## VOL. VII.

# Wait and Sec.

When my boy, with eager question, Asking how, and where, and when, Taxes all my store of wisdom, Asking o'er and o'er again Questions oft to which the answers Give to others still the key. I have said, to teach him patience, "Wait, my little boy, and see.

And the words I taught my darling Taught to me a lesson sweet ; Once when all the world seemed darks And the storm about to beat, In the "children's room" I heard him? With a child's sweet mimicry, To the baby brother's questions Saying wisely, "Wait and see,"

Like an angel's tender chiding .Came the darling's words to me. Though my Father's ways were hidden. Bidding me still wait and see. What are we but restless children. Ever asking what shall be! And the Father, in His wisdom, Gently bids us, "Wait and see."

## WHAT WALL STREET DID.

### A Convict's Story.

I held a good position as a clerk with a firm in William street, which I shall call Wilson, Carter & Co. I became a boarder in the family of a relative and continued with him four years, when some changes in his business determined him to remove to San Francisco. I now took lodgings and commenced, for the first time, what is called a bachelor's life. It was somewhat dull at first, I admit, but by degrees I made acquaintances, and it offered far greater attrac-Nay, more, I had now secured so fully the good feeling of the heads of the firm, that I was frequently a guest at their tables; and it is only justice to my-self to assert that if I did not gain their confidence, it certainly did not arise, on my part, from any lack of zeal in their service. One day when I was dining at the house of the senior partner, I met a certain Mr. Robert Thornton, one of the principal clerks in a large insurance office. He appeared a very gentle-manly, intelligent man, and had evidently seen a great deal of life. We left the house together, and as I found he resided but a short distance from me, and the night being fine, he offered me a cigar, and we walked home together.

On the different subjects we conversed

on during our walk, the one in which he appeared to take especial interest was speculating in stocks. Curiously enough, while employed for nearly five years within a few blocks of the Stock Exchange, where I knew fortunes were constantly changing hands, I had never felt tempted to try my luck. My employers, indeed, ware strongly opposed to it, and heard at least one of them deliberative. Thornton but there was no alternative. Thornton nounce stock speculation as gam-bling of the worst kind. But I knew. too, that other merchants of equally high standing laughed at them for this, and Thornton, I soon found, was well stored with arguments to prove it every whitas could furnish no security. However, legitimate as the most hundrum dealings we had to give him a note for \$5,000, legitimate as the most hundrum dealings in pork or flour or nails.

It so happened that a sudden and continued rise in Erie had caused a great flurry in the street, and my companion named several acquaintances who had cleared from \$5,000 to \$15,000 by lucky investments during the last week.

"I could make as much as any of them," he exclaimed, "if I only had a thousand or two to start with. I know precisely how to do it, and if I could find a man to put in the money I'd make a small fortune for us both inside of a fortnight.'

It was impossible to listen to him unmoved, especially as I knew from the reports in the newspapers that investors in Erie were making extraordinary sums Consequently, when he asked if I knew anyone at all likely to go in with him, I

" Perhaps I might." "What! you!" he cried; "I'm delighted. Can you raise a thousand?" 'Yes; two thousand, if necessary.

"Bravo! your fortune is made!"
"But see here," said I; "in the first place, we must keep this thing quiet, for I don't care to have my employers know it, and in the second place, you must post me up, so I shall know exactly what

"All right!" - said he; that's easily managed. And as you put in the funds I'll be satisfied with one quarter of what we make, and if we should lose, which is but the day the note came due I pos-impossible, however, I'll stand balf the sessed not a cent to meet my share of it

By this time we had reached my lodgings and, going in together, I gave him a check for \$1,000 on the bank where my small patrimony was deposited. A mem orandum of our agreement as to the division of the certain profits and impossible losses which we anticipated was then drawn up, and my mere acquaintance gayly took his leave, saying: "Mark my prediction! Thornton &

Co. will corner the street yet."

