# DENTON JOURNAL.

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MELVIN BROS.

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### THE CHILD AND THE CLOCK.

"Tick, tock!" Funny-faced clock,
What are you saying up there?
"Tick, tock!" answers the clock,
"Stand still and you shall hear."

"Tick, tock!" the patient clock,
"I go, and I go, and I go.
Tick, tock, tick, tick, tock!
Whether any one sees me or no.

"Tick, tock, the busy clock,
Made to be useful, that's all;
Tick, tock, tick, tick, tock!
Counting the minutes that fall.

"Tick, tock, the sober old clock,
Heed what I'm trying to say;
Tick, tock, tick, tick, tock!
Little maiden be wise to-day.

"Tick, tock? follow the clock;
Be patient, busy, true;
Tick, tock, tick, tick, tock!
Faithful in all you do.

"Tick, tock! murmurs the clock,
"Time flies, eternity's near;
Tick, tock, tick, tick, tock!
Lay up no treasure here."

"Tick, tock!" Wonderful clock,
A sermon you're preaching up there.
"Tick, tock! yes," says the clock,
"And 'whoso hath ears let him hear.'"
—Sunbeam.

### THE RABBIS PRESENT.

A Rabbi once, by all admired,
Received, of high esteem the sign,
From those his goodness thus inspired,
A present of a cask of wine.
But lo! when soon he came to draw,
A miracle, in mode as rapid
But quite unlike what Cana saw,
Had turned his wine to water vapid.
The Rabbi never knew the cause,
For miracles are things of mystery,
Tho' some, like this, have had their laws
Explained from facts of private history.
His friends, whom love did aptly teach,
Wished all to share the gracious task,
So planned to bring a bottle each,
And pour their wine in one great cask.
Now one by chance thought "None will know,
And with the wine of all my brothers
One pint of water well may go:"
And so by chance thought all the others!
—The Cornhill Magazine.

### FACTS ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

**Misleading Statements Refuted, with Some Interesting Information.**

A short time ago some statements were made public in regard to the Japanese living in this country which greatly incensed them and their friends. A gentleman who has had a long and intimate acquaintance with those who are here, as well as with the manners and customs of Japan itself, says that the statements referred to are wholly misleading. "One of the persons mentioned," he said, "was Mr. Momotura Sato, who was represented as a shrewd fellow who made money from the curiosity of people who wanted to stare at him. He is the son of Dr. Sato, who was the highest medical authority in Japan. He was the first Japanese to establish in this country the business of importing goods from his native land and exporting American goods thither. He did not marry a German girl as stated, but an American lady from Philadelphia. The Japanese do not, as asserted, hate the Chinese particularly. They hate whatever is small, vicious, and tricky in them, just as they do in other people. The statement that Japanese have harems, regard their wives as mere chattels, and that no formality is required to procure a divorce are all gross untruths.

"It is lawful in Japan to have only one wife. The marriage is a complex but beautiful one. Their women are just as chaste as our own, and as to divorces, while the manner of procedure is not the same as ours, they are obtained by direct evidence and without the questionable aid of detectives.

"As to the morality of Japanese generally, I can testify that parents are noted for their kindness to their offspring. [illegible] The worst word a Japanese ever applies to a man whom he dislikes is 'beast.' [illegible] among any other people known to Americans. Their homes, no matter how poor, are neat, and in cleanliness they set a notable example to the whole world. Law and order are as much desired and enforced there as elsewhere. The statement that the faithless wife is punished by death in that country is senseless. The law takes a hand in that as well as in other matters. As to the story that the Japanese have no religion, the facts are simply these: They have a religion and are intensely devoted to it, and are quite as anxious to live uprightly as we are. We have succeeded in making doubters of a few of them, but they do not propose to adopt a new religion without the most searching investigation. They are investigating the subject now, and doubtless good results will come of it. So far as coming to this country for the sake of making money is concerned, they do no more than others; and plenty of Americans go to their country simply to make money and without any intention of becoming Japanese citizens. The Japanese are in this respect no exception to the rule which governs human ambition. Their love of country and attachment to home are just as great as they are among the people of any other nation. At home they live pleasantly under a gentle and progressive form of government, and are proud of the distinction of being Japanese. They are a class of people who have made themselves respected and admired wherever they have entered an American household. They do business as we do it, and are fully as straightforward in their dealings and guard their reputations with as much care as any people whom I know. The person who made the statements referred to is exceedingly ignorant about the history of Japan, its laws, its customs, and its people."

