

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Daniel and Louis Mann killed Marshal Campbell and wounded Officer McCormick at Bartow, Florida, on the 15th, and on the same evening were taken from the jail and lynched by a mob. James Jenison and Charles Jones, colored barbers, quarrelled in Chicago on the 15th and Jones nearly severed Jenison's head from his body with a razor. Victor Colquitt, 35 years of age, was found on the street in Jersey City on the 15th, with his skull fractured, and he died while being taken to the hospital. It was reported that he had quarrelled with two canal boatmen, and that one of them had knocked him down.

A man named Glenn, just arrived in El Paso, Texas, from Sonora, Mexico, gives an account of the atrocities of Geronimo and his Apaches in Sonora and Southern Arizona. "The Indians seem encouraged, and are more bloodthirsty than for several months, and Mexicans and their families, as well as the Americans, are indiscriminately butchered when found. Three surgeons who recently went into the mountains have disappeared, and no traces of them can be found. There is no doubt they were butchered. Northern Sonora is terribly excited over the report that a body of Mexicans, numbering fifty men, have been surrounded in the mountains and are in danger of being massacred."

A number of men gathered at a house at the Cliff Mine, near Pittsburg, on the 15th, "to spend the evening," and one of them, Frederick Howcroft, got into a fight with Weston Butler, colored. Butler drew a knife and slashed Howcroft, who called for help. The others wished to stop the fight, but Butler, slashing right and left with the knife at all who got within his reach, succeeded in escaping. Five men were cut, two of them, Howcroft and Joseph Yates, perhaps fatally.

While two sections of a train carrying Forepaugh's circus was going up a grade on the Syracuse and Binghamton railroad on the 14th the first section broke in two and dashed into the other throwing it into a ditch. Several men were severely injured.

By an explosion of hot metal in the converting department of the Bessemer Steel Works at Johnstown, Penna., on the 14th five men and a boy were severely injured. All are expected to recover.

Chesley Perkins, aged 41 years, was found dead in bed with his throat cut, at Pittsburg, New Hampshire, on the 15th. One year ago his father died, leaving him \$75,000.

Patrick Reddington, city marshal of Shannon, Illinois, was killed by Charles Lashell, on the 14th. Reddington was trying to arrest Lashell, who was drunk when the latter cut him in the neck with a razor.

The Cincinnati Art Museum, built through the munificence of the late Charles W. West, who gave \$150,000 upon the condition that the citizens should give a like sum and who afterwards gave \$150,000 to endow the museum, was thrown open to the public on the 17th. The ceremonies included brief addresses by Mr. M. E. Ingalls, President of the Art Museum Association; A. T. Goshorn, director, and Amor Smith, Jr., Mayor, and vocal and instrumental music. The building is of limestone, is fire-proof, well lighted and entirely isolated except that a similar building for the Art School of kindred purpose stands near it. The situation is one of the highest points in Eden Park. There is already a very valuable collection of art treasures in the new building.

Mrs. James Collins was on the 17th found murdered in her bed in Hoboken, New Jersey. Her husband has been arrested for the crime. The wife of Theodore Charland, of Levis, Quebec, was found murdered in her house on the 16th. Her husband, who was the only person in the house at the time, has been arrested. A telegram from Danville, Virginia, reports a desperate fight at Martinsville on the 17th between Colonel P. D. Spencer and the Terry brothers. J. K. Spencer was killed, and Spencer, Tarleton, Brown, Hugh Dyer, Robert Gregory and two negroes were fearfully if not fatally wounded.

Colonel "Bart" Jenkins, Sergeant-at-arms of the Kentucky Senate, quarrelled on the 17th with his son William at a hotel dinner table in Frankfort. The father threw a glass at the son, and the latter fired a revolver at the father, but neither was hurt.

The latest reports of the tornado at Celina, Ohio on the 15th show that three persons were killed and seven injured. Three of the latter were not expected to recover.

An unknown, well-dressed man, under forty years of age, who said he was from Camden, New Jersey, and had family troubles, committed suicide on the 17th by jumping from a bridge at Pittsburg.

At Joliet, Illinois, on the 17th, Albert Miller, 26 years of age, and Mrs. Black, a widow of 45, were found dead in Miller's room, each with a bullet hole in the head. Mrs. Black had lived with Miller some time. She was twice married, and both her husbands died suddenly.