I smiled at this, but I did not realize its absurdity so clearly as I have since. By far the most interesting part of the newspaper the next morning was the financial article, and I bought the first edition of the Evening Post to see the stock quotations. I could not leave my desk during business hours, but I dined with Thornton and found him in 'a high state of excitement. He urged me to invest another thousand but I refused, though greatly tempted by his representations. The next night he made a pro-

ed as he laid before me a package of greenbacks amounting to \$1,750. "There," said he, "I doubled your thousand in two days, and I could have done the same if it had been two thou-

digious effort to look cool and unconcern-

was undoubtedly the fact. "What have you done with your \$250?" I inquired.

"Bought Erie, of course. I'll treble it, sure. I cross-questioned him closely, went over the newspaper reports once more, and then took my resolution. Calling for pen and ink I filled up a blank check and said, handing him the package of greenbacks:

check for \$4,700. Go in and win."

hand, exclaiming:
"You're a man of nerve! You deserve "Well," said I, "it depends a good deal on you. See that you make no mis-

"Never fear," said he, "you'll be worth \$20,000 before you know it." After some further conversation we parted, my occasional misgivings being speedily dispelled by delightful visions

of sudden wealth. You will see that I had put into Thorn-ton's hands the whole of my little inheritance together with two years' interest, which I had allowed to accumulate, my salary for the last two years having been amply spfficient for my wants. I am satisfied that it would have been a lucky thing for me if I had lost every cent of it. But, as it happened, Thornton's instinct was not at fault, he sold out at just the right moment, and I found myself as he had predicted, worth \$20,000, besides several odd hundreds with which I indulged in champagne, game suppers,

and some other expensive luxuries which

I had hitherto entirely avoided. I had self-control enough to deposit my money in bank, keep my secret, and attend steadily to my regular business. Thornton, too, kept his affairs from his employers, but continued to speculate with his share of the profits made off my capital, and with such success that in a few months he was worth as much as I. My resolution to be satisfied with what I had made, and tempt fortune no more, gradually vanished as I noted his continued prosperity, and when he came to me with secret information of a projected movement in leading stock, which promised results of the most flattering character, and told me he had invested every cent he had in that stock, I readily agreed to do the same. At first everything went well. The stock began to rise slowly, and at one time we might have made four or five thousand apiece by selling though neither of us thought of that for a moment. Then there came a lull, and then, without a moment's warning, the stock tumbled with such frightful rapidity that, before we realized it, our little for-tunes were swept away. Thorton made haste to sell, but we found ourselves each \$2,000 in debt, and with no consola-tion except that some dozens of fellow-

speculators had been cleaned out in the same style as ourselves.

I shall not soon forget our meeting after this disaster. I could not reproach Thornton, for his losses were as heavy as mine, and it was he who rescued us from the dilemma of having to pay \$4,000 be-tween us at once without funds, or have our, transactions exposed to our respective employers.

"I have a friend," said he, "who will shave our joint note for a fair discount, introduced me to his friend, the note shaver, a Mr. Jackson, a cunning, oily man, with a disagreeable expression of singularly polite, considering that we payable in six months, with interest, in order to get the \$4,000 we needed.

This transaction completed, we breathed more freely, feeling that we had at

least a six months' reprieve.

The misery I endured during those six onths, I cannot attempt to describe. I hardly saw Thornton, who studiously avoided me, until one evening toward the end of the fifth month, he called me into Mouquin's, and showed me a release, signed by Jackson, from all obligation under our joint note.

"What does this mean?" I gasped. "It means that I have paid my half with interest," said Thornton. "And where did you get the money?"

I cried, amazed. "Speculating in stocks," was the cool reply. "Why don't you? I suppose Wilson, Carter & Co, would lend you enough to begin with. At any rate you can borrow it of them, even if they don't lend it.

