Denton Journal.

1847. A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO GENERAL INTELLIGENCE, AGRICULTURE, ADVERTISING, &c.,—INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS. 1878

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THE

Denton Journal.

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

AT

Denton, Caroline Co., Md.,

BY

GEO. T. MELVIN, EDITOR.

At One Dollar a Year in advance.

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The JOURNAL *has the largest circulation, is the largest in size, the cheapest and best paper published in the county, and as all the business men take it, it is the best advertising medium.*

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EASTON, MD.

JAMES E. HIGNUTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
july12-y.

T. J. & B. P. KEATING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
CENTREVILLE, MD.
june16-y.

JAS. P. DAWSON,
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EASTON, MD.
June30-y.

OSWALD TILGHMAN,
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Office nearly opposite the M. P. Church.
july7-y

WM. R. MARTIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
EASTON, MD.
Will practice in Talbot, Caroline and Queen Anne Counties. [nov3-y.

ROBT. J. JUMP,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. d30-1y

P. F. THOMAS. J. F. BATEMAN.
Thomas & Bateman,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
EASTON, MD.
OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET. [dec2-y

WM. S. RIDGELY,
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.,
Will practice in Caroline and the adjoining counties.
☞ Loans on first mortgages negotiated.
mar23-tf.

CHAS. H. GIBSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE THE M. P. CHURCH.)
EASTON, MD.
mar19-1y.

S. H. MELSON,
PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
FOWLING CREEK P. O.,
feb2-y. CAROLINE CO., MD.

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. E. SHANNAHAN,
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.

DENTISTRY

DR. T. J. SMITHERS,
EASTON, MD.
Office over Elliott & Rathell's Shoe Store. Entrance on Dover Street. (jun2 1y

HENRY IRWIN,
AUCTIONEER,
DENTON, MD.
Offers his services to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec21-y

J. W. LOCKERMAN,
AUCTIONEER,
CONCORD, CAROLINE CO., MD.
After having had fifteen years experience still offers his services to the public and guarantees satisfaction. may4-78-tf.

ESMA LOWE,
AUCTIONEER,
DENTON, MD.
HAVING taken out license as auctioneer, is prepared to call sales at auction in Caroline county. His long experience will enable him to render satisfaction in each instance. [feb21-tf.

GEO. M. RUSSUM,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Can be found at his office adjoining T. E. Heather opposite the Court House

Legal Notice.

The undersigned proffers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county, and will attend the sessions of the Caroline Court.

CLEMENT SULIVANE,
may25-y. Attorney at Law

PHILIP W. DOWNES. M. S. MUTCHLER.
DOWNES & MUTCHLER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
DENTON, MD.
Will practice in the Courts of Caroline and adjoining counties.
Prompt attention given to the collection of claims

CHAS. R. STRAUGHN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
DENTON, MD.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Caroline county.
Will be in Greensborough on Saturdays and Hillsborough on Wednesdays.
All operations performed with care, and work guaranteed. [4-2 m.

John B. Gerhart,
BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER,
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HEATERS, RANGES and GRATES set and all kinds of furnace work. Plaster ornaments furnished and put up.
9-28-y.

J. P. WANSER & CO.,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN
Berries and Peaches,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE,
161 WEST STREET,
NEAR PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.
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TO FARMERS!
SHELL LIME.
Four and Six months credit given, "when desired on Lime, if applied for before April.
BOWEN & MERCER,
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—WITH—
HENRY, MASLIN & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
Notions, Hosiery,
—and—
White Goods.
Nos. 6 and 8 Hanover street, Balto. Md
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Chas. H. Blackiston,
WATCH MAKER
AND JEWELER,
DENTON, MARYLAND.
Clocks and Watches repaired at short notice.
Clocks, Wetches, Jewelry and Plated Ware of all kinds constantly on hand and sold at the lowest prices.
Gentlemen's Collars, Cuffs Scarfs, Neck-Ties, &c., for sale cheap.
Nov25-mar30-tf. C. H. B.

BLACKSMITHING
AND
HORSE SHOEING,
BY
MILES W. GREEN
AT his shops between Denton and Col. Carter's residence. Mr. Green guarantees to shoe horses so as to stop them from forging or interfering. If he fails to do this he will not charge anything. Call and see him at his residence near Col. Carter's, and you will find him the same accommodating Miles W. Green. [jan19-6m.

