

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—On the 23d, George Daut, 30 years old, fired two bullets from a revolver into the body of his wife, Lena, inflicting probably fatal wounds, and then discharged one ball into his own brain, and died in a few minutes, at their home, at the northwest corner of Fifth and Powell streets, Philadelphia. Mrs. Daut said her husband was crazed with drink at the time. The couple had an infant five months old.

—William Bush, colored, 22 years old, on the 23d, shot and killed his reputed wife, Mary Johnson, colored, 26 years old, at her home in Yeager's court, in the rear of 704 St. Mary street, Philadelphia. He surrendered himself at the police station on Lombard street, below Eighth. He had just finished serving a two years' sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary for the theft of money from an office up-town.

—The spinning mill of J. Meadowcroft & Sons, Emerald and Sergeant streets, Philadelphia, was burned on the 23d. The machinery in the building was valued at \$25,000, and most of it will prove a loss. The damage to the building is estimated at \$3000. In an adjoining building stock was damaged to the extent of \$1200. The total insurance is \$16,000. The barn of Geo. Lafferty, on Island road, was burned on the 23d, together with 20 cows and 7 horses. Loss, \$4000; no insurance.

—William E. Nesson, aged 62 years, attempted to kill his wife, aged 40, in New Orleans, on the 23d. He fired at her and the bullet passed through her wrist. His thirteen-year-old son rushed in and caught his father's arm, but a second shot took off one of the boy's fingers and pierced his mother's breast, making a probably fatal wound. Her husband then placed the muzzle of his revolver in his mouth and blew out his brains. Jealousy was the cause. He was three times married, and leaves ten children, the youngest only six months old.

—John Brockington on the 23d was crushed to death between two cars in the Penna. R. R. Company in the yard at Camden, N. J. An unknown man was found dead on the 23d, on the railroad track on Washington avenue, near Twenty-second street, Philadelphia. A savings bank book in the name of John McGillion, found near by, is supposed to have belonged to the dead man.

—Robert Fowler, convicted of the murder of Miss Lida Burnett, was hanged on the 23d at Morgantown, Kentucky. James Wassen and Joseph Jackson were hanged on the 23d at Fort Smith, Arkansas, for murders committed in the Indian Territory.

—William Whiteley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, died on the 23d, in Wilmington, Delaware, aged 67 years. He served two terms in Congress just before the war, was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1860 and 1876, and was Mayor of Wilmington from 1875 to 1878. Father A. J. Ryan, the "poet-priest of the South," died in Louisville on the 22d. He was 46 years of age.

—Hugh Bailey, aged 19 years, has been arrested at Kalamazoo, Michigan, for attempting to wreck a train on the Michigan Central Railroad on the 14th inst. He wrote a confession of his crime, saying that "he was led to the act to redress the wrong his father had suffered from the Michigan Central through a refusal to pay for the burning of sixty rods of fence."

—A special train on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad on the 23d, collided with a freight train near Troy, New York, demolishing seven cars and damaging several others. An engineer named Bradshaw was dangerously if not fatally injured. The passengers and other railway employees were severely shaken up.

—In December last Horace Dubois was struck by a freight train on the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railroad, and injured so badly in the head that he became a lunatic. Henry Dubois, committee, brought suit against the railroad company, in Buffalo, for damages, and the jury on the 24th awarded him \$10,000.

—A frame building erected on posts at Alton, near Bradford, Penna., and used as sleeping quarters for laborers, toppled over early on the 24th and caught fire from a lantern. Six men were burned to death and three others badly injured.

—Mrs. Sterling and her daughter Emma were fatally burned in Chicago on the 24th, by an explosion of coal oil, while the elder was filling a lighted lamp. A servant girl named Whalen also suffered from the inhalation of gas and smoke. After several hours' intense suffering all died.

—On the 24th, a small boy dropped a lighted cigar stump down the shaft of the Rush Run Coal Company's mine, fifteen miles north of Wheeling, West Virginia. The mine had been idle for several weeks and was full of fire damp. In an instant there was a terrible explosion, flames shot out of the pit and all the buildings around the mouth of the shaft were destroyed, together with several hundred feet of trestle work and a quantity of coal.

—The convicts in the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, having by some means obtained possession of some rifles and revolvers belonging to the guards, revolted on the 24th. The warden demanded their surrender, when the prisoners opened fire on him and the guards, and a desperate fight ensued, which lasted some time. The warden received a bullet in the jaw, another pierced his wrist, while a third entered the abdomen. His wounds are very serious, but hopes are entertained of his recovery. Chartrand, a guard, was wounded in the leg, while several others received wounds more or less serious. A prisoner named Corriveau was shot dead, and five other prisoners were wounded. None of the prisoners escaped.