The President has signed the bill granting the Kensington and Tacony railroad the right of way through the Arsenal grounds at Philadelphia.

At the recent term of the U. S. Court at Jackson, Tennessee, twelve persons were convicted of perjury, forgery or other violations of the Pension laws, by which various sums of money were wrongfully obtained, in many instances on forged pension receipts, in the names of deceased pensioners. Of twenty-nine indictments returned for these offenses seventeen went over to the next term of Court.

At Buffalo, on the 18th, Lorenzo Dimwick, General Agent of the Continental Insurance Company, who was convicted of grand larceny in transferring policies into other companies after losses had occurred, was sentenced by Judge Childs to five years in Auburn prison. A stay of proceedings was granted, pending an appeal to a higher Court.

Plymouth White, alias Frank Park, alias "Pim" White, a notorious "confidence man," died in Reading, Vermont, on the 16th. He was about 67 years of age. It is said that during the last thirty-five years of his life he swindled business men, grangers and confiding women out of sums amounting in the aggregate to \$1,500,000; that he crossed the ocean sixteen times to escape arrest, and that he was a bigamist, two of his wives having lived in Boston at the same time. This consummate scoundrel was highly educated, and refined in appearance and manners.

There was severe frost in New Hampshire and Vermont on the 17th. In some places early vegetables were killed, and the fruit prospect was seriously affected.

One of the buildings of the Penn Hardware Company at Reading, Penna., was burned on the 18th. The loss is estimated at about \$25,000. The barn of G. W. McPherson, at Dromore, Lancaster county, Penna., was destroyed on the 17th, by an incendiary fire, with its contents. Loss \$5000.

Deputy U. S. Marshall Andrews and a posse of three men were all mortally wounded by William Pigeon, whom they were trying to arrest in the Indian Territory a few days ago. Pigeon had killed twelve men, and a large reward was offered for his capture, dead or alive.

A fire broke out in a hall in which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was being performed at Westerville, near Columbus, Ohio, on the 17th, and thirteen persons were burned or injured, one fatally. The fire was confined to the stage.

One of the boilers of the rolling mill at Kittanning, Penna., burst on the 18th, demolishing the boiler-house. It was reported that six tramps were buried in the ruins, but their bodies had not been recovered at noon.

Henry Evans and Berkeley Knox have died from injuries received at the fire during a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Westfield, Ohio, on the 17th. Four others are not expected to recover.

The house of Mrs. Mary Mooney, a widow, near Akron, Ohio, was burned on the 18th, and her four children, whose ages range from 4 to 12 years, perished. Lawrence Mooney, aged 40 years, her brother-in-law, was dangerously, if not fatally, burned while trying to save the children.

Frank's chemical factory, in Hoboken, New Jersey, was on the 19th burned out by a fire which was preceded by a loud report, as if from explosion. Three men in the third floor—Edward Terry, John Hoffman and Joseph Heiser—were terribly burned, and are not expected to recover.

There were four incendiary fires in Little Rock early on the 18th, none of which did much damage. It is supposed the object of the incendiaries was to draw people from their dwellings and then rob the houses.

In Lincoln county, West Virginia, on the 17th, Mrs. Margaret Donnan, a widow, insane from religious fanaticism, cut the throats of her three daughters, aged respectively 8, 10 and 12 years, and then killed herself by plunging the knife into her heart.

Inspector Bonfield, at Chicago, has received from Connecticut manufacturers what is called a "riot gun," for use by the city police. It is a centrifugal fire weapon, with a spring loading, and shoots six times without reloading. Its six shells each hold nine buckshot a little larger than a twenty-two-calibre ball. "It operates rapidly, and is said to be very efficacious in scattering a crowd."

James Whitney, a street-car driver, was shot dead while turning his car at a street corner in Denver on the 19th. The murderer is unknown. It is thought robbery was the object. "Hal" Geiger, a notorious colored politician, was shot dead by O. D. Cannon, Prosecuting Attorney, in the Mayor's Court at Hearne, Texas, on the 19th. Geiger interrupted the proceedings in a case, applied insulting language to the Prosecuting Attorney and advanced towards him threateningly. Cannon thereupon drew a revolver and fired five shots in rapid succession into Geiger, each shot taking effect. At Salt Lake City on the 18th, John A. Flowers shot his wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Decker, and in an attempt to shoot his brother-in-law, Lester Decker, killed himself. Flowers and his wife had been separated, and he called at her mother's to induce her to return to him.