With these words Thornton turned and abruptly walked away. I suppose he meant to do me a service by thi fernal suggestion, but he might better have thrust a dagger into my heart. I cannot tell how I brooded that nightover what he said, or how the next day I tremblingly acted upon it, employing a young broker, to whom Thornton had introduced me, to invest the purloined funds. I had some delusive successes, sessed not a cent to meet my share of it, and was \$1,500 behind in my accounts with my employers. Mustering up all my courage I called on Jackson, told I had not been so fortunate as my friend Thornton, and ventured to propose that he accept my note for \$3,000 in set-

tlement of my present obligation.
"I will do so readily," said he,
"upon one condition, and that is, that you have a good name at the back of it."
"But I hardly know to whom I could apply," I said. "I would much rather give you a greater discount on my own

promissory note—in fact, any discount you choose to demand." "And that's the very reason, my dear fellow," said Jackson, "I will not do it, unless I have a good name at the back. On that condition I have no objection to make it a year, so as to allow you sufficient time to look about you and pay the money comfortably. Now, think well if there is any person to whom you could apply. You are very thick with the junior partner in your firm, why not get him to put his name to it? At any rate you can but ask him, and the thing may he done to-morrow. Now take my ad-

yice and try the experiment."
I left Jackson, hardly knowing what to do. True, I was on very friendly sand or ten thousand. You might have made \$1,500 as easy as \$750."

I looked grave as I reflected that this great good will. Still, it was a very dangerous experiment to try, for if he should refuse and inquire into my accounts he would find me a defaulter to

the amount of \$1,500. And here I must hurry over the ticulars of the crime I committed, so painful are they to think of. Suffice it to say, instead of obtaining his signature I of living. "How much, now, do you say, instead of obtaining his signature I of living. "How much, now, do you suppose I spent in Edinburgh?" "I do not know," replied his friend; "I possible to describe the terrible state of

RIDGWAY, ELK COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1877.

"Here is \$1,750 in cash, and here is a beek for \$4,700. Go in and win."

Thornton jumped up and grasped my crime would be by perpetrating others; and this, I felt convinced, would only be to prolong for a short time the misery I was in Afgalian of reaklessness than was in. A feeling of recklessness then came on, and I resolved to let things take their course. Just before the office

was about to close, one day, Jackson en-tered and told one of the junior clerks he wished to speak with the senior part-ner. Although he remained in my room during the time the youth went with the message, he took not the slightest notice of me, but, with perfect command of countenance, looked about him till his eye fell on me, when he showed no more appearance of recognition than if I had been a total stranger. He was soon after ushered into the senior partner's office, and I, closing my desk, put on my hat, and, in a state of terror it would be impossible to describe, returned home.
The state of my mind that night would
baffle all description. I tried to sleep, if
only to close my eyes for a short time to the danger I was in. All was useless; and I turned over in my mind innamerable schemes of the vaguest description by which to save myself. When I think over them now, and can estimate their utter worthlessness and absurdity, I can easily understand I was in the condition of the drowning man who catches at a

The next morning, entirely forgetting my breakfast, in a fit of recklessness I dressed, and went to the office. Shortly after my arrival, the senior partner entered, and in passing through the office he looked steadily at me for some moments, and then went on. A few minutes later a messenger came to me and told me the senior partner wished to speak with me. At that moment a powerful, respectably attired, common-looking man entered the office, bearing a letter for the firm. He glanced at me as I went out of the room, und I shuddered as I looked at him, for I felt persuaded he was a detective officer. On entering the senior partner's office, he raised his eyes from the desk, and looked steadily at me. I was surprised to find there was no sternness nor indig-

nation in his countenance.
"J—," he said, in a kind tone, "you do not look at all well this morning. Is there anything the matter with you?" I caught at the idea, and said I had not felt well for the last few days.
"I thought not," he said; "and only

sent for you to say, if it were the case, you had better return home and take a day or two's rest. You will then be betand we can do very well without you for that time." A reception so different from what I

had expected, made such an impression on me that the tears came into my eyes, and I felt half inclined to confess the whole truth. The senior partner, however, putting out his hand, and shaking warmly, said:

"Now go home, and keep up your spirits, and you will do very well."

At that moment one of the clerks entered the room, and I left it and proceeded homewards, the man whom I had imagined to be a detective being no longer there. For what purpose Jackman, with a disagreeable expression of countenance, though his manner was I know not. Certainly it was not considering that the control of th

nected with my business.

