The Denton Journal

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

GEO. T. MELVIN & Z. P. STEELE,

Editors and Proprietors.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, OR TWO DOLLARS, if not paid within ONE MONTH of the time of subscribing, or renewal of subscription. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months. A failure to notify a discontinuance is considered a new engagement. These terms will be strictly adhered to.

Denton Journal.

A Family Newspaper Devoted to General Intelligence, Agriculture, Advertising, &c.,—Independent on all Subjects.

VOL. 30 DENTON, MD., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1877. NO. 8.

Rates of Advertising.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted on the following terms:

TRANSIENT RATES.

ONE SQUARE, SIX LINES, 3 times, $1.00, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in the same proportion.

STANDARD RATES.

	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS.
ONE COLUMN,	$25.00	$45.00	$80.00
HALF "	15.00	25.00	45.00
QUARTER "	10.00	15.00	25.0
PER INCH,	1.50	2.50	

☞ *Four changes allowed to yearly advertisers without additional charge.*

☞ *All advertisements collectable on first insertion.*

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

The following is a directory of the principal officers of Caroline county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Regular Terms begin the first Mondays in April and October, and Intermediate Terms the second Monday of January and the fourth Monday of June.

Chief Judge, Hon. John M. Robinson, Centreville; Associate Judges, Hon. J. A. Wickes, Chestertown and Hon. F. Stump, Perryville.

Clerk of the Circuit Court—John W. Temple; Deputy Clerks, L. H. Gadd and C. Cook.

State's Attorney—Geo. M. Russum.

Sheriff—Reynolds Y. Collins.

Crier to the Court, James Hignutt. Bailiffs, Hy. Irwin, Wm, L. Davis and Thos. P. Davis

ORPHANS' COURT.

The days fixed by law for the meeting of this Court are the second Tuesday in December, and the second Tuesday in every second month thereafter, and oftener, as the business of the Court requires. Judge, Wm. A. Ford, Denton, Robert Jarrell, Greensborough, and Dr. H. P. Willis, Preston.

Register of Wills—Jas. B. Steele; Deputy, J. Gale Steele.

County Commissioners—J. M. Whitby, Greensborough; A. J. Greenley, Greensborough, and Elijah Towers, Potter's Landing; T. F. Johnson, Clerk.

Clerk to Board of Control and Review—J. Boon Dukes.

County School Commissioners—Col. James E. Douglass, Preston; Wm. S. Ridgely, Denton; and Dr. H. C. Conegys, Greensborough. Rev. Geo. F. Beaven, Secretary, and Examiner.

Magistrates—Richard Jones, Henderson; J. P. Fleroe, Greensborough; Perry G. Stevens, Hillsboro'; Thos. A. Smith, Denton; Jas. E. Johnson, Concord: Wm. H. Bullock, Smithville; M. P. Hutchinson, Fowling Creek; W. W. Williamson, Preston, and W. H. Watkins, Federalsburg.

Constables—Wm. M. Price, Henderson; John C. Brown, Greensborough; Tilghman Roe, Denton; Wm. C. Willoughby, Fowling Creek, and Wm. T. Slaughter, Federalsburg.

TAX COLLECTERS.

First district, W. W. Rickards; Second, Luther Whitby; Third, R. J. W. Garey; Fourth, E. M. Towers; Fifth, Elijah Hignutt.

ALMS-HOUSE.

Trustees, First district, Henry C. Culbreth; Second, Esma Lowe; Third, J. Boon Dukes, Fourth, Matthew Patton and Fifth, A. N. Davis.

Overseer, Wm. Driggis.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH.

PREACHING Sabbath morning at 10, A. M., and 7 P. M.

Sabbath School 2 P. M.

Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

P. E. CHURCH.

CHRIST CHURCH. Morning Prayer and Sermon at 10:30 o'clock.

Evening Prayer and Lecture at 7 o'clock.

ROM. CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Services the fourth Sabbath in every month, at 10:30, A. M.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

Every First Day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LODGES, GRANGES, &C.

MASONIC LODGE.

TEMPLE LODGE, No. 128, A. F. & A. M., J. W. Kerr, Master, holds its communications on the second and fourth Tuesday in every month at 7 o'clock, P. M.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

DENTON GRANGE, No. 43, meets the second and fourth Tuesday of every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Cards.

A. R. WEEDON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND.

ROBT. J. JUMP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. [dec-y

WM. S. RIDGELY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

DENTON, MD.

