THE DENTON JOURNAL

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GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE,

Editors and Proprietor

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS, if not paid within ONE MONTH of the time of subscribing, or renewal of subscription. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months. A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Denton Journal.

A Family Newspaper Devoted to General Intelligence, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.,—Independent on all Subjects.

VOL. 29 DENTON, MD., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. NO. 41.

ADVERTISEMENTS

WILL be conspicuously inserted on the following terms: ONE SQUARE (SIX LINES, SOLID MEASURE-MENT,) will be inserted THREE TIMES FOR ONE DOLLAR, and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent insertion: Longer ones in the same proportion. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until ordered out and charged for accordingly. Proceedings of public meetings, and personal communications are matters chargeable at half the rates of advertising. All advertisements are collectable on first insertion.

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A TRIAL WILL DEMONSTRATE ITS SUPERIOR QUALITY. [mar17-2m.

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COATS,
PANTS,
VESTS,
UNDER GARMENTS.

Call at his extensive Clothing Store, in the McNeal building, on Dover Street, Easton, Md. [dec2-y.

BOARDING HOUSE

At Queenstown

WHERE transient Boarders and the traveling public can be accommodated at the

SHORTEST NOTICE

AND ON THE

MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

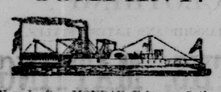
Persons going to Baltimore can leave horses and carriages here until their return and the

BEST ATTENTION

given and charges moderate JOSEPH SHINN.
aug-tf. Queenstown, Md

Chester River Steamboat

COMPANY.



ON and after MONDAY, February 5, the

STEAMER GEORGE LAW

will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 9 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Ralph's and Chestertown.

Returning, will leave Chestertown every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 A. M., making the above stops.

☞ Freights received Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. H. A. ALBERT.
mar10-y. Secretary.

Maryland Steamboat Co

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON and after Saturday, April 7th, 1877, the Steamer

Highland Light,

CAPT. E. T. LEONARD,

will leave pier 3, Light Street, foot of Camden, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, P. M., for Easton, Double Mills, Oxford, Clora's Point, Wallack's, Cambridge, Chancellors Point, Cabin Creek and Medford's,

Making close connection with Maryland & Delaware Railroad at Easton, and with the Dorchester & Delaware Railroad at Cambridge.

The Tuesday trip will be extended to Denton, making all the regular landings on the River. On the return trip, will leave Denton every Wednesday at 12 o'clock, noon, and every Monday, Wednesday and Friday will leave Medford's at 2, Cambridge 3, and Easton at 9 o'clock P. M., arriving in Baltimore early next morning.

FREIGHTS SOLICITED AT LOW RATES AND CAREFULLY HANDLED.

apr7-tf.

NEW

FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

—AT—

J. H. VAN CESEL'S.

DENTON, MD.

A NEW STOCK OF FALL & WINTER GOODS has just been received at my Store, suitable to the wants of my customers to an examination of which I will invite their attention. My stock embraces

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, LADIES DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE, AND QEENSWARE, A LARGE, STOCK OF NOTIONS, RIBBONS, GLOVES & WHITE GOODS, TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES AS ARE

KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of public patronage, I will endeavor to deal fairly with my customers, and give them a valuable compensation for their investments.

nov11-tf. J. H. VANGESEL.

Every Man Can Buy A Home,

HOW LAND-RENTERS

MAY BECOME

LAND-OWNERS.

The communications on the subject of Small Farms, which have lately appeared in the DENTON JOURNAL, together with my own observation, have convinced me of the great importance of devising a plan by which the hard-working land-renters may become land-owners.

To meet this demand, Mr. Wm. S. Ridgely has concluded to add this feature to the real estate business, and has referred to me, as his agent and attorney, the special conduct of this branch. Pains have been taken to elaborate such a plan as will enable every industrious man to have a home of his own.

Several hundred of these small farms will be offered averaging in size ten acres.

TERMS.

On farms of ten acres, ten years will be given,—payment for only one acre a year being required.

I shall be glad to furnish full particulars to such as desire to avail themselves of these advantages.