It will be too painful for me to go further into the matter. I plunged deeper and deeper into crime. I attempted to conjure up a reckless frame of mind and in the daytime to a considerable extent succeeded. But then the nights-how can I describe their misery? I could not sleep without opium, and the more I took of the drug the greater the quantity I required, till at length I was obliged to take each evening as much as would have killed any ordinary man. It had also its effect on my countenance, which assumed the palid hue of the regular diction of servitude to that of citizenship upon an eater. At least the forces are the counterful to the counterful term a proper portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a consumer that the forces are the counterful term and the counterful term as the counterf took of the drug the greater the quantity opium eater. At last the forgery was discovered, Jackson having sold my note; I was arrested, my defalcations came to light, and soon after I found my-

self here. One word more, in justice to myself. I heard that in the newspaper report of the trial it was stated that when, after my sentence, I left the bar, it was with a jaunty step and indifferent expression of countenance. Never was there a truer remark. If, indeed, any objection can be taken to it, it is that it did not go far enough, for the imprisonment to which I was condemned, and the utter ruin of my prospects in life, were but a feather in the balance, when compared with the weight of horrible mental torture and doubt I had been laboring under for months before the termination of my ca-

reer of crime, "Where is Thornton, you ask?" He occupies the cell adjoining mine. Illustrated Weekly.

# Labor and Capital.

A curious case in the struggle between labor and capital has lately occurred in one of the coffee houses of Portland, Me. The men employed to turn the cranks of the mills at the various stores had formed themselves into a society for mutual protection against reductions of wages. A week ago Saturday a man in one of the stores was informed that his pay had been reduced. He promptly re-ported the fact to his fellow workmen, who advised him to strike. Waiting un-til late in the evening, while a customer was sitting in his carriage until his coffee was prepared, the man ground away for a few moments, and then suddenly demanded that his wages be placed at the old amount. The proprietor refused, and employed another man. The striker held fast to the crank, and said he had been told to do so until ten o'clock. Meanwhile the customer became impa-tient, and asked if coffee could not be borrowed from another store. No; that would cause a strike in all the coffee houses. A policeman was then sent for; he refused to act. Then a justice was resorted to act. Then a justice was resorted to, and a few moments before ten o'clock an injunction was granted and the grasp was released. But the striker, angered at his failure to gain his point, mixed the ground with the unground coffee and departed in disgust.—N. Y.

Tribune. A gentleman well known for his parsi monious habits, having billeted himself on his acquaintance in Edinburgh dur-

## THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

the Southern Question-Civil Service Re-form-A Recommendation-The Finances-National Arbitration-The Settlement of

The following is the full text of President Hayes' inaugural address:

# THE ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonial, begun by Washington, observed by all my predecessors, and now a time honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now cliefly engage the public stention by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions and essential to the welfare of our country.

HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE RETURNATED.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed
to me fitting that I should fully make known
my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the
language of one of my predecessors, I wish now,
when every motive for misrepresentation has
passed away, to repeat what was said before
the election, trusting that my countrymen will
candidly weigh and understand it, and that
they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the
Presidency will be the standard of my conductin
the path before me, charged, as I now am, with
the grave and difficult task of carrying them
out in the practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the Constitution and laws on the Chief Executive of the nation. HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE REITERATED.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitihearty and generous acceptance of the legiti-mate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing ques-tions meet us at the threshold of this subject. tions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those States are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States.

But it must not be forgotten that only a local But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognises and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally. It must be a government which submits loyally and heartly to the Constitution and the laws—the laws of the maties and the laws of the States, themsefves—accepting and tracking faithfully the whole Constitution as it is.

Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation, the superstructure of beneficent local governments can be built up, and notlotherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and

ernments can be built up, and not/otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so-called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of social order and all the peaceful industries and happiness that belong to it, or a return to berbarism. It is a question to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be, in a partisan sense, either Republicans

dition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their former masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated rabe, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and Providential act, fraught with good for all cencerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employits constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or as-alled, is also gen-erally admitted.

The evils which afflict the Southern States can

The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resongce of those States for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished.

In the important work of restoring the South it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and relitical resolutes the social and relitical resolutes the

social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national government within the joint limits prescribed by the Con-stitution and wise public economy.