EDMOND P. SANGSTON,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
MAIN STREET,
GREENSBOROUGH, MD.
THIS certifies that E. P. Sangston has finished his trade with us, and we can recommend him as being thoroughly competent in every respect.
C. W. BLAKE,
Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1877.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry for sale.
WORK DONE ON REASONABLE TERMS.
☞ *All work guaranteed.* [12 3-tf

Eastern Shore Marble Works.
EASTON, MD.
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
BUILDING WORK, &C.
CEMETERY LOTS ENCLOSED
I will deliver and set up my work at the graves put good foundations under it and fasten properly for less than city prices.
nov24-y. B. TOMLINSON AGT

VETERINARY SURGEON!
Dr. AUTHUR MITCHELL,
DENTON, MARYLAND,
GUARANTEES to cure the most violent cases of Spavin, Ring-Bone, Cutting, Burning, Blistering or injury to the Hair and all other diseases of horses.
He can be found at his shop near the Brick Hotel, where he keeps on hand a large stock of first rate
Hand-Made HARNESS.
For Sale Cheap.
HARNESS REPAIRED, AND CARRIAGE TRIMMING DONE CHEAPLY.
☞ Also machine made harness at low figures.
Country produce taken in exchange for work.
apr29-

THE BRICK HOTEL
DENTON MARYLAND.
THE subscriber adopts this method of informing the public that he has leased the Brick Hotel, in Denton, and furnished the same in a good and substantial manner for the accommodation of guests. His table will at all times be supplied with the best the market can afford. His servants are attentive and obliging.
THE STABLES
are supplied with an abundance of feed for horses, and with careful and reliable hostlers. He also keeps horses and carriages for hire; and will send persons to any place in the county or elsewhere they may desire to go.
He hopes by a close application to his business to merit and receive a share of patronage.
dec29-y. JAMES MELVIN.

Written for the Journal.

ONE MORE.

A REMINISCENCE.

BY GENE M. SANSON.

O! you are the reporter chap,
As comes hier for the news—
You want to see the dead un;
Sartin'ly, ef you choose.

Just foller down the gangway,
Look out fur that rotten place;—
Soft! There at the end of this rope, sir;
You can see her poor white face.

I was a lift'en of the lobster pots;—
Where the moonlight kisses the tide?
Yes sir; and of a sudden,
Sumthin strange I spied.

I knowed what it was at onct;—
Have you got that ere all wrote?
Yes? well I pulled a kinder slowly,
So's not to hurt with the boat.

When I see'd her sweet wet baby face,
A turned up to the sky;
An the waves a tangling her gold'n hair;
I felt as I could cry.

Sumhow I thought of Mary Ann,
And the little un's in bed;—
You didn't like to tie a rope,
Around the beautiful dead?

No; it seemed a sort'er cruel that,—
So I raised her in the boat;
And you'd thought she only were asleep,
As I rowed into the float.

My little Jim were a waiting thar;
As smart'er a lad as you'd see;
With learnen of books and other things—
He's quite a help to me.

And when he see'd as what I'd got;
He sed I hadn't oughter
Have taken her into the boat;
But left her in the water.

Jim sed 'twas law to tie a rope
To her as she wer found;
So that the coroner chap could know,—
As how that she wer drowned.

You think she killed herself sir?
Wal I shouldn't wonder a bit;
To save what's dear'n life to them;—
They often does do it.

Pretty, I d say she are, sir,
"Iolanthie"? I dun no whose she—
But like picturs of the virgin,
That in the church we see.

Do I drink? Yes just a little;
Have sumthin? wal I might—
Your health sir,—that's nice licker;—
A pleasant evening? Yes: good night.

For the Denton Journal.