GEO. T. MELVIN,
Denton, Dec. 16, 1876. ATTORNEY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of the principal officers of Caroline county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms begin the first Mondays in April and October, and Intermediate Terms the second Monday of January and the fourth Monday of June.

Chief Judge, Hon. John M. Robinson, Centreville; Associate Judges, Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown and Hon. F. Stump, Perryville.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—John W. Temple; Deputy Clerks, L. H. Gadd and C. Cook.

State's Attorney—Geo. M. Russum.

Sheriff—Reynolds Y. Collins.

Crier to the Court, James Hignutt. Bailiffs, Hy. Irwin, Wm, L. Davis and Thos. P. Davis

ORPHANS' COURT.

The days fixed by law for the meeting of this Court are the second Tuesday in December, and the second Tuesday in every second month thereafter, and oftener, as the business of the Court requires. Judges, Wm. A. Word, Denton, Robert Jarrell, Greensborough, and Dr. H. F. Willis, Preston.

Register of Wills—Jas. B. Steele; Deputy, J. Gale Steele.

County Commissioners—J. M. Whitby, Greensborough, A. J. Greenley, Greensborough, and Elijah Towers, Potter's Landing; T. F. Johnson, Clerk.

Clerk to Board of Control and Review—J. Boon Dukes.

County School Commissioners—Col. James E. Douglass, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; and Dr. H. C. Comegys, Greensborough. Rev. Geo. F. Beaven, Secretary, and Examiner.

Magistrates—Richard Jones, Henderson; J. P. Fierce, Greensborough; Perry G. Stevens, Hillsboro'; Thos. A. Smith, Denton; Jas. E. Johnson, Concord: Wm. H. Bullock, Smithville; M. P. Hutchinson, Fowling Creek; W. W. Williamson, Preston, and W. H Watkins, Federalsburg.

Constables—Wm. M. Price, Henderson; John C. Brown, Greensborough; Tilghman Roe, Denton; Wm. C. Willoughby, Fowling Creek, and Wm. T. Slaughter, Federalsburg.

TAX COLLECTERS.

First district, W. W. Rickards; Second, Luther Whitby; Third, R. J. W. Garey; Fourth, E. M. Towers; Fifth, Elijah Hignutt.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Trustees, First district, Henry C. Culbreth; Second, Esma Lowe: Third, J. Boon Dukes, Fourth, Matthew Patton and Fifth, A. N. Davis.

Overseer, Wm. Driggis.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

PREACHING Sabbath morning at 10, A. M., and 7 P. M.

Sabbath School 2 P. M.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

P. E. CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:30 o'clock.

Evening Prayer and Lecture at 7 o'clock.

ROM. CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Services the fourth Sabbath in every month, at 10:30, A. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

Every First Day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LODGES, GRANGES, &C.

MASONIC LODGE.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., J. W. Kerr, Master, holds its communications on the second and fourth Tuesday in every month at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DENTON GRANGE, No. 43. meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A. R. WEEDON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

WM. S. RIDGELY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

ROBT. J. JUMP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

GEO. T. MELVIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

DENTON, MD,

oct7-y.

JAS. E. HIGNUTT,

Attorney-at-Law,

ENTON, MARYLAND.

jly tf

Maj. Wm. E. Stewart,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

CORNER OF DOVER AND HARRISON STREETS,

EASTON, MD.,

Will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and adjoining counties. jul22-y.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,

Attorney-at-Law.

(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE M. P. CHURCH.)

EASTON, MD.

mar19-1y.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DENTON, MD.

—0—

Can be found at his office adjoining T. E. Heather, opposite the Court House.

CHAS. E. SHANAHAN,

Attorney-at-Law.

OFFICE ON DOVER STREET,

EASTON, MD.

☞ Will practice in the Courts of Talbot, Caroline and adjoining counties. Especial attention to collection of claims, Sale of Real Estate, &c.

nov9-1y.

FREDERICK J. KING.

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

GREENSBOROUGH, MARYLAND.

—:0:—

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished for new Buildings, and alterations attended to. f.

TIME TO ME.