# FREE SCHOOLS.

But at the basis of all prosperity for that as well as for every other part of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people. Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority.

Let me assure my countrymen of the Southorn States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interests of the white and colored people both and equal-ity, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out, in our political affairs, the color line, and the distinc-tion between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of a reform in our civil service; a reform, not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself: a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete: a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected now desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that the officer should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appoint. I ask the attention of the public to the para

ments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of inembers of Congress, as being entitled in any respect to the coutrol of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the whole country upon this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their unreserved support.

port.
The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to the office to the suf frage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with arder and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country

best.

In furtherance of the reform we seek and in other importance a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding a re-elec-

### THE TINANCES.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a

that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times.

Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency with its fluctuations of value is one of the greatest obstacles tions of value is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofree expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Passing from these remarks upon the condi-tion of our own country to consider our rela-tions with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad threat-ening the peace of Europe that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, Presi-dent Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and for-eign powers points to a new, and incomparably questions in dispute between ourselves and for-eign powers points to a new, and incomparably the best, instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a bene-ficient example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, un-happily, questions of difference should, at any time during the period of my administra-tion, arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my dis-position and my hope to sid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with ell the nations of the world.

# THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUES

and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the counting of the electoral votes should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members all of them men of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the usereme judiciary chosen equally from both oditical parties, its deliberation enlightened by he research and the arguments of able coun-el, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the pubconclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present opinion will widely vary as
to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under
the forms of law. Juman judgment is never
unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise
than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the
contest. The fact that two great political parties
have in this way settled a dispute in regard to
which good men differ as to the facts and law,
no less than as to the proper course to be pur-

which good men differ as to the facts and law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occassion for general rejoicing.

Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment, that conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicable and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surelyto follow. It had been reserved for a government of people where the right of sufferage is universal to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposto the world the Brst example, great nation in the midst of a struggle of oppos-

great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power hushing its party tumults
to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law.

Locking for the guidance of that Divine hand
by which the destinies of mations and individuals
are shaped. I call upon you, senators, representatives, judges, fellow-citizens, here and overywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to
secure to our country the blessing not only of
material prosperity, but of justice, peace and
union—a union depending not upon the conunion—a union depending not upon the con-straint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; "and that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be estab-lished among us for all generations."

When the occupant of a business place in Detroit was asked on the twenty-second of February why he didn't hang out a flag in memory of Washington, he re-plied: "What do I know about George Washington?" "Why, you have read of him, haven't you?" "I suppose I have, but you don't suppose I swallow all I read, do you?" "But everybody knows that Washington was a great and good man," protested the first. "I don't know about that. I've heard a good deal against him since I came to Detroit, and I'm not going to run the risk of offending some of my best customers by waving some of my best customers by waving any flags around. I'm just starting in here, and I don't want to make any bad moves." "But, sir, but"— "Please go on," interrupted the business man. "If people hear wen jawing around my place they'll think I'm a politician and keep clear of me. I'm neutral in politics, and you can't

## The Elder and the Children.

er Buford. The day was just closing when he arrived at the dwelling of Brother Buford, and his host, expecting him, was on hand to receive and wel-come him, which was done right warmly. His horse was given to the care of a servant, and with his saddle bags upon his appeared to be the dead body of a man. arm, he followed his guide into the The dog, one of the bull and terrier spehouse, where he was presented to Mrs. Buford, a pleasant faced, smiling woman, in the prime of life, who welcomed him in a manner that made him feel at home at once. She took his saddle bags, and gave him a seat, and shortly, with

husband, sat down for a chat The day was declining, and the night creeping on, and as the candles had not yet been lighted, the low studded room, shaded by the broad roof of the piazza, grew to be quite gloomy as the conversa-tion progressed. They had talked of the weather, of the crops, of the pro-gress of civilization, and of the spread of the Gospel, when a door was opened, letting in the grateful aroma of broiling chicken and griddle cakes, and also, giv-ing ingress to a bevy of children—six of them. The elder, a little near sighted at best, in the gathering gloom could only distinguish that the children were all young, part boys, and part girls. The foremost was a boy, who came boldly forward, and whom the elder caught by

"Aha, my little one, what is your name?'