Will practice in the Courts of Caroline, Talbot and Queen Anne's counties. dec-13

JAS. E. HIGNUTT,

Attorney-at-Law,

DENTON, MARYLAND.

jly

E. HAMPSON,

FASHIONABLE HATTER,

189 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

jul22-y.

DR. W. F. G. YOUNG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HILLSBOROUGH, MD.,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the people of the surrounding country.

apr21-tf

P. F. THOMAS. J. F. BATEMAN.

Thomas & Bateman,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

OFFICE ON WASHINGTON STREET. [dec2-y

Wm H. Mowbray,

BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER

FOWLING CREEK, MD.,

Is carrying on bricklaying and plastering and is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line in the best manner and as cheap as the cheapest.

feb24-y.

HENRY IRWIN,

AUCTIONEER.

DENTON, MD.

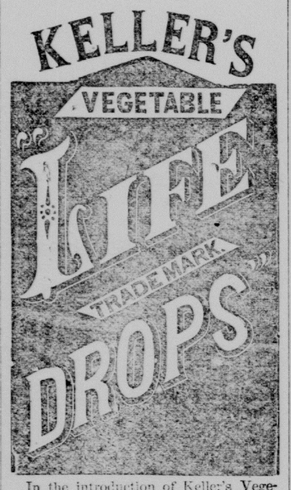
Offers his services to the public to call sales in Caroline and adjoining counties. He flatters himself, if employed, that he can give entire satisfaction. [dec21-y

JAS. P. DAWSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

EASTON, MD.

June30-y.



In the introduction of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops, a new departure has been instituted. Instead of appealing to the credulity and desperation of the sick, the judgment of all is addressed in "A Brief Manual of Purgative and Depurative Medicine,"—(to be had of druggists *free of charge*, and given with every bottle of the Drops,)—written for those who, having a perception of their diseases, can intelligently apply the principles therein contained, with the assurance of relief and cure of

Diseases of the Blood

LIVER AND STOMACH;—

INDIGESTION,

Dyspepsia, Constipation, &c.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

by their peculiar alterative and purgative influence, act especially upon the BLOOD, purifying it, and removing such diseases as

Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Blotches, Neuralgia, Boils, Eruptions, Headache Nervousness, Jaundice, Fever & Ague, Colds, Loss of Appetite,

and KINDRED DISEASES, resulting from impoverished or vitiated BLOOD.

DYSPEPSIA.

The possession of pure blood depends upon good digestion; for where derangement of the digestive function exists disease inevitably results, and Dyspepsia, with all of its terrors and tortures, becomes established.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are a specific for DYSPEPSIA, or INDIGESTION, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN CRAMPS, NAUSEA and VOMITING, Pains in the Head, Side and Back, Palpitation of the Heart, Hypochondria, and all that class of diseases arising from Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

When from any of the numerous inciting causes the Liver begins to act abnormally, the bile remains in the system, vitiating and perverting every vital process, and causing Boils, Carbuncles, Blotches, Pimples, Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Dysentery, Kidney and Bladder diseases, and many other disorders, all originating directly or indirectly from the Liver. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops induce the healthy action of the Liver by providing for the removal of the biliary constituents by the Bowels, Kidneys and Skin.

CONSTIPATION.

The suppression and retention of the contents of the alimentary canal produce Foul Breath, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chronic Headache, Skin affections, and very many other diseases referable to the insidious influence of Constipation. Keller's Vegetable Life Drops promptly cure this disease, and all the bad effects attending upon or resulting from it.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops

are the safest remedy for those peculiar diseases arising from the structural differences between the sexes, and known as Female Complaints.

The use of Keller's Vegetable Life Drops has been thus only partially indicated; their range of application is very great, and their work is always more than satisfactory. Their remarkable efficacy, as already shown, is particularly exhibited in diseases of Blood, Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

Keller's Vegetable Life Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest FAMILY MEDICINE ever offered, and are sold by druggists and dealers at 50 cents a bottle, or five bottles for $2.

W. L. KELLER, Chemist,

BALTIMORE, MD.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

OMNIA VINCET LABOR.

BY W. H. HARTZLER.

If difficulties bar your way,
To wisdom's lovely height;
And vain attempts your course delay,
While trying to gain light;
Then only keep on trying, testing;
And do not be too fond of resting.
For fortune is akin to labor,
Just as the rain's akin to vapor.

There's nothing gained and nothing won
Without incessant toil;
There never was a great work done,
Upon inaction's soil.
Hard labor conquers strength and power,
It overthrows each hind'ring tower;
It is the key to hidden treasures,
And mother to abiding pleasures.

