

HENRY A. PARSONS, Jr., Editor and Publisher.

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NO. 4.

Wait and See.

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 and oft the answers
Give to others still the by-gone,
I have said, to teach his 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 darkened
And the storm about to beat,
In the "children's room" I heard him
With a child's sweet mimicry,
Saying to his brother's questions
"Wait, my little boy, and see."
Like an angel's tender chiding
Came the darling's words to me,
Though my heart was never 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 attractions. 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 myself to assert that I did not gain their confidence, and 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 gentlemanly, intelligent man, and I had previously seen a great deal of him. 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.

"Here is \$1,750 in cash, and here is a check for \$4,700. Go in and win."
Thornton jumped up and grasped my hand, exclaiming:
"You're a man of nerve! You deserve to be rich!"
"Well," said I, "it depends a good deal on you. See that you make no mistake."
"Never fear," said he, "you'll be worth \$20,000 before you know it."
After a further conversation we parted, my occasional meetings being speedily dispelled by delightful visions of sudden wealth.

You will see that I had put into Thornton'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 sufficient 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 other hundreds with which I indulged in champagne, game suppers, and some other expensive luxuries which I had hitherto entirely avoided.

my mind. The only method I had of relieving myself from the penalty of my crime would be by perpetrating others, and this, I felt, would only be to prolong for a short time the misery I 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 entered and told one of the junior clerks he wished to speak to the senior partner. 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 eyes 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 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 and told me the senior partner wished to speak with me. At that moment a powerful, respectable, common-looking man entered the office, bearing a letter for the firm. He glanced at me as I went out of the room, and I shuddered as I looked at him, for I felt that I had met him before. 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 indignation in his countenance.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The Southern Question—Civil Service Reform—A Recommendation—The Financial—National Arbitration—The Settlement of the Presidential Election.

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 to you the leading principles on which I shall govern, and to express my views on the subjects which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not repeat the words of my predecessors, but rather 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.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me that the country was fully made known to the people, and that the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has been removed, to state my views on the subjects of the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will accept the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as now am, with the duties of the office.

men to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as a matter of respect to the control 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 in our civil service, recognizing and endorsing 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 on this subject, and both political parties are virtually pledged to give it their undivided support.

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 great cause of our financial distress, and the manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is a very grave subject, and one which demands the attention of the country. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times and promptly convertible into gold or silver at the option of the holder. The present paper currency, as expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that it is wise, but that it is the only course which the public sentiment of the country imperatively demands.

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 he did not display great erudition in his sermonizing, 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 there were some of his flock who were Brother Burford. The day was just closing when he arrived at the dwelling of Brother Burford, and his host, expecting him, was on hand to receive and welcome him, which was done right warmly. His horse was given to the care of a servant, and with his saddle bags upon his arm, he followed his guide into the house, where he was presented to Mrs. Burford, a pleasant faced, smiling woman, in the prime of life, who welcomed him in a manner that made his feet at some ease. She took up the conversation and gave him a seat, and shortly, with her 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 so dark that the conversation almost progressed. They had talked of the weather, of the crops, of the progress 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, giving 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 the arm.

A Faithful Dog.

A Newcastle (Eng.) paper says: "The road from Corney to Tow Law passes over Hedley Hope Fell. On the right Hedley Hope Edges, extends the whole distance, and on the left is the uninclosed common. One Sunday morning at about nine o'clock two young men were walking on the road when their attention was attracted by the barking of a dog. Prompted by curiosity they determined to ascertain the cause, and on reaching the brow of a steep valley (at the distance of about one hundred 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, known as appeared to be the dead body of a man. The dog, one of the bull and terrier species, 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 extract the man, 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 mark 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 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 the breadths is a short apron of brocade, fringed with brocade revers extending down the side gears their whole length. The three back breadths are made abruptly longer on the sides to give a square train, with light pleats across the bottom and up the sides to the belt with a knife plaiting of plain silk lined with plaited Valenciennes lace, and held in position by floods of looped ends of gros grain ribbon. The square habit basque, made like those already described, is a bodice, with light pleats across the bottom and up the sides to the belt with a knife plaiting of plain silk lined with plaited Valenciennes lace, and held in position by floods of looped ends of gros grain ribbon. The square habit basque, made like those already described, is a bodice, with light pleats across the bottom and up the sides to the belt with a knife plaiting of plain silk lined with plaited Valenciennes lace, and held in position by floods of looped ends of gros grain ribbon.