Time to me this truth hath taught,
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

If advice we would convey,
There's a *time* we should convey it;
If we've but a word to,
There's a *time* in which to say it!

Many a beauteous flower decays,
Though we tend it e'er so much:
Something secret on it preys,
Which no human aid can touch!

So, in many a loving breast,
Lies some canker-grief concealed,
That, if touch'd is more oppressed,
Left unto itself—is healed.

Oft, unknowingly, the tongue
Touches on a chord so aching,
That a word or accent wrong,
Pains the heart almost to breaking.

Many a tear of wounded pride,
Many a fault of human blindness,
Had been soothed or turned aside,
By a quiet voice of kindness!

Time to me this truth hath taught
'Tis a truth that's worth revealing;
More offend from want of thought,
Than from any want of feeling.

THE GAMBLER'S MONEY.

You live so far away from the city, that you have not probably been interested in the remarkable circumstances attending the transfer of more than $300,000 from the hoarding of a gambler to the uses of Christian benevolence.

When I was in the South of France, a few years ago, I learned the history of the great manager of several vast gambling establishments on the Continent. He was licensed by government to keep them, and he paid large sums for this permission. But besides the tax, he was in the habit of giving largely to the Church! No rich man in the city contributed more freely to pious purposes than M. Blanc, the professional gambler; the prince of gamblers. He hoped to do two good things by these donations. 1. To make it easier for himself when he came to be judged in the world to come; for, being a devout Romanist, he expected to get credit for every good work he did. And 2, he conciliated the public, and kept himself in favor with many who thought him a downright good fellow to give away so much money.

But our New York gambler was not this sort of a man at all. He boldly broke and defied the law, and what he gave away was just "nothing to nobody." Cold as an oyster and silent as a clam, he pursued his nefarious trade under the shadows of the night, year after year, spending little, giving nothing, hoarding everything. One day, while he was from home, robbers smuggled themselves into his house, bound his wife and daughter,—all the family he had,—and carried off all the money and bonds they could lay their hands on,—a few thousands only—a drop in the bucket, for his fortune now amounted to at least three-quarters of a million of dollars. And then he died. His will was read, and all this was left in equal shares to his wife and daughter.

They were good women. Perhaps they knew, and perhaps they did not know, how the old man obtained his money. There are hundreds of men in this city, of whose daily life their families have no knowledge. Some men have two families at the same time, and neither of them knows of the other's existence, and very little of him who is master of both. We have a mysterious disappearance, now and then, of a well-known citizen. "Suspicion of foul play" is published. He is never heard of again. But just as likely as not he died regularly in one of his own houses, under the name he there bore, and was buried with all the honors, mourned by the household, while the other family sits waiting for him to come home. He will never come. Living men may have two or more homes. Dead men have but one, the house appointed for all living.

But I was saying these good women may not have known the wicked business in which the husband and father was engaged. They lived in a very quiet, unpretending style. The man died at home in his bed, and was buried without ostentation of any sort. They, the women, lived on, in the same house, and drew no observations to themselves by their works or ways. Members of the church, and personally acquainted with their minister, and his family and a few others, they pursued their noiseless life. Last summer the widowed mother went to Philadelphia to see the great Exhibition. There she was taken ill and died. She was brought home and quietly buried. No outward sign, no mention in the papers, intimated to the public that death was again in the house. Her will was opened, and all her half of the great estate was bequeathed to the daughter, who now became the sole mistress of the property. It was invested chiefly in Government bonds, and was easily handled. She was a prudent woman, thirty-five years old. She was engaged to be married to a worthy man in the church to which she belonged. The twelfth day of February last was fixed upon for the nuptials. A day or two before, she was smitten with apoplexy and died. She was buried in her wedding garments on the day appointed for her marriage. With rare prudence, she had made a will after her mother's death, and now comes the wonderful allotment. More than $300,000 of the obtained by the sinful pursuits of the father, were now distributed among the charities of the city: in the main her choice was judicious, and if no trick of the law or slip of justice intervenes, the money will go to the relief of the poor, and the diffusion of religion and good morals.