—Alfred H. Habn, ex-County Auditor, who recently pleaded guilty to seven indictments for forgery and larceny, was sentenced in Easton, Penna., on the 24th, to pay \$700 fine and the costs of the prosecution and to serve one year in jail.

—George Grover and James Harris were drowned at Torbay, Nova Scotia, on the 23d by the upsetting of a boat.

—The mutilated bodies of a colored man and a colored woman were discovered by two boys on the 23d in a hoghead, which had been left in a field near Clarksville, Tennessee, by the receding waters of the Cumberland river.

—Near Port Monmouth, New Jersey, early on the 23d, the wife of J. Monroe Smith, being insane, killed her four-year-old daughter, Edna, and dangerously, if not mortally, wounded Rufus, aged 13; Bessie, aged 11; and Allida, aged 7. Two other children escaped by locking themselves in a room. Mrs. Smith had taken poison beforehand, and at last accounts was in a critical condition. She had been in the insane asylum.

—The 24th was Arbor Day in Massachusetts. It was observed in Boston by the planting of two young American elm trees on Boston Common, by Governor Robinson and Mayor O'Brien, in the presence of 5000 persons. The exercises consisted merely in the planting of the trees, and brief addresses by the Governor and Mayor.

—The body of a man, supposed to be that of Ferdinand Oldenburg, was found floating in the Delaware, off the Fish House, on the 25th. The body of Ulysses G. Thompson, 19 years of age, was found in the Delaware, at Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia, on the 24th. He was drowned in November last.

—The existence of a gang of tramps and horse thieves is reported in Grant county, Wisconsin. "Horses, cattle, sheep and hogs have been stolen in great number, and in but few instances recovered. The band of outlaws are believed to have headquarters in a hut at a secluded spot on the Wisconsin river, and are creating great terror by compelling women and children to yield to their demands and helping themselves to property. A posse of men armed with muskets and headed by officers are on their track."

—A freight train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was thrown from the track while rounding a bluff near Wyandotte, Kansas, on the 26th. Benjamin Horten, fireman, and George Carlyale, brakeman, were killed, and J. H. Fowler, engineer, who jumped from the train, was severely injured.

—The disaster was caused by some villain pulling spikes out of the ties and taking fish plates off the rails. Just before the disaster the engineer saw several men standing in a group, "apparently watching for something to happen." After the disaster "three men were seen going rapidly up the track after the accident, and, refusing to halt, were fired upon by the watchman and deputies, but without effect, and the fugitives made for the woods and escaped." Mr. Hoxie has offered a reward of \$2500 for the arrest of the wreckers.

—A tornado near Killar, Texas, on the 25th, demolished two dwellings, injuring several persons and killing a baby. Halfstones as large as hens' eggs fell during the storm. A destructive storm of wind, rain and hail swept over Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the same evening. Buildings were unroofed and stables and shops blown down, but no lives are reported lost.

—A telegram from Asbury Park, New Jersey, says the Coroner does not consider it necessary to hold an inquest in the case of the child killed by its insane mother, Mrs. Smith, near Port Monmouth, on the 23d. The other children are slowly improving. The mother, who took poison, is still living, but her recovery is considered impossible.

—A telegram from Guaymas, Mexico to the San Francisco Call reports that "Geronimo's band attacked ranches near Imuris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station, near Imuris, on the Sonora railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers were sent after them. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nacon, in the Sierra Madre Mountains."

—Andrew Jackson, 44 years of age, committed suicide by jumping from a sixth-story window in New York on the 26th. He had been sick and despondent.

—George E. Grabau, "evangelist" and wife murderer, was forcibly taken from the jail at Springfield, Missouri, on the 27th, and lynched by an armed mob. Two men, who stole a team of horses from a widow recently, were caught and lynched by vigilantes in Carroll county, Arkansas.

—Three men got on an Illinois Central passenger train at Cairo on the 25th, and robbed several of the passengers. Two of the fellows were caught and identified. It is reported that one of the passengers was shot. The Oregon House, a frame structure, in Butte, Montana, was destroyed on the 25th, by an incendiary fire. A four-year-old boy was burned to death, and several boarders were severely injured. Nine hundred dollars were stolen from a trunk by the supposed incendiary.