Ne'er think that trying is in vain,
However dark the sky;
The clouds will all disperse again,
They'll vanish by and by;
If all is dark, be not repining,
"The sun to-morrow may be shining."
There is no day without a morning,
"The darkest hour's before the dawning."

If you've a will to do a thing,
A way there'll surely be;
For *willingness* is lord and king,
Of true prosperity.
You must be willing now and ever,
The bonds of slothfulness to sever;
You never, never, must get weary,
But persevere, however dreary.

If you've a duty to perform,
For sunshine do not wait;
But go to work in calm or storm,
Before it is too late.
To-day you may have grief and sorrow,
But joy and peace shall crown the morrow
From pain and grief true pleasures spring,
And trials oft a blessing bring.

WINDSOR, PA., July 26, 1877.

York (Pa.) Gazette.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

The enormous fortune accumulated and left by the late Commodore Vanderbilt and the suits now pending, in reference to his singular will, naturally interest the whole public. If it were not an exceptional case, and with exceptional attendant circumstances, the matter would be remitted, like all other similar ones, to the exclusive management of the lawyers. But the apparent injustice of the disposition of the late Commodore's vast wealth, and the attitude of Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the principal legatee, especially toward his brother, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, will command public attention. Neither the press nor the public will allow any great injustice of this kind to go long unnoticed. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, with the enormous wealth and power of the New York Central Railroad, may be able for a time to persuade editors and publishers of newspapers that their interests lie in the direction of sustaining him, right or wrong. Personal detraction of his brother Cornelius, whether written by a parson, as in a recent cose involving the honored name of Frothingham, or some ink-shedding pimp, for a consideration and free passes, or by honorable, well-intentioned and intelligent journalists, writing with a presumed knowledge of the real facts, will in the end, not far off, recoil with destructive force on the character and interests of Mr. Vanderbilt, unless he shall do such tardy justice as Com. Vanderbilt's unjust will left undone. It was the habit of Com. Vanderbilt, all through the life of his son Cornelius, to sneer at him, and to place him at the greatest possible disadvantage in regard to business affairs. He never placed him in a position, and sought by kindness and patient encouragement, to aid his unfortunate son to obtain an independent home and a financial position. From his earliest childhood, Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was afflicted with epilepsy, which, in a measure, impaired his health, and rendered him incapable of constant attention to business. Com. Vanderbilt seemed, judging from his actions towards this son, to think that this misfortune was in some sort, a crime on the part of the son, and he treated him in some measure as an outcast, allowing him the merest pittance, on the pretence that he could not take care of money, and would gamble. If Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt ever gambled, it was like pitching pennies by schoolboys, compared with the life-long gambling in steamboats and railroads, which enabled his father to roll together the millions which he so unjustifiably and partially distributed among his children. Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt was never a gambler in any proper sense of the term. He was not an inebriate, and never has been, and nearly all the faults and errors of his comparatively blameless life were directly traceable to his father's attitude toward him. Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt is now forty-six of age, and the writer has been intimately acquainted with him and with his father for more than twenty-five years. In the fall of 1856 Mr. Vanderbilt married Miss Ellen Williams, a granddaughter of the Hon. Oliver Ellsworth and of the late Chief Justice Thomas Williams. He resided at Hartford, Conn., during the fifteen years of his married life. His wife was a highly cultivated and accomplished woman, and was also a great favorite with the Commodore and all his family. She died in the spring of 1872. Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Vanderbilt were in the habit of receiving and entertaining at their pleasant and comparatively humble home, many of the most distinguished journalists, statesmen and literary people, many being warm and devoted personal friends of both husband and wife. Among these was Horace Greely, who became intimately acquainted with and deeply interested in, the family. He was early made acquainted with the Commodore's action toward his son, and for a time studied the motives which actuated him; finally becoming intensely indignant at the cold-blooded and heartless spirit manifested by the stern millionaire towards his son and his wife, he decided to aid them himself. Commodore Vanderbilt allowed his son but $200 a month to support his home in Hartford, until after the death of Mrs. C. J. Vanderbilt, when he added $50 more, an enigma which puzzled Mr. Greeley greatly at the time. Cornelius J. was the favorite of his mother, who always took his part, and aided him when she was able. Mother like, she turned to her most unfortunate and suffering child, with an earnest and unfailing affection, which often irritated the stern old Commodore to denunciatory wrath. On her death bed in 1868 his mother requested the Commodore as her dying wish, to treat Cornelius as well as he did the the rest of their children. This the Commodore promised to do. Yet in the face of this solemn promise Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt now flaunts what is claimed as their father's unnatural, and partial last will and testament. Mr. Greeley, in his lifetime, and since his death, has suffered unmeasured opprobium and ridicule, on account of his unswerving friendship and devotion to Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and family, and especially because through a long series of years, up to within a few days of his lamented death, he continued to loan Mr. Vanderbilt money to meet his necessary expenses, much of which still remains due the heirs of Mr. Greeley. There is a clause in the Commodore's will more singular and unjust than any clause we have ever seen in any man's last will and testament. This clause specifies that no part of the pittance set apart for Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, shall be used to pay any of his debts outstanding at the time of making the will. Could it be, that this clause was placed in the will in remembrance of a stinging and manly protest and appeal made by Mr. Greeley some years since to Com. Vanderbilt, against his indefensible course towards Cornelius J., and urging him to a more liberal policy? It certainly looks like it, if what purports to be Commodore Vanderbilt's last will and testament, was a full and fair statement of his deliberate wishes and intentions towards his son, Cornelius, and other members of his family. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., was the proper name of Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, originally. When it was found that he was likely to become feeble and possibly imbecile, the letter "J" was introduced into his name and thus Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt's preferred son and grandson of the Commodore became Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. In 1867, the attacks of epilepsy in the case of Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt became very much less active and violent, so that he seldom lost consciousness, and this terrible disease has continued to diminish up to the present time. The primal cause, ante-natal or otherwise, which induced epilepsy in Mr. Vanderbilt's case, is one that is also likely to lead to some investigation, and possible revelations, that will startle Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt and the public. It has left Mr. Vanderbilt with a shattered system, but with unimpaired intellectual vigor. In manners and bearing he is thoroughly a gentleman, and has always been. He possesses a very clear head, and a good knowledge of business, and is quite as competent to take care of his own money, and possibly of other people's, as is his more favored and pampered brother, Mr. William H. Vanderbilt himself. Whatever errors or indiscretions Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt may have fallen into, in his suffering and earlier manhood, it is entirely certain and susceptible of the fullest proof, that during the past eight years, since his health has improved, nothing can be changed to his account that would in the least detract from his character as a man of honor a good citizen, and a gentleman. His one great, over-mastering desire now, is to repay to the orphan daughters of Horace Greeley the money advanced to him in his necessities, with a more than paternal kindness and consideration, by that noble and generous man. His father's will says, this son shall not be an honest man, that he shall not do this. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, by his action toward his brother and sisters, also virtually says he shall not repay these orphans. Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt has secured the services of Hon. Scott Lord, now of New York city, as his leading counsel, with Ethan Allen and the Hon Jeremiah Black as associates. Mr. Wm. H. Vanderbilt will find it difficult to influence these advocates of his brother, and we predict that he will find before long such a revulsion in public sentiment toward him and his father's partial and unjust will, when all the facts are made public, (as they soon surely will be,) as will convince him that there is a power mightier than money to control public sentiment, and to right wrong, such as is here, apparently, being attempted.