### The Editor and the Preacher.

Some time ago the editor of the *Weekly Fire Fly* and the preacher of Mt. Josiah church exchanged places, not only in a nominal way, but made an actual transfer of property. We take these extracts from the first number of the *Fire Fly* which appeared after the change had taken place: "We have shouldered the responsibility of running this paper, and we request our subscribers to pay up at once and pray at their earliest convenience. We understand that Anderson Gregg cut off one of his fingers the other day. We hope and pray that he may get along all right. A cow belonging to John Polk McLaughlin lost one of her horns last week. We pray that she may recover. A man named Skaggs was killed at Bailey's Ford last Monday. We are thankful that it is no worse. We pray that the legislature may not forget to adjourn. We trust that crops will be better next season. We hope that the severest part of the winter has passed. We have faith in our ability to run this paper." The editor, without embarrassment, took his place in the pulpit, but he soon became confused. Striking the book of books, he said: "Hereafter we will not receive old rails in exchange for our gospel. Turnips will do very well, but we are not a cow. Never before was this pulpit in such a flourishing condition, and advertisers should make a note of this fact. Our mourner's bench goes to every post-office in the county. Now is the time to become a deacon of this church, two dollars per year, one dollar for six months, and a sample copy sent free. The text says that trains going north arrive at two o'clock P. M. This cannot be disputed, for it was spoken of by Jeremiah, saying: Oh, ye generation of vipers, see advertisement in another column." —*Arkansas Traveler*

### Do You Mind This Now?

The young man who knows how to lay off corn and cotton rows, and to regulate the distance of the same so as to get the largest crops, is worth a cowpen full of nice kid gloves, fancy overcoated fellows who may know how to lead the german or caper around at a fashionable waltz. Siding cotton, setting a plow just right and adjusting gears so that shoulders and backs of horses will never hurt, are worth a thousand-fold more to the country than knowing how to pose in a parlor, or to adjust the shade of the cravat to the complexion of the wearer.—*The South Carolina Spartan.*

### Meanness in Elmira.

Some people are born cheeky, some achieve cheek and some have cheek thrust upon them, but when you come to a whole face, it is found in the fellow who will let his girl go to the roller rink alone, pay her own admission and the rental for skates, and a half hour later he comes up, skates all the evening with her, and then takes her home and wants her to kiss him at the gate.—*Elmira Gazette.*

### WHERE IS GOD TODAY?

This question was asked by the five-year-old child of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, of Virginia.

A blue-eyed boy, while sporting at his play,
Asked this question, "Pa, where is God today?"
The man of years and thought could not reply,
And only answered by the saddest sigh:
"The greatest sages of the olden time
Have asked this question of the earth and sky,
But never yet in any land or clime
Have we been satisfied with the reply.
We built great temples to the God we make
And worship something till we're old and gray,
But from the aching heart we can not take
The simple question, 'Where is God today?'"
Perhaps the little child might tell us now
Where God, in all his power, reigns on high,
Where wreaths immortal crown the boyish brow
And worlds unnumbered shine beyond the sky.
JOHN A. JOYCE.

### WHY THEY DON'T MARRY!

**A Young Woman Explains a Social Problem—The Males Deteriorating.**

At a small party of workers and thinkers a few nights ago, says a letter-writer in this city, I was in a group that discussed the distaste for marriage which characterizes the girlhood of the day. One young lady had fortified herself with a newspaper clipping on the subject, which she drew from her pocket and read, as further substantiating her position. It was to the effect that husband-hunting maidens, young or old, were very much scarcer than of yore: that instead of being anxious to marry, girls were slow of inducement in that direction.

"It is true," said the young lady. "I scarcely know a girl who wants to marry. They are all learning something in the way of a profession, something that will interest them as well as support them, two roles in which husbands just now fail. The truth is, we are all scared away from any desire to marry by seeing how wretched those who do marry are. Where would we look for husbands? Among the 'snips' and 'sports' and characterless young men that fill our drawing-rooms? They are insufferable as mere acquaintances or beaux; who could contemplate them as husbands? I have always thought that if I could find a young man at all like my father, I could love him and marry him; but that school of men has vanished from the younger ranks."