Mrs. Alice Pendleton, aged 61 years, wife of ex-Governor Pendleton, of Ohio, and present Minister to Berlin, was thrown from her carriage while driving in Central Park, New York, on the 20th. The result was compound fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain, from which she died ten minutes after the accident.

The Glendale coal breaker, near Scranton, Penna., was struck by lightning on the 20th and totally destroyed. Loss, \$35,000; insurance \$19,000.

In New York on the 20th, Alderman Jaehne was sentenced by Judge Barrett to nine years and ten months' imprisonment in Sing Sing Penitentiary. A temporary stay of proceedings was obtained from Judge Daniels, and an order to show cause why the stay should not be made permanent pending appeal. After hearing the application Judge Daniels denied the motion, and Jaehne was taken to Sing Sing.

Julius Frankel, 32 years of age was arrested in Chicago on Wednesday, charged with forgery. One searching his rooms the police found bonds, mortgages and stocks amounting to half a million dollars, which he claims are all legitimate property. The case will be investigated.

All the saloon keepers and druggists in Marshall, Illinois, have been indicted either for selling liquor without a license or selling to minors.

Forty-ninth Congress, Senate. In the U. S. Senate on the 17th, Mr. Frye called up the House Shipping bill, abolishing the fees for measuring tonnage, for issuing licenses, registering

certificates, etc. He moved to add to it, as a new section, the provisions of the bill recently reported by him from the Committee on Commerce authorizing the President to issue a proclamation, whenever he may deem proper, denying to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed. Then, on motion of Mr. Frye, a Committee of Conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill. The Pension 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 18th, a motion to take up the Staten Island Bridge bill was lost—yeas 22, nays 24—but the bill was permitted to retain its place on the calendar. Mr. Coker spoke in support of the Labor Arbitration bill, which had been received from the House. The Pension bill was discussed. Mr. McPherson said the Senate was not definitely informed as to the amount the bill would take from the Treasury. In order to get some information as to the approximate amount, he moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on Pensions. After debate, without voting on the motion, the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate, on the 19th, the Staten Island Bridge bill was taken up and Mr. McPherson offered an amendment providing for a tunnel instead of a bridge. He spoke in support of the amendment, but before he had finished the morning hour expired and the bill went over. The Pension bill then came up, the pending question being that of Mr. McPherson to recommit the bill to the committee, with instructions to submit to the Senate an estimate of the expense that would be incurred by its passage. The motion was rejected—yeas 14, nays 28. The bill was then passed by a vote of 34 to 14, and goes to the House. The Bankruptcy bill was taken up, whereupon the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 20th, the Staten Island Bridge bill was discussed, and Mr. McPherson's amendment providing for a tunnel was rejected—yeas 19, nays 49. The bill was then passed by a viva voce vote, as reported from the committee, with an amendment offered by Mr. Vest, authorizing the Secretary of War, if he should deem an alteration of the bridge necessary, to avoid obstruction to commerce, he may order its alteration or removal at the expense of the owners, and if the bridge be not finished within two years the right to build shall cease. The Bankruptcy bill was taken up, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred under the call of States. The Urgent Deficiency bill was passed. The rules were suspended and a resolution was adopted setting apart the 5th and 8th of June for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The rules were suspended and a Senate bill was passed—203 to 8—to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and of their effects upon the human system, in connection with the several divisions of the subject of physiology and hygiene by the pupils in the public schools of the Territories and of the District of Columbia, and in the military and naval academies, and Indian and colored schools in the Territories of the United States. Mr. O'Neill, Missouri, from the Committee on Labor, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution setting apart the 3rd of June and subsequent days for the consideration of business presented to that committee. The resolution was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House on the 18th, Mr. Harris from the Ways and Means Committee reported a bill to reduce the penal sum of the bonds of cigar manufacturers to \$250, with an additional \$50 for each person proposed to be employed by them in making cigars. Mr. Sadler, from the Committee on Territories, reported adversely a bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Territories. Laid on the table.