History of Medicine—No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:

In our last we spoke of the luminary that appeared in the medical world, and that bright star was Hippocrates, the time honored father of medicine. Four hundred and sixty years before the Christian era Hippocrates, through a kind and benificent Providence, was brought forth from the dark sources of nonentity and launched on the boundless ocean of time, to live, move, and have his being. After years had rolled away, and time began to mellow, this good old sire stepped upon the stage of action to shed forth his light and knowledge where darkness and obscurity had existed from the fall of man. The history of his life would be extremely interesting, but we have no authentic accounts regarding the circumstances of his life, except some biographical sketches preserved by Soranus. Hippocrates, whose science and skill made the age in which he lived memorable, was descended from a line of physicians, and inherited the instruction of his father and grandfather. His father, Heraclides, gave him the first part of his education, but Herodicus of Selybria, and Gorgias Leontinus are also mentioned as his masters, and according to others, he was a disciple of Democritus of Abdera. Hippocrates rejected the false doctrines of his predecessors, but learned to avail himself of the useful part of their labors. He freed medicine from false theories and endeavored to bring the science into its proper channel. According to the accounts we have of him, he must have traveled to many towns and cities to practice the healing art. Soranus asserts that he went to the court of Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, and that he cured the prince of a consumption. It appears that he resided for a long time in Thrace with the Edonicans, for he frequently speaks, in his book on epidemics, of the towns of Abdera, Datus, Doriscus, Oenus and Cordia. So also, he traveled into Scythia and into the country surrounding the kingdom of Pontus, for he gives a description of the life and manners of the Scythians. It is said that Hippocrates averted the plague which occasioned great ravages at Athens, Abdera and Illyria. According to Galen, he caused great fires to be made and aromatics burnt over the whole city, in order to purify the atmosphere, and by so doing he succeeded in arresting the disease. The last years of his life were passed at Larissa, Cranon, Pherae, Tricca and Meliboea. According to Soranus he he died at Larissa in the 99th year of his age. It is much to be regretted that we have no certainty in regard to the authenticity of several of the works which have been published as those of Hippocrates. He lived at a period when paper was uncommon amongst the Greeks. They were acquainted, it is true, with the papyrus which the Egyptians used learned to prepare, but paper was but little used until the days of Alexander the Great. His experience and observations were written in a brief manner on tablets covered with wax, or the skins of animals. His two sons, Thessalus and Dracon, and his son-in-law Polybus, falsified his writings, and to distinguish the real works of Hippocrates, and select the true from the false, is an undertaking of considerable difficulty. Galen, Mercurialis, Haller and Grunner, have all endeavored to solve the problem and select the undisputed from the spurious. In speaking of the knowledge of the illustrious physician, we cannot say he was well versed in the different branches which comprise the science of medicine. Hippocrates, like Empedocles, Alcmaeon and Democrates, confined himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was almost totally ignorant of the organization of the human body with the exception of a superficial knowledge of osteolygy. He did not know the difference between arteries and veins, and thought the nerves and ligaments were the same. He had not the slightest idea that the nerves are connected with the brain and are the conductors of sensation. He said there were four fluids in the body, blood, phlegm, and yellow and black bile. The blood had its origin from the heart, phlegm from the head, yellow bile from the gall-duct, and black bile from the spleen. He was the first to speak of three general periods or stages of diseases and was considered the inventor or father of the art of prognosticating. In fevers he spoke of the fourth, seventh, eleventh, fourteenth, seventeenth and twentieth as being the critical days. He examined closely the excretion that were discharged from the different emunctories of the body. So, also, he noticed the appearance of the patient, the coating of the tongue, the state of his eyes, the color and temperature of his body, and