Nobody doubts that she expressed the convictions of a large representation of young women. Their lack of interest in marriage is not due to the larger activities which continually open before women, but to the unattractive, unreliable material in the way of husbands. Women are women, and would love and marry as readily to-day as when the earth was new if they came in contact with men who aroused their respect and admiration. The order of maidenhood that could content itself with an inferior article of husband, merely for the sake of being married, has also vanished. The young woman of the period has too much character and self-respect to dread being an old maid so much as that she would contract an uncongenial union to escape it.

The same evening I had a chat with my bright young hostess about inefficient men, a sort of annex to the conversation just recorded. She wondered what would become of the human race if the men kept on deteriorating at the rate of the last twenty years. She declared it was almost exceptional for the young men of first-class society to support their wives. They married into rich families, and at the end of two or three years were pensioners on the relations of their wives. "It is astonishing," she said, "how few are supposed to be rich really depend upon them luxuries, or even support. The fathers or grandfathers furnish the money that supplies their homes oftener than the outside world knows of. Indeed, the daughter of the rich man is more to be pitied than the girl who fights poverty. She sees fewer real men. Naturally she fancies that her ideal men must be somewhere, since they are not within her own circle, and she looks for them in extraordinary places—on the box of her father's coach and on huckster wagons, or on the stage. Anything in the nature of efficiency attracts her, because she is sick of inefficiency. The man who can drive a coach may be very unsteady in grammar, but his mastery of the horses appeals more to her imagination than the fine phrases of [illegible] degree of force and strength, and all women like that in men."

"Are the men really increasing?" I asked.

"Alarmingly, and in all ranks of society, but most among the rich. I scarcely know a married woman intimately who feels secure—who has confidence in her husband's energy, ability and efficiency. Look at the number of married women engaged in some kind of business! It all means something. I don't know what, but certainly it is the reverse of promising for the future greatness of man."—*New York Mail and Express.*

### THE DRUMMER.

**Has His Day Come and Will the Primitive Custom Prevail.**

The day of the glorious drummer is on the wane if I am to believe stories told me in wholesale mercantile houses. It was the fashion of old for the country merchant to make his regular trips to New York two or three times a year or more, but the "commercial traveler" came into vogue, and ordering by sample on the score of economy, kept the rural storekeeper home. Now comes the old fashion in again. The country dealer has come to look upon the breezy drummer with a marked coyness when he and his gripsack heaves in sight, for the provincials look upon the modern way of stocking up their stores as rather specious. Some drummers—and I speak only from heresay—are credited with much worldly-mindedness, and the retailer a hundred miles or so away from New York worries occasionally when he hears of big hotel and livery bills, of champagne suppers and royally carried on flirtations. "Perhaps," is his argument, "the pay for all these wicked doings come out of my pockets after all." He does not know that all drummers are disguised—slightly disguised—millionaires. So it comes that the out-of-town customer determines to visit New York, drive his own bargains on the spot, and if fun must be paid for enjoy a little of it on his own account. Now, one of the results of this change as I understand it, is that old wholesale houses in certain lines, whose names rank "way up," whose methods are of the strictest and most honorable, are called upon to put a new force of men in their employ. The countryman stopping at a New York hotel finds soon after registering a kind Providence enables him to run across a most companionable stranger—the agent of the wholesale house—free, though, from all smell of the shop, who shows the stranger some of the city's sights and ingratiates himself completely into his good graces. The fish bites, the sequel occurring in the big establishment where the merchant greets his new customer and gets his order. This new aide in the mercantile camp is good-looking, well-dressed, intelligent, and thoroughly understands what is required of him. It is emphatically a partial return to the old time when the dealer at a distance made his visits of each season to the city, and was brought directly into contact with his supplier.—*Halston, in N.Y. Times.*

### FROM PILLAR TO POST.

"My pa is one of the pillars of the church, ain't he?" asked Bobby of the minister who was dining with the family.

"Yes, my boy," replied the good man fervently, "I am pleased to say he is."

"An' is he one of the posts of the church too?"

"Posts?" queried the minister.

"Yes," went on Bobby, regardless of a frantic pantomime on the part of his father, "when he got in late las' night, ma told him that he must have come home from pillar to post."