—Mrs. James Monroe Smith, who murdered her children and took poison near Port Monmouth, New Jersey, on the 23d, died on the morning of the 27th. The children are still living, and may recover, except Rufus, the son, whose death is momentarily expected.

—A man about 30 years of age, giving the name of John Young, was found on the 26th in Wells Valley, near McCoullsburg, Penna., "manacled and wounded." He refused to answer any questions, and was lodged in the Fulton county jail.

—County Treasurer Hollingsworth, at Vincennes, Indiana, has been committed to jail in default of bail for embezzlement. He is "short" about \$80,000.

—At Bijou Basin, Colorado, on the 23d, while Mrs. M. V. Sides was dressing her babe, she asked Edward Mackay, a friend who was visiting her, for the loan of a pocket-knife. He unbuckled his cartridge belt to get at his pocket, when his revolver dropped to the floor and went off, and the bullet passed through the woman's heart, killing her instantly.

—David R. Leedom, Assessor of Newton Township, Bucks county, Penna., died on the 26th. At the same time his brother-in-law, T. C. Kelly, Assessor of the borough, "was taken violently insane from worrying over the duties of his office in connection with the new tax law."

—A large white dog, showing signs of rabies, ran through Pullman, near Chicago, on the 27th, and bit two boys and a policeman before he was killed. He also bit two other dogs, who were killed. On the 28th the animal bit another boy in Wildwood. Money is being subscribed to send the bitten boys to Paris.

—A telegram from Memphis says that only meagre details have been received of the break in the levee of Austin, Mississippi. The water in the bottoms is now within two feet of the track of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad. Officials fear that the break will cause a suspension of travel over that line within the next two days. The country that will be overflowed is one of the most productive in the Mississippi Valley. Planters in the lowlands will, it is feared, lose much of their stock by drowning. Steamboat men complain "oceans of water" in the neighborhood of Helena and as far north as Commerce, Mississippi.

—A Chicago and Alton passenger train was stoned by some villains at Lemont, Illinois, on the 27th. Nearly every window in one side of the train was smashed, but no one was injured beyond slight bruises and cuts from broken glass.

—Merudy Jones, "a notorious negro," who entered the room of two young women near Auburn, Kentucky, on the 26th and tried to chloroform them, was taken from officers by a mob on the 27th, and shot dead, while he was trying to escape lynching. A. J. Gooch, a citizen, who remonstrated with the mob, was shot and severely wounded.

—Geronimo's Indians have reappeared near Calabasas, Arizona, and ten persons are reported to have been killed on ranches near that place. It is said that over thirty persons have been killed on ranches near Casita, Mexico. Troops have been sent from both sides of the border after the savages.

—At Erie, Penna., on the 27th, Mrs. Ephraim Lawson, before going out shopping, locked her three children in a room. The house caught fire and one of the children was burned to death. The others were fatally burned, and several firemen suffered severe injuries.

—By the explosion of an iron lard tank in Tobey & Booth's packing house in Chicago, on the 27th, James Sanford was killed and eight other men were injured, two dangerously.

—George F. Beetle, of the firm of Mackay & Beetle, electricians, of Brooklyn, shot himself fatally while visiting friends near Paterson, New Jersey, on the 28th.

—A tremendous storm of rain and hail visited Rockdale, Texas, on the 27th. The interiors of many houses were deluged, and halfstones of extraordinary size fell with such force as to penetrate shingle roofs. Windows and shutters were smashed, orchards and gardens ruined, and some live stock killed.

—A man who represented himself to be E. J. Kinnane, of Kinnane, Wren & Co., of Springfield, Ohio, is said to have victimized several firms in Philadelphia recently, out of goods valued in the aggregate at \$1150. The man obtained the goods by plausible stories.

—General Miles left Wilcox, Arizona, on the 25th, for Chittenden, to conduct the campaign against the hostile Indians. The Adjutant General at Washington, on the 29th, received the following telegram from General Miles: "The Apaches, in small numbers, have been committing serious depredations in the country east and adjacent to the Sonora Railroad, from 30 to 150 miles south of boundary, and to-day (April 27) killed one man north of the line, near Calabasas, Arizona. Our troops and thirty men of Mexican troops, under Major Reis, have been in active pursuit, both crossing the line and following raiding parties."

—Forty Indians on the 29th attacked Richardson & Gormley's ranch, twenty miles southwest of Pantano, Arizona, and killed eight persons.

—Deputy Marshal Purdon, who shot five moonshiners and was himself shot at Manchester, Tennessee, on the 26th, is not dead, as at first reported. Though his condition is critical, it is thought he has a chance of recovery.