The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported with the Senate amendments, and the House went into Committee of the Whole to consider them. Pending debate on the mail subsidy clause, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 19th, Mr. Dibble, of Son' Carolina, from the Committee on the Laws Regulating the Election of President, reported a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment creating and defining the office of Second Vice President of the United States. It was placed on the calendar. The Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill were considered in Committee of the Whole, the subsidy clause being discussed at some length. Finally general debate was closed, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 20th the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate amendments to the Post-office Appropriation bill. The foreign mail subsidy clause having been reached, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved non-concurrence therein. Mr. Burrows of Michigan, moved concurrence, with an amendment providing that not more than \$400,000 of the amount (\$800,000) appropriated shall be paid to existing American steamship lines, "and that so much of the balance as may be required shall be expended in increasing the frequency of the postal service of such steamship lines, and in the establishment of postal service of such steamship lines, and in the establishment of postal service by American built and registered steamships between the United States and such ports of the foreign countries herein named, not now connected with the United States by American steamship lines, as the Postmaster General may elect, including Buenos Ayres and Montevideo." Adjourned.

A DAY SPENT IN GENEVA.

Life as Seen in the Great Stronghold of Protestantism.

Geneva is a thoroughly protestant, though not a puritanical, center of thought. Despite the presence among them of a few thousand of free-thinkers or atheists, the vast majority of whom are foreigners, the people have a strong, robust faith in Christianity of the Lutheran school. I found, however, in nearly every class of society a certain exclusiveness, which struck me as being rather intolerant, in regard to Roman Catholics, who number here a very small fraction of the population. Protestants in the United States would be surprised to learn that their coreligionists in Geneva detest almost everybody and everything bearing the stamp of the Vatican. Pastors are here, "thick as leaves in Vallambrosa," and the churches are proportionately numerous. There are, of course, many religious sects that support their own ministers, but the national church is the prominent one. A stroll through the town on Sunday would show one how the inhabitants pay their devotion to the shrines of religion and pleasure, without sacrificing one to the exigencies of the other. In the forenoon we have the calm and tranquility of the Sabbath. Silent groups hasten along to the different places of worship, which are usually very well attended. All the shops are closed, and the tolling of the cathedral and other bells reverberates solemnly through the half-deserted streets. Once however, the mid-day meal is over the city resumes its habitually animated appearance. Jewelers' shops and drapery stores are open, the rush and roar of business go on everywhere, and the cafes become filled with gay pleasure-seekers. In no city I have visited did I see such a sudden metamorphosis, as here in the space of an hour or so. It had in the morning far more of the lugubrious aspect of London about it, while during the afternoon it was as gay and lively as the capital on the banks of the Seine. Last Sunday I made my way to the brasserie de la rive one of the largest drinking saloons in Geneva, in order to see what cafe life was like. The establishment was of but ordinary width, but measured more than six ordinary dram shops. On entering it for the first time, it looked even longer, owing to the massive mirrors arrayed from floor to ceiling along the walls. At the end of the salle was a dais, where an orchestra was playing gay and rollicking selections from Offenbach. Around the tables were seated men, women and children, drinking white wine and beer, and looking the very picture of delight and contentment. I was not surprised at seeing ladies and gentlemen in such numbers, but I was, I confess, rather amazed at beholding toddling babes and romping gamins wiping the tears from their eyes and the clouds of cigar smoke that filled the atmosphere; but I was told that this was an ordinary occurrence, as it is the custom for middle-class families to spend the Sunday afternoon in such a fashion.

Geneva was at one time the home of French communists, till the late amnesty relieved the citizens of their society. I was pointed out the table, in a cafe near the Rhone, where Henri Rochefort, when in exile, used to sit and write his articles for the *Rappel* of Paris. Here the celebrated lanterner would be surrounded by his faithful friends and lieutenants—among them being Oliver Pain of adventurous memory. Here also Jules Verne would pen his scathing diatribes against the aristocracy and bourgeoisie. Now, however there are no communists here who were compromised in the insurrectionary movement of 1871; but we have still a small number of fanatical refugees from all European nations—the rag-tag and bobtail of socialism to which Switzerland affords a not over-willing or generous hospitality.

A Piano's Age.

"How long will a piano last?" asked a reporter recently, of a veteran tuner and repairer.