How to Become a Millionaire.

You must be a very able man, as nearly all the millionaires are.

You must devote your life to the getting and keeping of other men's earnings.

You must eat the bread of carefulness, and must rise up early and lie down late.

You must care little or nothing about other men's wants, or sufferings, or disappointments.

You must not bear in mind that your great wealth involves many others in poverty.

You must not give away except for a material equivalent.

You must not go meandering about Nature, nor spend your time enjoying air, sky or water, for there's no money in it.

You must never embark in any enterprise that will build up the place you live in, but wait until the public spirited men have built railroads, etc., then buy the stock at a discount.

You must never give to the widow or orphan a thought, or consider that they have any claims upon your humanity or charity.

You must make money your god; interest your faith, and large possessions the heaven you covet. And, when dying, leave a few pence to heaven.

You must not distract your thoughts from the great purpose of your life with the charms of art and literature.

You must not let philosophy or religion engross you during the secular time.

You must not allow your wife and children to occupy much of your valuable time and thoughts.

You must never permit the fascinations of friendship to inveigle you into making loans, however small.

You must abandon all other ambitions or purposes, and finally—

You must be prepared to sacrifice ease and all fanciful notions you may have about tastes and luxuries and enjoyments during the most, if not all, of your natural life.

If you think the game is worth the candle—you can die rich—some of you can.