"Ala, my little one, what is your name?"
"Johnny Burford, 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 children.
The next was a girl.
"Now, my little lady, what is your name?"
"Im Sisay Burford, sir."
"And I hope you try to be a good little girl." And he gave her a hearty smack.
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. Burford sat shook as though its occupant had an ague fit.
"A fine lot of children," declared the elder. "What treasures they are in a household. Ah! 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 Burford."
At this point Mrs. Burford could contain herself no longer. The compressed handkerchief was of no avail. She burst into a laugh, long and hearty, and her husband unconsciously followed suit.
The elder was astounded. What could it mean?
Just then two servants entered, one to bring lighted candles, and the other to announce that supper was ready.
And then the good elder saw. There stood the six children—beautiful children—their ebony faces gleaming in the candlelight like so many acres of grapes—little, woolly headed babies, every one! Mr. and Mrs. Burford had never had children of their own, and they had petted these juvenile darlings until the petty little rascals had become as irrepressible on the premises as so many favorite cats and dogs.
Mrs. Burford laughed again when she saw the vision of the seven children, and she said, "I have a pair of white lips; but over the well filled supper table the tide of feeling was soon turned to forgetfulness 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, and every whistle from the mason thought of playing a trick on him by imitating the whistle, and thus brought him up with a loadful 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 trade back with his load. This having occurred for the third time during one day, Pat thought he would watch to hear where the whistle came from. He had not waited long with the hod on his shoulder when he heard the identical whistle directly underneath him. He looked up, and in a moment he saw the head of the joiner putting out of the window immediately below. Pat, without more ado, emptied the hod right over the whistler's head. 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 hunking bee down near Mr. Pleasant the other night. One of the young fellows present, named Tom, had his hands into the hunk 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 was only faking a fit, and they laughed at her while the snake crawled over her ruffe 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-Parler.*

Love Love.

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 said to have been married with chronic rheumatism. Mrs. Norton is the second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and granddaughter of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

A Wonderful Gorilla.

A gorilla has "so endeared himself" to the people of Berlin, as Mr. Moncreux 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 hands and feet are 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 indication of a desire to have the lock, and, on receiving it, tried vainly to turn the key; it could not, with its imperfect hand, get the exact twist. But having seen the thing done, it appeared to set its heart on achieving the same result. Failure only stimulated its anxiety to manipulate the padlock, and it worked 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.

Not a Politician.

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 replied: "What do I know about George Washington?" "Why, you have read of him, haven't you?" "I suppose I have, but I 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 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 you waving around my place they'll think I'm a politician and keep clear of me. I'm neutral in politics, and you can't force me into the Washington ring—no, sir."

Invested with full authority.

The Soudan and Red sea coast, Col. Gordon promises to abolish effectually the slave trade which has flourished in these quarters. His prowess in China during the rebellion, and his experience in Africa, amply qualify him for this task.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the entire protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights is now the one subject in which the people of the South and the citizens regard as of paramount importance. The calamitous effects of the tremendous rebellion which has passed over the Southern States is a subject which will surely follow sooner or later the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate principles of the Constitution. The fact is clear that, in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is required as will secure the permanent peace, and the interests, public and private, of those States.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Fellow-citizens: We have reached the close of a political contest marked by the excitement which usually attends the contests between the powers of the country. The object of the contest was to elect a President and Vice President, and the result of the contest was the election of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler. The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler. The result of the contest was the election of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Wheeler.

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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 memorandum of our business was drawn up, and in the second place you must put me up, so I shall know exactly what we're about."
"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 impossible, however, I'll stand half the loss."
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 memorandum of our business was drawn up, and in the second place you must put me up, so I shall know exactly what we're about."

"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, at any rate 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't ask him, and the thing may be done to-morrow. Now take my advice and try the experiment."
I left Jackson, hardly knowing what to do. True, I was on very friendly terms with the junior partner, son of the senior partner, and I believe he bore me great good will. Still, it was a very dangerous experiment to try, for if he should refuse and inquire into my account, he would find me a defaulter to the amount of \$1,750.

And here I must hurry over the particulars of the crime I committed, so painful are they to think of. Suffice it to say, instead of obtaining his signature I was guilty of forging it. My renewed note was accepted, but it would be impossible to describe the terrible state of

my mind. The only method I had of relieving myself from the penalty of my crime would be by perpetrating others, and this, I felt, would only be to prolong for a short time the misery I 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 entered and told one of the junior clerks he wished to speak to the senior partner. 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 eyes 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.

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At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election it seemed to me that the country was fully made known to the people, and that the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has been removed, to state my views on the subjects of the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will accept the standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged, as now am, with the duties of the office.

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