function of respiration, &c. The practice of Hippocrates was based upon philosophical doctrine and sound reasoning. In his first precept he says: "He who has contracted a habit of some duration had always better follow it, even when it is contrary to health, than to abandon it for another, and especially than abandon it suddenly." He also says, "Excesses of all kinds are dangerous, sleeping and waking, motion and rest, nourishment and evacuation, ought never to transgress the limits marked out by nature." He spoke the truth when he said, "those who are in perfect health should abstain from all kinds of medicine." My own conviction causes me to digress a little from the subject, and come home to our own dear land to speak of the medicine that is used at the present day. Medicine was never made for the well man, but in sickness, when administered properly, it is the greatest boon that a kind and beneficent Providence ever bestowed upon suffering humanity. At this enlightened day, when science and literature are marching onward with gigantic strides, the illiterate charlaton is sending forth his nostrums and poisonous draughts to hurry millions to the tomb. There is a class of people who are like the drunken inebriate, never satisfied unless they are taking their daily doses. Let me say to such people, do not take medicine unless prescribed by your physician, for medicine, like intoxicating liquors will undermine the constitution, and ere long you will fill a premature grave. In returning to the subject, we come to speak of the regimen that was used by Hippocrates in acute affections. In those days the diet was nearly the same as at the present. He gave, in acute disorders, diluent drinks and non-nitrogenized aliments, but as the disease advanced and debility increased he recommended the diet to be more nutritious and stimulating. The object of the practitioner, according to the father of physic, was to observe and assist the progress of nature. He never interfered with what he considered to be the salutary efforts of nature, but endeavored, on the contrary, as much as he could to favor them. He believed in bloodletting, and resorted to the operation of phlebotomy when he noticed a fullness of the vessels, and endeavored to to replenish them when he perceived that they were empty. He almost always recommended depletion during the first stage, and in the majority of cases he opened a vein as near as possible to the seat of the disease. The purgatives he used for evacuating the crudities contained in the primae viae, were of a drastic nature, for in those days there were none known but the veratrum album, or white hellebore, the peplain, the seeds of the amanta cretensis, the root of the thapsia, the seeds of the daphne laureola, and the flowers and seeds of the carthannus or bastard safiron. When he wished to use a laxative, or mild cathartic, he resorted to asses' milk, the juice of the herb mercurialis, the leaves of elder, or a decoction of beet-root with salt and honey. So also as adjuvants to the above remedies, he employed clysters and suppositories. His diuretics consisted chiefly of the leek, onion, mercurialis, wild parsley, and sometimes cantharades. To favor expectoration he used fomentations, copious drinks, and a composition of honey and vinegar. Nearly all his remedies were obtained from the vegetable kingdom, with the exception of alum, and some preparations of copper and lead. The art of preparing compound medicines was very rude in those days, and Hippocrates was compelled to resort to the vegetable kingdom for his remedies. It was through his labors that surgery was enriched with a number of new observations and with several operations. In the treatment of wounds he ordered rest, and the limb to be placed in the easiest position. In wounds of considerable magnitude, he permitted the blood to flow copiously and rejected all moist applications except in certain cases he employed emollient poultices. As vomiting was a very common symptom in wounds of the head, he would often administer emetics. In his writings, he speaks of the operation of trepanning in fractures of the cranium, and in dropsy of the chest he often performed the operation of paracentesis. He was the first inventor of the art of applying bandages, and in treating fractures after extension and counter-extension were made, a bandage was applied, and over this, splints were used to hold the bones in their proper place. He mentions also the time for the formation of the callus, but did not forget to remark that the age may hasten or retard the formation of the new bone. He spoke of talipes or club foot, and gave the different varieties of this curvature, and the apparatus used for its cure.