"You can bang a good one to death in five years; you can treat it moderately and get music out of it for twenty," was the answer. "Three hours a day of exercise on an average is not too much for the latter duration. Of course the make of the piano, exposure to dampness, moths, etc., enter into the question and make the time within these limits longer or shorter. Here is an old Pleyel grand piano which has been in use for twenty-seven years. It cost, when new, about \$1200 in Paris, and could not be duplicated now for less than \$1100. I have just made a contract to repair it for \$150, after which it will be as good as ever it was and it will last just as long. Not more than \$250 could be realized on it if sold, so that you see how wise it is to have pianos repaired instead of selling the old and buying a new one. Especially so with a piano of this make and form. There is little or no sale for grand pianos just now and even the square are out of fashion. They take up too much room. By the figures of twenty-seven years ago and now for a Pleyel of this kind you will see that there has been but little depreciation in price, the action then was as good as now, and some say that the old make Pleyels are better than the new."

The Czar in the Crimea.

The charming little watering-place of Yalta, called the Crimean Naples, has become almost unbearable for ordinary visitors since the czar's arrival at Livadia. Everybody is watched and annoyed by the host of spies, detectives, and secret police. This extraordinary surveillance is exercised without the knowledge of his majesty, who is averse to such excessive precautions. This was shown during his visit to the Polish capital, when he broke loose from the restraint, evaded his guardians, and, with the empress and only two attendants, paid a visit to the theater, where their majesties were recognized and cheered. The czar will personally attend the launching of two new war ships at Sebastopol at the end of the present month.

A handsome bonnet is made entirely of jet, and trimmed with shaded velvet roses in tints of red. Over these a veil of thinnest red gauze is drawn, as well as over a great part of the jet. The effect is inconceivably light and pretty, and extremely becoming. A late fancy hat is all the rage in New York is the riding hat. It is shaped exactly like a gentleman's high hat, excepting that the crown is not so tall. It is shown in black only. A gray bonnet composed of rows upon rows of gray-tinted pearl beads had a trimming of loops of gauze ribbon and a sheaf of growing buds and strings of gauze ribbon.

ADULTERATED WINES.

Honest California Wine Growers Protest Against the Adulterated Product.

A correspondence has just been printed in pamphlet form between the chief executive of the California Viticultural Commission and the Internal Revenue Department with reference to the use of sprits in "fortifying" native wines. The correspondence shows a leak in the revenue service of quite extensive proportions, an adulteration of wines which is destructive of the pure article, and a danger to health, which should be guarded against by strict laws. The ground taken is that all alcohol other than that distilled from grapes is deleterious to wine, should be taxed the same as such alcohols are usually taxed, and that exemption from taxation should only apply to alcohol distilled from the grape when used to fortify wines. The California Commissioner shows that only those wines which contain saccharine matter, and which must be treated by exposure to the atmosphere, should contain distilled spirits. Dry wines, other than sherries, need contain no distilled spirits, and should not be recognized as genuine if fortified.

A mixture of whisky and wine put upon the market is a fraud. The honest sweet-winemakers demand the right to use untaxed their own pure wine spirits to preserve their product, and when the winemaker is not—as he should be—a distiller of wine spirits, he should still, under proper limitations and control, be permitted to secure, free of tax, such wine spirits as he may need in fortifying sweet wine. What the honest wine producers are asking the government is protection against grain spirits in wine, and for some relief from spurious winemakers. They charge the latter with fortifying wine with low-priced alcohol, and with "stretching" native wines with water, and they prove by analysis that often both salicylic acid and the aniline dyes are used to color clarets and wines of other grades. They object, further, to the entry from abroad, under a low tax, of cherry juice, bilberry juice, or prime juice, known as fruit juices, of which, at San Francisco alone, seventy thousand gallons were imported last year.

These fraudulent "fruit juices" are used solely for compounding with wine, the alcohol contained in them being one object of value and the coloring matter another. With such materials reduced with water, colored still further with aniline dyes and preserved with salicylic acid, dealers can buy domestic wines at fifty cents per gallon and retail them at thirty cents. There is no doubt a large adulteration of wines both in this country and abroad. In France, as is well known, while the government exercises a strict supervision over all wines consumed at home, wines for exportation are allowed to be doctored at the pleasure of the manufacturer.

Food for Thought.

A man who cannot command his temper should not think of being a man of business.

The faith of immortality depends on a sense of it begotten, not on an argument concluded.

Where we are ignorant, God is wise; where we stand blindly in the dark, He is in the light.