### An Evasive Reply.

"Michael, I am going up stairs to take a nap and if anybody calls and asks for me you need not say I am in but give an evasive reply," said a lady to her new man servant.

"Yes, mum."

"Do you know what an evasive reply is?"

"Most certainly I do, mum."

An hour later when the lady came down stairs and met Micheal, she said:

"Michael, did anybody call while I was asleep? Was that horrid Mrs.—— here?"

"Yes, mum."

"Did she ask for me?"

"She did, mum."

"I hope you gave her an evasive reply."

"Sur I did that, for she went off like a bit o' dynamite."

"What did you say to her?"

"She axed me is me misses in? and I says to her, remimberin' as how you had told me to make an evasive reply, 'is your grandmother a monkey?'"

### A QUESTION OF HONOR.

**Shall Literary Property be Protected?—The Fight for an International Copyright Law.**

The American Copyright League have issued the following address which is attracting much attention. Its clear and outspoken tone and the prominent names attached to it will commend it to the attention of all thinking men and women:

NEW YORK, APRIL 3, 1885.

*To the Public:* The American Copyright League, for fourteen months, has urged the passage of an international copyright law, giving foreigners property in their books when published in this country. A bill was introduced last winter in the House of Representatives, and another bill in the Senate this winter; but the Forty-eighth Congress has adjourned without acting upon either.

This neglect inflicts great injustice on American citizens engaged in authorship.

Nearly fifty years have passed since International copyright was first pressed upon Congress. It has received the support of Webster, Clay, Everett, Sumner, and other statesmen. It has been recommended in Presidential messages. Yet bills, petitions, executive recommendations, have all failed to procure action by our law-makers. Clay and Webster in 1837 made a report, saying:

"Authors and inventors are among the greatest benefactors of mankind. * * * It being established that literary property is entitled to protection, it results that this protection ought to be afforded wherever the property is situated. * * * We should all be shocked if the law tolerated the least invasion of the rights of property in the case of merchandise, whilst those which justly belong to the works of authors are exposed to daily violation."

We are not working for a scheme to make books dear. In France, where literary property is sedulously guarded and the greatest liberality is shown to foreign authors, the system of cheap books flourishes. But the price is regulated fairly, by the law of supply and demand, as in the case of other commodities.

We are not working in favor of a monopoly. The only question of monopoly involved is that of the men who are now allowed to monopolize without cost the work of other men's brains and hands.

Our object is not to injure any industry—either type-making, paper-making, printing, or publishing. It is simply to defend (not by taxation, but by proper safeguards) that form of industry which produces written works, pictures, and musical compositions. American authorship struggles against a ruinous competition with foreign works that are not paid for.

How would day-laborers like it, if they were forced to compete with other laborers kidnapped from abroad and obliged to work here *gratis*, without even being purchased, as slaves were? What would type-founders and paper-makers think of the situation, if type-metal and paper-stock were stolen from abroad and sold here, against goods which they had bought honestly? How would senators and representatives relish the notion that their speeches and services, being merely the expression of ideas, ought not to be paid for? What would lawyers and physicians say if told that their knowledge, put into the form of written or spoken opinions, was public property and not entitled to pecuniary reward?

Congress excludes Chinese labor, because it interferes with white labor. But Congress still compels the American who writes a book to offer his labor in the market against labor which is not merely cheap, but is actually unpaid.

The property of foreign patentees is defended in this country; the foreign playwright is allowed a perpetual property here, in his acted play. But the foreign author of a book is condemned to a status worse than the slave's; he is the victim of public plundering.

By permitting such an outrage, the United States is destroying its own authors at home, and leaves them exposed to extensive piracy abroad. Such a policy, based upon dishonesty and injustice, must undermine all the supposed benefit to popular intelligence, derivable from the confiscation of foreign literature.

We call upon every one who cares for national honor and dignity, for fair play, public morality, or the spread of American ideas in a free and vigorous American literature, to aid in agitating this subject, and in securing at least a full discussion of it from the Forty-ninth Congress. We believe that the people will heartily approve the suppression of a petty meanness towards foreign and American authors, which is unworthy of any enlightened nation—especially a nation that assumes to be great and liberal as well as rich.

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Correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, and contributions for the fund of the League, to the Treasurer, as above.