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transactions. The deposits amount to \$100,000, which, it is thought, will be paid in full.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 26th, the credentials of Washington G. Whitthorne, appointed U. S. Senator from Tennessee to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Jackson's resignation, were presented and Mr. Whitthorne sworn in. Mr. Blair spoke at length in support of his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. The Inter-State Commerce bill was then taken up and debated by Messrs. Van Wyck and Stanford. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, the Clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives transmitting a transcript of testimony taken by a committee of that House and the report of the same committee on the subject of charges against the official integrity of certain members of that House in connection with the election of Hon. Henry R. Payne as United States Senator. After some remarks by Mr. Payne, in emphatic denial of the charges, the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill appropriating \$300,000 for the extension of the Executive Mansion was passed. The Inter-State Commerce bill was considered, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 28th, Mr. Morgan, by the direction of the Committee on Foreign Relations, moved to take up the bill to indemnify the Chinese for losses sustained by the riot at Rock Springs, Wyoming. Mr. Plumb urged the prior claim to consideration. The latter bill was taken up but temporarily laid aside, to enable Mr. Mitchell to address the Senate on a memorial submitted by the New York Methodist Episcopal Conference, asking protection for the Chinese in the United States. Mr. Mitchell recited the statement of the memorial referred to, which charged among other things, that Chinese subjects had been put to death in Oregon and the property of Chinese subjects destroyed. He denied any such thing had happened in Oregon, and he attributed the misrepresentations of a certain newspaper editor in that State, whom he characterized as a "disgruntled politician." The Post-office bill was resumed. Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and an hour afterwards adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 29th, the "Fourth of July Claims" bill was passed; the reading of 93 of its 94 pages being omitted. The Post Office Appropriation bill was discussed at length. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House, on the 26th, Mr. Dunn, of Arkansas, asked leave to offer a resolution setting apart the 12th of May for the consideration of measures reported from the Committee on Railroads. In answer to a question he said that the measures which would probably be called up would be the bill requiring the Northern Pacific to pay the cost of surveying its lands, the resolution providing for a general investigation of the accounts of the Pacific Railroads and the bill providing for the payment of the debts of those roads. Messrs. Warner, of Ohio, and Cowles, of North Carolina, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to establish a Department of Labor, and to create a board for the arbitration of controversies between labor and capital; and by Mr. Warner, of Ohio, "to regulate inter-State commerce and provide for boards of arbitration." The River and Harbor bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

In the House on the 27th, the bill to prevent aliens from acquiring titles to or owning lands within the United States was reported adversely from the Judiciary Committee. Reports were presented from committees as follows: From Committee on Patents, to amend the law relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights; from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the President to confer brevet rank on army officers for brilliant services in Indian campaigns; from the Committee on Labor, to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands and of all fees received at general and district land offices for educational purposes; from the Committee on Ways and Means, to reduce the number of internal revenue officers, and to provide a better and more economical administration of the internal revenue laws. The River and Harbor bill was discussed, pending which the House adjourned.

In the House on the 28th, Mr. Hatch, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill defining butter and imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, exportation and importation of oleomargarine. A bill was passed changing the name of the port of Lambertton to the port of Trenton, in New Jersey. The River and Harbor bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, pending which the House adjourned.

A dinner lubricates business. Without hearts there is no home.

INDIAN PAINT-STONES.

How the Indians Decorated Themselves for Battle—A Romantic Locality.

One of the most romantic localities which that great vandal, civilization, has left untouched in her conquest of the great State of Ohio, lies along the precipitous banks of Paint Creek and Rocky Fork, about four miles from Bainbridge, and near the dividing line between Ross and Fayette counties.

Lofty hills, which the inhabitants of the country dub mountains in their local pride, rise proudly from the plains. The celebrated Rocky Fork caves honeycomb one of the largest hills, attract crowds of tourists and sight-seers in the summer. Paint Creek, or "Paint," as it is familiarly called, flows placidly through some of the most romantic and beautiful scenery in Ohio. In spring the sun shines in golden splendor on the forest-covered summits of the great hills and on the liquid depths of "Paint" Creek; in autumn it converts the great forests into gorgeous variegated pyramids, and gives the forest depths the appearance of cathedral aisles, through which the sunlight falls winged with the scarlet and purple splendor of the leaves.