In our closing remarks on Hippocrates, it will not be amiss to say, if we are to judge him from his accuracy of reasoning and acuteness of observation, we are led to believe that he was a man of great knowledge and extensive erudition. For more than two thousand years Hippocrates was the polar star of the medical world, and the profession was guided by him as the shepherd boy was by Orion or the southern constellation. He passed away and is sleeping in the mausoleum of ages, but his name is enrolled on the imperishable scroll of fame, and will remain until the wheels of time have performed their last revolution.

C. W. W.,
Adamsville, Del.

A Sea Demon.

It seems to have fallen to the lot of American ingenuity to develop the torpedo as a defensive weapon of naval warfare. The impetus which our inventive genius received during the war has been since stimulated by the helpless condition of our naval defenses, and while England has gone on year after year investing her millions in ponderous ironclads, our people have quietly experimented with movable torpedoes. The United States Torpedo Company, at Panrapo, New Jersey, has developed a Sea Demon or infernal machine which seems to have possibilities, and if we are not mistaken it will in time create a sense of insecurity among the heavy naval powers of Europe. It seems now to be but an improvement on the Lay torpedo and is barely more than a toy. It resembles somewhat in form the body of a shark. It is a circular iron tube twenty-one feet in length and fifteen inches in diameter at the thickest part. This tube is divided into a number of air and water-tight compartments. The first, or snoot, contains an explosive charge of 100 pounds of dynamite or nitro-glycerine, which is exploded on impact with the object of attack; the second holds the carbonic acid gas in a liquefied form, which furnishes the motive power; the third a cable coil of copper wire, through which the movements of the torpedo are controlled from batteries placed on shore or on board ship; the fourth contains the engine which works the screw and a fifth is devoted to the steering apparatus and is connected with the cable coil in the third compartment. The detailed manner in which the machinery acts is, of course, known only to inventors but it is no secret that there are two distinct and separate motive forces brought into action. The principal motive or driving power is derived from the compressed carbonic acid gas contained in liquid from in the second compartment. This motive power, it is claimed, can be stored in the compartment for forty years without losing any of its virtues and it is further claimed that a sufficient quantity of this gas can be stored up in each torpedo to drive it four or five miles at a speed of twelve miles an hour. A recent exhibition was made at Pamrapo which proved something of a failure but on Tuesday last the marine devil was sent out a mile on smooth water at the rate of ten miles an hour, turned to the right and left and brought back to the starting point with perfect success. A number of naval officers were present who expressed themselves highly satisfied with the results of the experiment and all were agreed that the problem of controlling the movements of a fish torpedo had been satisfactorily solved. On the question of speed opinions differed, but the inventors were confident that they could get a speed of fifteen miles an hour with the present apparatus. If people are going to be able to sit in bomb-proofs on shore and direct torpedoes against the helpless bottoms of men-of-war Mr. Bull will have to revise his system. The license which he has to rule the wave may be revoked one of these days.

USES OF PAPER.—The *Western Paper Trade* sums up the following list of articles manufactured of paper displayed at the recent Berlin Exhibition: Animals, wash-basins, water-cans, carpeting, bonnets, a ship full rigged, lanterns, hats, masks, skirts, clothes, full suits, straps, handkerchiefs, napkins, bath-tubs, buckets, bronzes, flowers, urns, window blinds, asphalt roofing, material for garden walks, coral, jewelry, window curtains, shirts, lace, belting, and a house made of pine, but with not only roof, ceiling, cornice, and interior walls of paper. but all the furniture, blinds, curtains, chandeliers, carpeting, ornamented doors, numerous mantel and table ornaments, and finally a stove of asbestos paper burning away cheerfully, and not consuming itself, as it evidently ought to do. All these things indicate some of the possibilities of the adaptation of paper.

THE only people who really enjoy bad health are the doctors.

New Electric Lamp.

In addition to the various electric lamps described in the last number of the Magazine may be mentioned a new and smaller style of lamp intended for domestic use. In place of two pencils or plates of carbon, a pencil and a wheel are used to form the wicks, or burners of the lamp. A stick of carbon of the usual shape is placed in an upright frame, or support, so that it will hang point down. The lower end rests on the edge of a carbon wheel, fixed on an axle so that it can freely revolve. The support for the wheel and axle is formed by a lever pivoted at one end and arranged to "give" or sink slightly under the weight of the carbon pencil resting on the edge of the wheel. The lever carries a brake that rerts on another wheel that is turned, by means of a pinion, by the weight of the iron rod that holds the pencil. By this arrangement the weight of the pencil, that continually tends to make the wheel revolve, is compensated by the action of the brake on the second wheel, the movement of one exactly balancing the other. The carbons in electric lamps waste while burning, and in this style of lamp the loss of weight in the pencil is compensated by the movement of the two wheels. The weight of the pencil pressing on the carbon wheel tends to move it forward as fast as the brake permits, and as it burns away the point is continually pressed on the carbon wheel. It will be seen that by this arrangement the two carbons, stick and wheel, are always in contact whatever the changes of the current, and a fixed and steady light is maintained. It is claimed that this lamp exhibits none of the extinguishings and relightens noticeable in some forms of electric lamps, and from all that can be learned, the lamp gives excellent results in practice. This style of lamp is designed to be used with a small battery; four bunsen elements being sufficient for a single lamp of moderate power.—*Scribner for December.*

Words of Wisdom.

Let only those with blameless records post the ledgers of human frailty.

Probity wins more surely than policy. True hearts ever take interest in those whose conduct is regulated by principle.

If you would be well with a great mind, leave him with a favorable impression of you; if with a little mind, leave him with a favorable opinion of himself.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices and duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness, and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart, and secure comfort.

There are no little events with the heart. It magnifies everything; it places in the same scale, the fall of an empire of fourteen years and the dropping of a woman's glove, and almost always the glove weighs more than the empire.

Love may exist without jealousy, although this is rare; but jealousy may exist without love, and this is common; for jealousy can feed on that which is bitter, no less than on that which is sweet, and is sustained by pride as often as by affection.