To some distant relatives she gave abundance. To her minister she gave ten thousand dollars. To a kind neighbor, who sent in a dinner on the day when they were disturbed by robbers, she gave five thousand dollars. [N. B., always do a good thing when you can. It may pay.] To the man who was to have been her husband she gave sixty thousand. She expected to share all her fortune with him, and this was only a provision against accidents. It was just in time.

Some criticism was made upon these legacies, as if it were wrong for religious institutions to receive a gambler's spoils. But the criticism is not sound. Ill-gotten money that cannot be restored to its rightful owners, must go to some vse: nobody thinks it should be consumed, or sunk in the sea. It must go to a good or bad use: and certainly to the former I do not know that there is any *moral* to the story. It is a strange one, certainly. And I have told it to you as I heard it from the lips of one who was so near as to hear Miss Danser's groan when the fatal fit fell on her.

For the Journal.

Choosing a Wife.

BY A GIRL.

We are continually advised, as young girls, in regard to behavior, that we may be worthy of a good husband; but we have not yet heard boys warned of not getting good wives. Men often are but poor judges in regard to womankind in the choice of helpmeets. Not that they are all led away by pretty faces. Anyhow, almost every girl has her modicum of good looks, more or less that "beaute du biable," by which the French designate the pretty freshness of form and color belonging alone to youth. But then, even pretty girls can be divided into two classes, differing much in excellence. But to take to yourself a good wife, I warn you not to trust for future happiness only in a woman's love for you. Close your heart against that most consummate and insidious of flatteries—the flattery of women to men. Before you clasp her to your heart for an eternity, look to her relations with others, in her uniform temper, disposition and language. Toward you her conduct may be influenced by selfish interests. But is she good and kind to all? not is she just a pleasant and fair girl! Sometimes other women shake their heads in doubtfulness when one of their fair sisters marry; but allowing for some envious feeling, their remarks are seldom falsified in regard to that man's future. Yet what man does take any information on that great question—the true disposition of his future wife? The only true key to her character would be her conduct to others. How often, having neglected such a simple precaution, does a man find himself united to one whose want of amiability or sense makes him leave her side and home for other amusements.

THE SEA.—The sea is the largest of all cemeteries; and its numbers sleep without monuments. All other graveyards, in other lands, show some distinction between the great and the small, the rich and the poor, but in the great ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same

[illegible] the same sun [illegible] said [illegible] ing her, [illegible] y be, there is [illegible] in greatar una- [illegible] a I; for we always [illegible] ing—you want to be [illegible] do I."

[illegible] excelled the short distance.

AN exchange says to sober a d[illegible] en man pour water down the spi[illegible] his back.

Good Resolves.

Doctor Young, the author of "Night Thoughts," understood human nature well—at any rate, that particular trait of it as bearing upon the good resolutions which mortals are continually making aad breaking.

"At thirty', (says the Doctor) "man suspects himself a fool;
Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan:
At fifty, pushes his prudent purpose to resolve—
Resolves—then re-resolves—and dies the same."

Now this, it must be conceded, is a somewhat melancholy view (too melancholy, we fancy) than the Doctor takes of human nature; and is to be accounted for, in all probability, on the presumption that the *nocturnal* flights of the doctor's muse (his *night* thoughts were necessarily and emphatically confined to the dark side of nature. To say the least, indeed, of the lines quoted, they afford much too melancholy and limited a view, in our opinion, of the moral capabilities of man, implying, in fact, as they do, that the generality of the human species descend to their graves the victims of broken, though virtuous resolutions. As a poem, the "Night Thoughts," combine all the ingredients of genuine poetry. This, one of the best judges of poetry that ever lived, Alexander Pope, was quite ready to admit, yet, while so admitting, pronounced their author to be "without common sense." The question, therefore, would seem to arise, "what portion of the poem is to be held responsible for this same act?"—We have sometimes imagined, that the passage from "Night Thoughts" quoted, owes much more of its fascinating effect to the exceedingly graphic style in which it is expressed, than to its absolute point of truth—fulness; nor would the task, in our opinion, be an impossible one, to poit out other passages equally liable to the same objection. So far as good resolutions are concerned, we are disposed to view them in a more tolerant spirit than did the author of the "Night Thoughts." In "pushing his prudent purpose to resolve" (a virtuious purpose), we maintam that the "weak and irresolate" creature "man" does his best—and, if we mistake not, Doctor Young himself, in a mere lenient spirit, and in another part of his poem, exclaims,