"Johnny Buford, sir." "A fine boy, I declare!" And he kissed the sturdy shaver upon the cheek, He knew such things were pleasing to parents, and then he was fond of chil-

The next was a girl. "Now, my little lady, what is your

"I'm Sissy Buford, sir."
"And I hope you try to be a good little girl." And he gave her a hearty And so he went through with the lot, He heard the host and the hostess titter, and he fancied that the good woman held her handkerchief over her mouth, and that the chair in which Mr. Buford sat

shook as though its occupant had an ague "A fine lot of children," declared the A fine lot of children, declared the elder. "What treasures they are in a household. Ah! how I pity the man and wife who are condemned to live on, year after year, without blessed children.

You must be proud of your family, Brother Buford."

The elder was astounded. What could it mean? Just then two servants entered, one to oring lighted candles, and the other to

announce-that supper was ready. aces of spades!—little, woolly headed babies, every one! Mr. and Mrs. Buford had never had children of their own, and they had petted these juvenile darkeys until the jetty little rascals had become as irrepressible on the premises

as so many favorite cats and dogs.

Mrs. Buford laughed again when sh saw the elder vigorously wiping his lips; but over the well filled supper table the tide of feeling was soon turned toforgetfulness of the ludicrous faux pas-

# Paying for his Whistle.

Not many years ago, when a lofty building was on the point of completion. the mason who was finishing the highest portion was in the habit of whistling to the laborer who attended him whenever he wanted a fresh supply of lime, and, as the scaffold on which he wrought was rather small, this occurred very often during a day's work. A joiner who was fitting in a window immediately underneath, noticing Pat answer dutifully to every whistle from the mason, thought of playing a trick on him by imitating the whistle, and thus brought him up with a hodful of lime when there was no room for it. The mason told Pat that he had not whistled, so he had no other alternative than to trudge back with his oad. This having occurred for the third time during one day, Pat thought he would watch to hear where the whistle come from. He had not waited long with the hod on his shoulder when he heard the identical whistle directly underneath where he stood, and, leaning over, he saw the head of the joiner pro truding out of the window immediately Pat, without more ado, emptied the hod right over the whistler's The joiner yelled and spluttered while attempting to clear himself from the adhesive mass, and, in the midst of his confusion, heard Paddy above shouting at the top of his voice: "Whistle when you want more mortar!"

# A Pleasant Adventure.

There was a husking bee down near Mt. Pleasant the other night. One of the young ladies present rammed her hands into the husks and hauled out a snake as long as a whip lash, and too cold to take much interest in the festivities. She fell over on her back and shrieked and screamed until she was black in the face, but everybody thought she had only found a red ear, and they laughed at her while the snake got inside of her ruffle and crawled painfully and rheumatically down her back. She was understood at last, and the snake was dragged out and killed, but she says if she was to live a thousand years she couldn't scream half as much as she wants to .- Council Bluffs (Iowa) Non-

A rural editor, in describing the ora-orio of "Esther," beautifully says: "The swell died-away in delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bedclothes."

NO. 4.

The Elder and the Children.

The presiding elder of a certain district of Kentucky, in other years, was a New England man, named Hawkins. He was a genial, social, easy going man, making friends wherever he went, and if he did not display great erudition in his sermonising, he at least preached with spirit and with understanding. On a certain occasion the elder paid his first visit to an outlying settlement of his district, having been notified that while there he would find quarters with Brother Buford. The day was just closing when he arrived at the dwelling of Brother Buford, and his host, expecting A Faithful Dog. dred yards, runs parallel with the road, they discovered in a marshy hollow a cart overturned, a pony in the harness, and underneath the upset cart was what appeared to be the dead body of a man. cies, was lying on his breast. The young men attempted to approach the cart, but the too faithful dog would not allow them to come near to extricate his mas-ter. To Hedley Hill Cottages, about half a mile off, they went for assistance, and numbers were soon on the spot, when every means was used to induce the dog to desert his charge, but without effect. In the meantime the unfortunate man was recognized to be William Nutwell, of Tow Law, who had visited Cornsay for the purpose of selling fruit and confectionery. A messenger was then dispatched to Tow Law, and in a short time friends arrived to give their assistance. To remove the dog they tried every allurement, but in vain, and his angry eye and snarling mouth betokened danger to any who might interfere with his charge. At length a long rope with a noose was thrown over his head, and The he was dragged from off the body. That boldly accomplished, the cart was lifted, when it was found that the man still breathed; but after a few convulsive movements of the eyes and arms life became extinct. The track of the cart has been traced, and from its devious course there can be no doubt that Nutwell had missed his way, and after wandering on the fell amidst the darkness that prevailed, had been with his horse and cart upset.