A few farm-houses, the Rocky Fork Hotel, and a post-office form what is known in postal guides as the village of "Paint." The village and creek enjoy the name of Paint from the fact that the Indians in the early days of Ohio were accustomed to secure their supplies of paint in that vicinity.

The local authority on all questions relating to the history of the place is a gentleman rejoicing in the sanguine name of Hope. He has been Postmaster of Paint Post-office since the war, and in the little grocery which he keeps in connection with the post-office he lives a placid life. The civil service policy of President Cleveland seems to have cast its protecting wing over Mr. Hope, and there is little probability of change in the Postmaster at Paint. In one corner of a little carpenter shop over his store, Mr. Hope has one of the most interesting collections of Indian curiosities I have ever seen. All the specimens were gathered in the vicinity of Paint, and are interesting as showing the methods of life of the Indian tribes in the early days of Ohio.

Among other interesting specimens are several of the Indian paint stones.

When I picked one of them up I thought that it was one of the stone hatchets which occupied so prominent a place among the weapons and tools of the Indians. The paint-stone is about five inches long, and three inches broad, and tapers to an edge like a stone hatchet. It is extremely heavy and looks like a smooth piece of polished iron which has been corroded, or like a piece of polished iron ore. A hole drilled through the middle makes a place for a string or a thong of deer sinew, by which it was attached to his belt by the Indian warriors. "What was this hatchet used for?" I asked Mr. Hope picking up one of the painted stones. "Do you call that a hatchet?" he remarked, "look here a minute and I will show you."

He picked up a small saucer made out of granite, and rudely fashioned on the principle of an India ink saucer. He filled the hollow of the saucer with water and then rubbed the "hatchet," in it as he would have done a cake of water-color paint. In a few minutes he had a teaspoonful of brilliant vermilion paint. Applying some of it to the back of his hand in stripes it proved to be a brilliant vermilion flesh dye, bright enough to send the most ducal Indian beau into raptures.

"This," said Mr. Hope noting my look of amazement, is an Indian paint stone. It was found in this country, and is a remarkably fine specimen. The Indians were accustomed to tie the paint stones to their belts by means of thongs, and always carried them to battle. The mode of manufacturing them was quite remarkable. The Indians hunted up springs which contained oxide of iron. The iron in such springs always floats on the top in the form of a scum. This they would patiently skim off the surface with a rude spoon, and collect it in a vessel which they used for the purpose. When they had collected a sufficient amount of "skimmings," to make a paint-stone, they added certain other substances, and then moulded it into the hatchet shape which characterizes all the paint-stones left by the Indians. The method they employed in doing the moulding is not definitely known. The springs in the neighborhood of "Paint," were remarkable for the amount of iron scum they yielded, and this region was a favorite resort for the Indians to make paint-stones. This one gives a bright vermilion tint, but there are others which give a bright yellow or a rich purple tint. With these colors the Indian braves could get themselves up in superb style. They would rub the paint-stone in water, in this stone saucer, and then apply the stripes to their skin, directly, with the stone. The color which it yields does not rub off, but remains on the skin a long time. The exact receipt which the Indians employed in making the paint-stones will never be known, but the principle of all the coloring matter is the oxide of iron. This paint scum can often be seen on the springs and streams in this vicinity now, but alas! the children of

the forest, whose eyes it gladdened, are gone forever."

Mr. Hope's collection also contains Indian arrow-heads, stone hatchets, axes, pestles, mortars, and other Indian antiquities. Governor Foraker was raised not many miles from Paint, and Mr. Hope says that young Foraker has often sat on his counter when a boy and drummed with his heels, in blissful ignorance that he would ever be called upon to govern the great State of Ohio.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Ignorance of law excuses no one. Economy is itself a great income. How much the wife is dearer than the bride. We can have many wives, but only one mother. A sanctified heart is better than a silver tongue. Be ever gentle with the children God has given you. Spare when you are young and spend when you are old. He is a good man indeed who does all the good he talks of. A man without decision can never be said to belong to himself. It is possible for a man to know his own mind and know so little. It destroys one's nerves to be amiable every day to one human being. The swell of the sea and the swell of dried apples are both produced by water. Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die. It is perfectly safe to have some men owe you a grudge, for they never pay anything.

A wise man in his household should find a wife gentle and courteous, or no wife at all. The man who mounts his high horse is invariably the one who gets the least pity when he falls. When good will goes gadding, he must not be surprised if ill will meets him on the way. Talents are best nurtured in solitude; character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world. It is a good proverb which says that every man hath his cricket in his head, and makes it sing as he pleases. To vex another is to teach him to vex us again; and even an ant can sting, and a fly trouble our patience.

Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he always is proud of himself as the source of it. A certain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtue of patience and long suffering. A certain degree of disregard for public opinion is absolutely necessary for one's individual dignity, virtue and happiness. Don't be afraid of wild boys and girls; they often grow up to be the very best men and women. Wildness is not viciousness. In family government let this always be remembered—that no reproach or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example. The vain man is, after all, the happiest. While the rest of us are trying to please others, he is perfectly satisfied if he only pleases himself. Power is not always proportionate to the will. One should be consulted before the other, but the generality of men begin by willing, and act afterwards as they can.

There are treasures laid up in the heart—treasures of charity, piety, temperance and sobriety. These treasures a man takes with him beyond death, when he leaves this world. Knowledge cannot be acquired without pain and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure waters; but, when you once come to the spring, they rise up and meet you. A man seldom finds out that the Bible is not true until he discovers that his course of life is condemned by it. After that the Bible becomes a book that will not bear the tests of the scientific method. The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up weeds or flowers of a wild growth. Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower. The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue, and unreasonable to nature. It is with nations as with individuals. Those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves, for the whole family of pride and ignorance are incestuous and eventually beget each other. Action hangs, as it were, "dissolved" in speech, in thoughts whereof speech is the shadows and precipitates itself therefrom. The kind of speech in a man betokens the kind of action you will get from him. Mind what you run after. Never be contented with a bubble that will burst, nor with a firework that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which is worth keeping, and that you can keep. No flower can blow in Paradise that is not transplanted from Gethsemane; no one can taste of the fruit of the Tree of Life that has not tasted of the fruit of the Tree of Calvary. Meanness and conceit are frequently combined in the same character; for he who to obtain transient applause can be indifferent to truth and his own dignity, will be as little scrupulous about them if, subversively, he can improve his condition in the world.

This seems to me a great truth, in any exile, or chaos whatsoever, that sorrow was not given to us for sorrow's sake, but always, and infallibly, as a lesson to us, from which we are to learn somewhat and which, the somewhat once learned, ceases to be sorrow.

When good will goes gadding, he must not be surprised if ill will meets him on the way. Talents are best nurtured in solitude; character is best formed in the stormy billows of the world. It is a good proverb which says that every man hath his cricket in his head, and makes it sing as he pleases. To vex another is to teach him to vex us again; and even an ant can sting, and a fly trouble our patience. Nothing flatters a man so much as the happiness of his wife; he always is proud of himself as the source of it. A certain lecture is worth all the sermons in the world for teaching the virtue of patience and long suffering. A certain degree of disregard for public opinion is absolutely necessary for one's individual dignity, virtue and happiness. Don't be afraid of wild boys and girls; they often grow up to be the very best men and women. Wildness is not viciousness. In family government let this always be remembered—that no reproach or denunciation is so potent as the silent influence of a good example. The vain man is, after all, the happiest. While the rest of us are trying to please others, he is perfectly satisfied if he only pleases himself. Power is not always proportionate to the will. One should be consulted before the other, but the generality of men begin by willing, and act afterwards as they can. There are treasures laid up in the heart—treasures of charity, piety, temperance and sobriety. These treasures a man takes with him beyond death, when he leaves this world. Knowledge cannot be acquired without pain and application. It is troublesome, and like deep digging for pure waters; but, when you once come to the spring, they rise up and meet you. A man seldom finds out that the Bible is not true until he discovers that his course of life is condemned by it. After that the Bible becomes a book that will not bear the tests of the scientific method. The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden, it will of itself shoot up weeds or flowers of a wild growth. Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower. The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts; therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unsuitable to virtue, and unreasonable to nature. It is with nations as with individuals. Those who know the least of others think the highest of themselves, for the whole family of pride and ignorance are incestuous and eventually beget each other. Action hangs, as it were, "dissolved" in speech, in thoughts whereof speech is the shadows and precipitates itself therefrom. The kind of speech in a man betokens the kind of action you will get from him. Mind what you run after. Never be contented with a bubble that will burst, nor with a firework that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which is worth keeping, and that you can keep. No flower can blow in Paradise that is not transplanted from Gethsemane; no one can taste of the fruit of the Tree of Life that has not tasted of the fruit of the Tree of Calvary. Meanness and conceit are frequently combined in the same character; for he who to obtain transient applause can be indifferent to truth and his own dignity, will be as little scrupulous about them if, subversively, he can improve his condition in the world.