If we were faultless, we should not be so much annoyed by the defects of thse with whom we associate. If we were to acknowledge honestly that we have not virtue enough to bear patiently with our neighbor's weaknesses, we should show our own imperfection, and this alarms our vanity.

Every failure is a step to success; every detection of what is false directs us toward what is true; every trial exhausts some tempting form of error. Not only so, but scarcely any attempt is entirely a failure; scarcely any theory, the result of steady thought, is altogether false; no tempting form of error is without some latent charm derived from truth.

How to Grow Beautiful.

Persons may outgrow disease and become healthy by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise men become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheek; while crow's feet and furrows and bald head and tottering limbs and limping most sadly mar the human form divine. But, dim as the eye is, pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect and manly body, an immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dew-drop summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye, by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human-kind, by cherishing forbearance toward the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding day by day on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute and makes us akin to angels.

A GENTLEMAN said to his tailor: "Mr. D., if you will get my coat done by Saturday I shall be forever indebted to you."

"If that's your game it won't be done," said the tailor.

A WIT once asked a peasant what part he performed in the great drama of life. "I mind my own business," was the reply.

Moody on Heaven.

Mr. Moody delivered his third discourse on Heaven at Eutaw Place Baptist Church yesterday, using the text, "For where your treasure is there will your heart be also." It was not hard, he said, to tell where a man's heart is. If he is a politician talk to him about politics and see how his eye will light up, especially if it is about the success of his party. If he is a man of the world tell him where he can have a night's pleasure and see how interested he is. Talk to the heavenly minded about heaven and see how their eyes kindle; their treasure is there. It is folly to talk about a man's dying rich. They enter eternity just the same as a beggar, for they take nothing with them. The reason why there is so many earthly-minded Christians is that their treasures are here on earth. When a man succeeds in accumulating great wealth he is called a shrewd, wise and discreet man, even though he neglects his soul's salvation to become rich. Jesus calls them fools. A man had said he would not give standing room in the new Jerusalem for all the corner lots in Chicago. There are many men who think more of a fast horse than they do of the Kingdom of God. A good many think more of dress than they do of anything else. He had heard of a lady who had her hair crimped before she died so that she would look pretty in the coffin. Some people have so much wealth that they cannot find time from their worldly cares to serve God. Give the money to the needy, Mr. Moody advised, and it would enable the giver to rise. After all the greatest wealth is of trifling value in comparison with eternal salvation. When we get pretty near God things look very small down here. It is a thousand times better to leave our children Christ for their legacy, that is, teach them about Christ, than to leave them millions without Christ.—*Sun, 30th ult.*

Power of a Sweet Voice.

There is no power of love so hard to get and keep as a kind voice. A kind hand is deaf and dumb. It may be rough in flesh and blood, yet do the work of a soft heart, and do it with a soft touch. But there is no one thing that love so much needs as a sweet voice to tell what it means and feels, and it is hard to get and keep it in the right tone. One must start in youth and be on the watch night and day, at work and at play, to get and keep a voice that shall speak at all times the thoughts of a kind heart. But this is the time when a sharp voice is most apt to be got. You often hear boys and girls say words at play with a quick, sharp tone, as if it were the snap of a whip. When one of them gets vexed you will hear a voice that sounds as if it were made up of a snarl, a whine and a bark. Such a voice often speaks worse than the heart feels. It shows more ill-will in the tone than in the words. It is often in mirth that one gets a voice or tone that is sharp, and sticks to him through life, and stirs up ill-will and grief, and falls like a drop of gall on the sweet joys of home. Such as these get a sharp home voice, for use, and keep their best voice for those they meet elsewhere, just as they would keep the best cake and pies for guests, and all the sour food for their own board. I would say to all boys and girls, "Use your best voice at home. Watch it day by day, as a pearl of great price, for it will be worth more to you in days to come than the best pearl in the sea. A kind voice is a joy like a lark's song to a hearth and home. It is to the heart what light is to the eye. It is a light that sings as well as shines. Train it to sweet tones now, and it will keep tune through life."

The Heart's Secrets.