"*Who does his best acts nobly—angels could no more.*"

The poet Cowper, in a strain characteristically tender and sympathetic—and in words that have dwelt in our memory since we first read them—in a manner, however, contrasting so strikingly with that of Dr. Young, that we can not risist the temptation of laying them before the reader:

"Weak and irresolute is man—
The purpose of to-day,
Woven with pains into his plan,
To-morrow rends away.
Some foe to his upright intent
Finds out his weaker part,
Virtue engages his assent,
But pleasure wins his heart,
The bow well bent, and smart the spring,
Vice seems already slain;
But passion rudely snaps the string,
And she survives again."

Man was created for nobler ends than to enjoy this earth alone. All the poets and all the moralists enforce this as a belief not as an opinion.—Young expressed a verse of the old hymn in stronger language, it may be, if you will, but equally truthful. Solomon, in his expression "Vanity of vanities," was yet stronger.

Our passions produce the conflict that renders man unhappy. We "resolve, re-resolve," because the visible and tangible things of life steal us from the unseen. Whether you take man in the savage or civilized state, he cannot carry out his good purposes; and this is equally true, whether he "does his best" or not. Life is a warfare for the good as well as for the bad—for the virtuous as well as for wicked—for Job on the dunghill or murderer in prison. The poet is correct, practically and theoretically, whether we speak of the Christian, Mohemmedan, Jew or Chinaman.

"Who hath seen, or e'er shall see
Man as himself—the secret spirit free."

We see then that Young expressed a universal truth, and also know what he uttered; and also in harmony with all the poets.

The First Step.

Boys who are commencing life should realize one fact: they will never have any more energy or strength than that with which they begin their career; instead as they grow older, much of the elasticity of youth will desert them and with it some enthusiasm and energy. Make the most of your time and strength at first, then. Don't lose a minute if you can help it. Fill them all up profitably. Not that we wish you to work all the time. Play is as profitable in its place, and young people need a great deal of it. But take hold and finish it up squarely while the play spell last, and then go promptly to the duty that comes next to hand. Do not let any minutes drop between. These minutes are so much loss, and make them poor in time. One day, a young clerk in a store received an order from his employer to get out a cargo of cotton the next morning, and give his employer a regular account of it. The young man was pleased with the order, as it was the first of the kind ever entrusted to him. He determined that the merchant should find his confidence had not been misplaced, and set about the work at daybreak the next morning. When the merchant came down at his usual business hour, he found the clerk attending quietly to his accustomed duties. "I thought you were requested to get out that cargo of cotton," he remarked, rather sternly." "It is all done, sir," was the reply; "and here is the account of it."

That clerk rose rapidly in preferment, for such business promptness is not so common that employers can afford to overlook it. That morning's work was his stepping-stone to honor and fortune. Fortune does not always reward merit, it is true; but by faithfulness and industry you stand a good chance of gaining at least a competency, and the respect of all people who appreciate a reliable and industrious man.

Paper for Building.

Among the new services that paper is performing is the, at first sight somewhat anamalous one, of taking the place of lumber in structures of all sorts. For this purpose a paper is especially prepared—and, what is of more importance, it has satisfactorily stood the test of actual use—answering the purposes intended so thoroughly and well that a mill has been erected by a stock company in Wisconsin, whereat sixteen tons of building paper are made every day, orders pouring in faster then they can be filled.

Building paper is a thick and indurated pasteboard, turned out in sheets thirty-two inches wide, and is divided, for transportation, into rolls of various sizes, weighing from twenty-five to one hundred pounds. While it is running through the machine whereon it is made, it is subjected to a pressure of several hundreds of tons to the square foot. This process welds the fibres into a homogeneous mass, perfectly air-proof. When dry and ready for use, this paper is superior to wood for building purposes, being one of the worse conductors of heat and cold extant. A house constructed of this material is cool in summer and readily heated in winter; neither does it shrink or warp as wood does, and requires no seasoning save the drying it gets at the mill; neither does it burn as readily as lumber does, and is quite as impervious to water. Cheaper than timber, and more easily transported, it is rapidly coming into use in the region where it is manufactured.