Life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulchre of the heart, haunted by the ghost of past affections and hopes gone forever.

It is injurious to be in a hurry, and delay is often equally so; he is wise who does anything in proper time. Tardiness and precipitation are extremes equally to be avoided.

It has been well said that no man ever sank under the burden of the day. It is when to-morrow's burden is added to the burden of to-day that the weight is more than man can bear.

It is not necessary that shouldst confess in the presence of another. Let the inquiry of thine offense be made in thy thought; let this judgement be without witnesses; let God alone see the confession.

Let grace and goodness be the principal loadstone of thy affections. For love which hath ends will have an end, whereas that which is founded on true virtue will always continue.

The warm sunshine and the gentle zephyr may melt the glacier which has bid defiance to the howling tempest; so the voice of kindness will touch the heart which no severity could subdue.

The way to honor a true man as he would be honored when death forces others to enter upon his labors is to continue them as he would have done had he lived.

The noblest spirits are those who turn to heaven, not in the hour of sorrow, but in that of joy; like the lark, they wait for the clouds to disperse, that they may soar up into their native elements.

Two persons came to a clergyman to have a dispute settled. Each believed the other to be in the wrong. After he had heard them all through, he settled it in this way: "Let the innocent forgive the guilty."

All argument and effort are forever at an end unless truth—yes all truth—be precious; so precious, that in the legitimate pursuit of it, we worry and ought to put forth our utmost strength, and in defense of it, when found, incur the utmost hazard.

It cannot be too deeply impressed on the mind that application is the price to be paid for mental acquisitions, and that it is absurd to expect it without it as it is to look for a harvest without seeds.

Testimony is an arrow shot from a long bow; its force depends on the strength of the hand that draws it. Argument is like an arrow from a cross-bow, which has the same force whether shot by a man or a child.

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The crown of man's manhood is some insight or authority of knowledge that puts him above the ordinary plan of everyday things; he must take hold somewhere, spiritually or intellectually, upon the things of God.

To aim at excellence in many things, rather than mediocrity in one, to undertake few things, and those few with a whole soul, will greatly help to ward off the tyranny of care.

There are moments in a man's life when he feels that the greatest enemy he has in the world is himself. At such times one's guardian angel is close at hand and should be listened to.

To endeavor to drown sorrow is as futile as to try to change the course of the sun. Nature must, and ought to, have its way. If counteracted in her course she will exact the penalty sooner or later from the offender.

It is a secret known to but few, yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is whether he has a greater inclination to hear you or that you should hear him.

Keep the tongue from unkindness. Words are sometimes wounds, not very deep wounds always, and yet they irritate. Speech is unkind sometimes, when there is no unkindness in the heart. So much the worse, that unintentional pain is caused.

Common sense is looked upon as a vulgar quality, but nevertheless it is the only talisman to conduct us prosperously through the world. The man of refined sense has been compared to one who carries about him nothing but gold, when he may be every moment in want of smaller change.

In the memoir of Dr. E. N. Kirk it is recorded that some one asked him how a Christian should best show himself a Christian in society. His reply was, "I always put myself in this attitude before leaving home: 'Lord, give me an opportunity to honor thee, and a heart to embrace the opportunity.' This is all our Lord requires."

It is not the "flesh," nor the "eye," nor the "life," which are forbidden, but it is the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. It is not this earth, nor the men who inhabit it, nor the sphere of our legitimate activity that we love, but the way in which the love is given, which constitutes worldliness.

Nothing seems to teach us that God is all on our side. It has taken men 6,000 years to find out some part of the provision for our good which He has laid up in the material world, and it seems it will take us even longer to discover the provision He has made for feeling and thought and for spiritual strength and joy.

If you wish to give an extra touch to your cottage pudding, after it is in the tin ready to bake put little lumps of butter on the top and scatter sugar and cinnamon over it.

A New York farmer states that he used only coal gas tar to prevent the ravages of the potato beetle. He puts a gallon of tar in a tub, over which he pours boiling water, which is allowed to settle and cool. This is sprinkled over the vines with an ordinary sprinkler. A gallon of tar, costing seventy-five cents, suffices for several acres of potatoes.

A Chicago young woman has her hair dyed to match her horse. The horse is her roan, but there is a difference between the best judges in regard to her hair.