### How to Get in Print.

The question often asked by beginners how they can reach a publisher, and the reply is that the latter can be reached like any other business man. He is always ready for anything that is exceptionally good, but as most all young writers think their own productions of this character he is obliged to inflict much pain by the almost inevitable reply, "Declined, with thanks." The publisher keeps a "reader" who inspects every work sent in, but he generally makes short work of it. A glance at the title, a rapid survey of the locality, and then an occasional dipping into the middle, and a careful perusal of the opening and the close, are enough to decide the case. Authors may complain that their works do not receive justice, but if they saw the immense quantity of manuscript sent in they would not be surprised at the rapidity with which their offerings are handled.

Authors, however, should not always be discouraged by the rejection of their works. One of the most popular novels of the present day ("Beulah") went from one publisher to another, and was at last accepted by Carleton, who made it a great success. Irving tells us that Murray declined the "Sketch Book," which was published by Millar. The latter failed, however, and then Murray was glad to take "The Sketch Book" and all of Irving's subsequent productions. The author of "The Diary of a Late London Physician," which was one of the most successful books of its day, says that its opening article was declined by three first-class periodicals. The fourth accepted it, and therefore got the subsequent chapters, which proved highly attractive and were continued for several years. At present publishers require authors to get their works stereotyped, and hence it requires money as well as brains to come before the public in a book form.

Talking to a well-known conductor of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad the other day, he said: "The way the managers have of givin' their plays such outlandish names is provin' a give-away to us conductors. Why, the night I had to relieve Billy Brown on No. 7, and when I began passin' through about eleven o'clock to take up tickets and 'xquidges,' I woke up one fellow, who shook himself and drowsily said, 'It's all right—with 'We, Us & Co,' and fell back to sleep. The next 'sleeper' woke up, said 'Bottle of Ink,' and turned over with a snore. I was getting hoppin' mad about this time and stirred the next sleepin' form up, which exclaimed, in a feminine voice, 'It's a Cold Day When We Get Left.' By this time I was bilin' over with mad, when I tackled a 'sleeper' curled up with his head layin' in the coal-box, with a tough-lookin' bull-dog snoozing on his shirt-front. The fellow woke up and said, 'Two Bad Men.' I called 'brakes,' and we were gettin' ready to hustle 'em off, when he explained he was the property-man of the 'Two Bad Men' combination, and the manager was in the sleeper with the tickets. Rough? Well, I should smile."

### Delighted to Be Out of Style.

Diplomatic Husband. "My dear, they tell me that this year it will be fashionable for ladies to wear their last season's bonnets."

Still more diplomatic wife "How delightful! You've always complained of my being too fashionable, and now, for once, I can please you perfectly by being out of style."

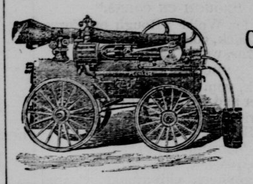
"By being out of style?" in a puzzled tone.

"Yes, dear, I'll go down town this very afternoon, and order the loveliest new thing in bonnets.


# DENTON HARDWARE

AND MACHINEY

**STILL TO THE FRONT.**



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|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 25 | 2 15 | Oxford, | 12 08 | 10 00 |
| 6 34 | 2 23 | Trappe, | 12 00 | 9 52 |
| 6 50 | 2 38 | Easton, | 11 45 | 9 37 |
| 7 00 | 2 49 | Chapel, | 11 33 | 9 24 |
| 7 08 | 2 55 | Cordova, | 11 27 | 9 17 |
| 7 18 | 3 05 | Queen Anne, | 11 18 | 9 08 |
| 7 29 | 3 16 | Ridgely, | 11 06 | 8 58 |
| 7 39 | 3 26 | Greensboro, | 10 56 | 8 48 |
| 7 48 | 3 36 | Goldsboro, | 10 46 | 8 38 |
| 8 55 | 3 43 | Henderson, | 10 40 | 8 32 |
| 7 02 | 3 50 | Marydel, | 10 34 | 8 26 |
| 8 11 | 3 58 | Slaughters, | 10 26 | 8 18 |
| 8 14 | 4 00 | Hartley, | 10 24 | 8 16 |
| 8 24 | 4 09 | Kenton, | 10 14 | 8 06 |
| 8 34 | 4 18 | Clayton, | 10 05 | 7 57 |
| A. M. | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |

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