to Good Health, Gardfield Tea dispels impurities, cleanses the system, and eradicates disease.

There are times when we should be thankful for what we fall to get.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, is a bottle.

It must be some satisfaction to sailors to know that buoys will be buoys.

"Pink Eye" is Epidemic in the Spring. Try Murine Eye Remedy for Reliable Relief.

A man isn't necessarily worthless because his neighbor is worth more.

BACKACHE IS DISCOURAGING

Until You Get After The Cause

Nothing more discouraging than a constant backache. Lame when you awake. Pains pierce you when you bend or lift. It's hard to work, or to rest.

You sleep poorly and next day in the same old story.

That backache indicates bad kidneys and calls for some good kidney remedy.

None so well recommended as Doan's Kidney Pills. Grateful testimony is convincing proof.

Here's Another "Every Picture Tells a Story!"

Typical Case—"Every Picture Tells a Story!"

Mrs. J. L. Warwick, 406 W. Mulberry St., Lebanon, Ohio, says: "No tongue can tell the agony I endured. My limbs were lifeless and there were weeks when I could not put my feet to the floor or stand alone. As a last resort I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. In six weeks I was as free from kidney trouble as though I had never had it."

AT ALL DEALERS SO. a box

DOAN'S Kidney Pills

Eye-Sight Restored

After Being Given Up by Specialists

A wonderful cure by

MILAM

Mr. W. E. Griggs, Secretary and Treasurer Westbrook Elevator Co. and formerly Cashier Bank of Danville, says:

"About ten years ago my eyesight began to fail to such an extent that it became necessary for me to consult a specialist. My trouble increased until I found it necessary to consult several others. My case was diagnosed as Atrophy of the Optic Nerve, caused by impoverished blood supply. The progress of my trouble was slow but steady, with never any relief, until finally my physician advised me that nothing further could be done. About this time, about two years ago, I could not see to read, and my range of vision was so short that I could not see anything at a greater distance than fifty or seventy-five feet. I often found it difficult to recognize acquaintances when I met them, distinguishing them more by their voices than their features. In May, 1909, a friend advised me that 'if the physician's diagnosis was correct, MILAM will cure you, because it will purify and enrich the blood, increase the flow, and build up the system; but it will take a long time and the improvement will be slow.'"

"I did not believe one word of this, and consented to take MILAM because I did not think it could hurt me and there was no possibility that it might help me. After six weeks' use I began to notice a slight improvement in my sight, which has been continued and with no setback. Now I can read newspapers with ordinary glasses, can distinguish large objects two miles away, and have no difficulty now, as far as my sight is concerned, in attending to my duties as the executive officer of a corporation."

"I am still careful not to tax my eyes unnecessarily, because I realize that I am not cured; but soon, and am now, I am able to see as I once passed, to believe that the continued use of 'MILAM' will cure me."

"I think it proper to state that my general health and strength have also improved in the same ratio as my eyesight, and I attribute this to the use of MILAM."

(Signed) W. E. GRIGGS.
Danville, Va., March 23, 1910.

MILAM is NOT AN EYE medicine and will cure no blindness except that arising from impoverished or impure blood or depleted system.

Ask Your Druggist

The real cause of your catarrh

Impure blood—that is where catarrh has its beginning, and right there is the place to cure it.

Your purifying Botanic Blood Balm goes to the foundation of the trouble. It sweeps the foul catarrhal poisons entirely out of your system. That is the only real cure.

Remember our positive guarantee—your money back if "B.B.B." fails to help you.

Don't let yourself be handicapped with this disgusting affliction. You want a sweet breath that you are not ashamed of. You want comfortable breathing and a clean healthy system, all through. Your druggist has "B.B.B." waiting for you. Or if not, write to us, and we'll see that you get it.

Don't put it off, catarrh leads to a good deal worse as you know. Seek relief today.

The Blood Balm Co.
Philadelphia and St. Louis

Just "B.B.B." ask for

XANTHINE FOR THE HAIR

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

Invigorates and prevents the hair from falling out

KANTHINE CO., Richmond, Virginia
Price 25c per bottle. Sample free. Write for circular.

DR. M. C. KREITZER'S SALVE

Unexcelled in treatment of Wounds, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles, Felons, Ulcers, Corns, Bunions, etc. In use over 50 years. Sold by druggists, or mailed direct. For 2c, we will mail you a sample box. W. C. Power & Co., 135 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THERAPION

Used in France for the treatment of all rheumatic affections, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. It is a powerful analgesic and antispasmodic. It is a valuable remedy in all cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc. It is a powerful analgesic and antispasmodic. It is a valuable remedy in all cases of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc.

RODOLPH'S...
204 East Street, Charleston, S. C.

Best Polish for Fine Furniture

Dr. L. V. Redman of the University of Kansas, who is now engaged in research on the chemical treatment of wood, makes, in an article on varnish in the Scientific American, an assertion that is of importance to every housekeeper. He says that cracks, blemishes, scratches and other defects in the varnished surface of fine furniture and pianos may be made worse by using such cheap liquid furniture

restorers as brighten good varnish for a short time by dissolving part of the resins they contain.

"One of the best possible furniture restorers," he continues, "is one that every housewife may easily mix and prepare at a cost of a few cents and with no labor whatever. One part of lemon oil and two parts of boiled linseed oil well mixed and applied rather sparingly to the varnished furniture

with a linen rag, a piece of silk or cheese cloth, free from nap and dust, will do more to preserve good furniture than any veneer sold at the present time."

Common Sense Commendable But—

Common sense is a commendable quality. It keeps us from doing many foolish acts and it is altogether reliable, like a good kitchen range or a favorite cake recipe. But the trouble with an excess of common sense is that it often crowds out such that is

delightfully absurd, beautifully sweet, and tenderly delicious. Also, too much common sense makes us too serious and to be too serious is not to be companionable to those who love us. Beware, you wise ones, lest you grow too wise. A little nonsense—you know the rest.

Plain Proof.

"Do you believe his sentiments for you are really candid?"

"I should say so by the boxes of bosbons he sends."