WHAT NEXT?—It is stated that the Pennsylvania railroad company have connected wires by a mechanical contrivance with the pendulum of the clock in the great observatory at Pittsburg which transmits the beats in all directions as far as New York, Philadelphia and Washington, &c.

This is truly a wonderful arrangement, but the marvelous performances of the telegraph have gone too far already to leave room for surprise at anything. The invention of the "Duplex" system, by which two messages were sent at the same time in opposite directions over one wire, had scarcely ceased to be a "nine day's wonder," until the invention of the "Quadruplex," was announced, which doubled the capacity of the wire over that of the "Duplex," and now comes the "Duplephone," by the use of which conversation, music, &c., is transmitted between parties hundreds of miles apart.

There is no fortune so good but that it can be reversed, and none so bad but that it may be bettered. The sun that rises in clouds may set in splendor and that which rises in splendor may set in gloom.

Advice of an Old Lady.

"Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you, or I could n't be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to happen at the house where she lives at least four or five times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should take notes whether her complexion is the same in the morning as it is in the evening, or whether the wash and towel have robbed her of her evening bloom.

You should take care to surprise her, so that you can see her in her morning dress, and observe how her hair looks when she is not expecting you. If possible, you should be where you can hear the norning conversation between her and her mother.

If she is ill-natured and snappish to her mother, so she will be to you; depend upon it. But if you find her up and dressed neatly in the morning with the same countenance, the same smiles, the same neatly combed hair, the same ready pleasant answers to her mother, which characterized her deportment the evening, and particularly if she is lending a hand to get breakfast ready in good season, she is a prize, John, and the sooner you secure her to yourself the better"

Books.

Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. The plainest row of books is more significant of refinement than the most elaborately carved sideboard. Give us a home furnished with books rather than furniture—both if you can, but books at any rate. To spend several days at a friend's house, and hunger for something to read, while you are treading on costly carpets, and sitting on luxurious chairs and sleeping upon down is as if one were bribing your body for the sake of cheating your mind. Books are the windows through which the soul looks out. A house without them is like a room without windows. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, is he has the means to buy them. It is a wrong to his family. Children learn to read through being in the presence of books. The love of knowledge comes with reading, and grows upon it; and the love of knowledge in a young mind is almost a warrant against the inferior excitement of passion and vice.

SHORT SAYINGS.—Avoid an angry man a while, a malicious one forever.

Oblivion is the cure for injuries.

He is every day condemned, who is always in fear.

He who flies from the law cannot fly from conscience.

When you assist the virtues, you lay an obligation on the whole world.

He who gives speedily to the needy gives twice.

It signifies nothing to have been generous if you cease to be so.

One ungrateful man injures all who are in distress.

The coward pretends to caution, and the miser to frugality.

To-day ought to be the disciple of yesterday.

To deliberate on useful things is a prudent delay.

He abuses the absent who quarrels with a drunken man.

Greediness in riches is but improved poverty.

Some things are wanting to poverty, but all things are wanting to avarice.

A LADY once called on an alderman in great haste—and being quite indignant at an expression used to her, addressed him thus—

"Alderman, my next door neighbor called me a thief—can't I make her prove it?"

"Well," said the alderman, after a moment's deliberation, "you can, but had better not."

BE IN EARNEST.—No matter what you undertake, be in earnest about it. Nothing can be accomplished without earnestness and concentration. The man who begins a work of any kind must make everything bend before that undertaking if he would achieve success.

BUT one false step, one wrong habit, one corrupt companion, one loose principle, may wreck all your prospects, and all the hopes of those who love you.

DON'T live in hope with your arms folded; fortune smiles on those who roll up their sleeves, and put their shoulders to the wheel.

Nature takes a plain, human face and sets sweet thoughts and kindly impulses at work upon it, and it grows into a lofty beauty.

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