## New Black Silk Dresses.

Among the new models for black silk dresses that are always largely imported for the intermediate seasons, the *Bazar* says, Worth sends some handsome designs, partly of brocade and partly gros grain. The front breadths are of plain gros grain laid across a foundation in folds and wrinkles, and edged with fringe, which falls over a knife plaiting. Across the top of these breadths is a short apron of brocade, fringed with brocade revers extending down the side gores their whole length. The three back breadths are made abruptly longer on the sides to give a square train, and are bordered across the bottom and up the sides to the belt with a knife plaiting of plain silk lined with plaited Valenciennes lace, and held At this point Mrs. Buford could congress grain ribbon. The square habit tain herself no longer. The compressed handkerchief was of no avail. She burst into a laugh, long and hearty, and her respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness of the basque, and it is piped all along the edge. The pointed front is made to look short waisted by a wide Josephine belt of four silk folds, beginning under the arms, and sloping narrower toward the front where it is fastened by a buckle And then the good elder saw. There of mother-of-pearl. The square neck has stood the six children—beautiful chil- a revers and folds of silk at the bottom, dren!—their ebony faces gleaming and is filled in with white crepe lisse, in the candlelight like so many while plaitings of lisse and lace surround the square. At the back the neck is not very high, and a standing collar is added on the back only. The tight sleeves are slashed above the wrist, and there are two puffs of white tulle on the outside of the arm; Valenciennes lace frills fall on the hand. A bunch of violets and migonette is stuck in the corner of the square neck on the left side.

In these new dresses the shoulders are very short, the neck is cut very high behind, and the tight sleeves have the upper half slightly gathered on the elbows to fit the arms more perfectly.

A second black silk costume designed

for the street has a princesse polonaise, with the apron front draped like a scarf. and kilt-pliated behind. The trimming is black and white galloon and fringe,

# A Wonderful Gorilla.

A gorilla has "so endeared himself' to the people of Berlin, as Mr. Moneure Conway explains it, that "the other day, when he fell ill, the whole capital was in a state of alarm and sorrow quite equal to that which this country suffered when the Prince of Wales was ill. Bulletins of the gorilla's condition were printed and eagerly sought." This wonderful animal enters a company leaning on the arm of his attached custodian, and gives entire satisfaction to those who are curious concerning his intellectual ability. His intelligence is almost human, but his large heartedness is what most touches those around him. He is affectionate, courteous and polite; is never greedy or grasping, and responds to every kindness. Mr. Conway relates the following of the chimpanzee that lately died in London: Having seen its keeper turning a key in a padlock, it gave indications of a desire to have the lock, and, on receiving it, tried vainly to turn the key; it could not, with its im-perfect hand, get the exact twist. But having seen the thing done, it appeared to set its heart on achieving the same re-sult. Failure only stimulated its anxiety to manipulate the padlock; it would si for hours trying, and trying, until at last its mind seemed to give way under the effort and excitement; it could not be induced to give up the task, and it is believed that the mental agitation brought on disease and death.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton, the poetess and novelist, was married in London to Sir William Sterling Maxwell, Bart., member of Parliament for Perthshire. The ceremony was performed at the bride's residence. The bride's age is seventy years, and she is confined to her chair with chronic rheumatism. Mrs. Norton is the second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and grand-daughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

The editor of the New London Telegram asks General Pleasanton to inform him whether blue glass will cure hams.