It is well that no spectators are permitted to catch a glimpse of our heart's secrets; that the door is opened to let no one enter to view our unseen ghosts. If we have our songs in the night, our mid-night vigils, we care not the world should witness our disappointments and mishaps. "Deep in each heart's undreamed, unsought recess" lie buried many a fond idol, many a treasure. Our specters stand us in their dead form, and we touch this icy hands, press, kisses on their cold lips; they are constantly sauntering out from their graves; we sigh and weep because we cannot clasp their living presence within our arms. It is better the world should not know our heart's secrets; its better scorn and its cold pity would bestow little sympathy; it would neither condole nor solace us under merciless disappointment and withered hopes. We mingle in the whirling throng of human beings; we cross the broad ocean; we travel through foreign countries. Who reads the heart's secrets? To whom are they revealed? They may be guessed conjectured, suspected, but they are not voluntarily exposed. We prefer to shut them up within the recess of our bosom, far out of sight.

"HAVE you read any thing about this case in the papers?" asked a lawyer of a juror, in an exciting criminal case. "No, sir, not a word." *Not a word*, and the papers have been full of it?" "No, sir; I don't read the papers nor anything else, *for I can't read at all.*" The juror was declared competent, and was duly sworn.

WHEN people come to what is commonly called high words they generally use low language.

How to Save.

The high road to independence lies, for most people, through the narrow gate of economy. It is not always a pleasant way. It requires sacrifice, but it repays the sacrifice with interest. There are some who do not need to economise—people with ample fortunes who are able to spend pretty much as they please. The more this class spends the better for society. What would be praiseworthy economy for some would be downright stinginess for them. Nobody is rich enough to be wasteful but those who are able to purchase freely the produce of genius and industry, and thus give employment to the workers. The rich err by hoarding, the poor by spending too freely. The road to independence lies through saving something of what is made, and not always in making much. It is only when the expenses are too great that business does not pay. The household is like a business enterprise; it is never financially prosperous unless more comes into it than goes out. The art of saving well consists in buying well. A person of limited means must resist many temptations to buy things. Too many people make the mistake of buying a cheap article instead of a dear one, and imagine they are economizing. The mistake consists in buying the article at all. They could not afford it cheap or dear, and it is a wise rule to buy few things but good ones. Another essential rule in the art of saving is never to spend money before you get it. Do without the coveted treasure, be it luxury or necessity, until the money is in your pocket, and then you will know better how it ought to be spent. Buy substantial things. If the amount of money that is worse than thrown away each year for evanescent trifles and showy gewgaws by people in embarrassed circumstance, could be ascertained and footed up the result would be appalling. The money is simply wasted, and the saving of it would go far toward putting the spenders in a comfortable condition.

The Newspaper Business.

Here is how a brother journalist puts it: We suppose that many people think that newspaper men are persistent duns; let a farmer place himself in a similar business position and see if he would not do the same. Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbor should come and buy a bushel, and the price was a small matter of only two dollars or less, and the neighbor says. "I will hand you the amount in a few days." As the farmer did not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole of the one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small amount that he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him any. He does not realize that the farmer has frittered away all his large crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because its debtors treat it as a little matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do as well as not it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on his business without difficulty. The above comparison is too true of the difficulties that the newspaper man has to contend with.

IT is related of Judge Walter T. Colquitt, an old-time Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court, Brigadier-General, Methodist preacher, and U.S. Senator, that he once condemned a man to be hanged, preached a sermon, reviewed the militia, married two couples, and then conducted an animated prayer meeting—all in one day.

HERE is a good piece of advice tossed out gratis by the New York *News*: "In the world's broad field of battle, in the bivouac of life, do not try with stupid prattle to deceive your jealous wife."

SOME vile traducer says that a month before marriage and a month after, doth men regard their wives as angels. Of the remaining time he has nothing to say.

ELEVEN out of twelve women seen in a Memphis street-car a few days ago were in mourning.

NEW version—Where there's a will there's a way for the lawyers to get the money.

A slip of the foot may be recovered, but that of the tongue, perhaps, never.

LAZINESS travels so slow that even poverty can catch and keep pace with it.

Experience joined to common sense to mortals is a Providence.

He who can take advice is superior to him who can give it.

How to get a good wife—take a good girl and go to a parson.

Diligence is a fair fortune, and industry a good estate.

Every dog has his day but the nights belong to the cats.

Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice.

Money which is gained by fraud will be lost.

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