IN the middle of the winter of 1838 a fire broke out in the female seminary at Limoges, France and spread with such rapidity that it was feared all the inmates would perish. Suddenly there was a cry that on little girl had been left in her room. As the excited spectators were beginning to pray for the unfortunate child, a tall girl, with dishevelled blonde hair and flowing night dress, ran through the crowd, and with the shriek, "I'll save her!" that rose above the sound of the cracking Timbers and falling masonry, dashed into the doorway.—A loud hurrah, that was prolonged to the echo only to be repeated again, attracted the attention of the devotees, and the pale-faced girl was seen hurrying through the flames with the terrified child. A few days after King Louis Phillippe sent the heroine a gold medal for her bravery, and captain in the French army, who had witnessed the girl's pluck, begged an introduction. The captain is now President of France, and the brave girl Madam McMahon.

HAPPINESS is the perpetual possession of beings well deceived, for it is manifest what mighty advantages fiction has over truth; and the reason is at our elbow, because imagination can build nobler scenes and produce more wonderful revolutions than fortune or nature can be at the expense to furnish.

A LEGAL bushel of oats must weigh thirty pounds in Maine, New Hampshire and New Jersey; thirty-four pounds in Canada, thirty-six pounds in Oregon, thirty-five in Missouri, thirty-three in Iowa and thirty-two pounds in Massachusetts, New York and most other states.

Words of Wisdom.

It is hard work to teach people who can learn nothing without being taught.

Take away from mankind their vanity and their ambition, and there would be but few claiming to be heroes or patriots.

There is nothing so easy as to be wise for others; a species of prodigality, by-the-bye—for such wisdom is wholly wasted.

Most thoughtful men have probably some dark fountains in their soul, by the side of which, if there were time, and it were decorous, they could let their thoughts sit down and wail indefinitely

Every morning we enter upon a new day, carrying still an unknown future in its bosom. Thoughts may be born to-day, which may never be extinguished. Hopes may be excited to-day which may never expire. Acts may be performed to-day, the consequence of which may not be realized till eternity.

An instant decides the life of man and his whole fate; for after lengthened thought the resolve is only the act of a moment; it is the man of sense that seizes on the right thing to be done; it ever dangerous to linger in your selection of this and that, and so by your hesitation get confused.

The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other. From the time that the mother binds the child's head till the moment some assistant wipes the death-damp from the brow of the dying, we can not exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid have a right to ask it of their fellowmortals. No one, who holds the power of granting it, can refuse it without guilt.

A Strange Discovery.

A strange discovery is reported from the Lake of Geneva. A tourist having lost his trunk two divers were employed to search for it. While they were below water they found what they supposed to be a village, since covered by the lake. Their statements led to an investigation of the spot by the municipal authorities, who took measures to ascertian the truth of the extraordinary event of the divers. On covering the placid surface with oil, these latter were able to distinguish the plan of a town, streets, squares, and detached houses marking the bed of the lake. The ruddy hue which characterized them led the observers to suppose that the buildings had been covered with the famous vermillion cement which was used by the Celts, Cimbri and the early Gauls. There are about 200 houses arranged over on oblong surface, near the middle of which is a space more open, suppose to have been used for public assemblages. At the Eastern extremity lies a large square tower, which was taked for a rock. A superficial investigation seems to indicate that the construction of these buildings dates from some centuries before our era. The council of Vaud have decided to have the site of the dwellings inclosed by a jetty stretching from the land, and to pump off the water, so as to bring to light what promises to be one of the most interesting archæological discoveries of our day.

GROWTH OF HUMAN HAIR AFTER DEATH.—Dr. Caldwell, of Iowa, states that in 1862 he was present at the exhumation of a body which had been buried two years before. The coffin had sprung open at the joints, and the hair protruded through the openings. On opening the coffin the hair was found to measure eighteen inches, the whiskers eight inches, and the hair on breast five or six inches. The man had been shaved before being buried. In 1847 a similar circumstance occurred in Mercer county, Pa. In digging a grave the workmen came upon the skeleton of a man that had been buried ten years. The hair was as firm as during life, and had grown to the length of eleven or twelve inches.

A MAN named Hayes in New York voted for Tilden, and at the political convention in which this fact was announced it was said that there were "hundreds of such cases in that district," which proves first, that the Hayes connection is pretty numerous in that section; and secondly, that his own family didn't think enough of him to support him for President.

HE that speaketh against his own reason speaks against his own conscience; and therefore it is certain no man serves God with a good conscience who serves him against his reason.

Three things that never agree—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house or two lovers after one maiden.

Is Your Note Good?

A Boston lawyer, on School street, was called upon a short time ago by a boy, who inquired if he had any waste paper to sell. The lawyer has a crisp, keen way of asking questions, and is, moreover, a very methodical man So pulling out the lower drawer, he exhibited his stock of waste paper, laid smoothly in, sheet after sheet a solid mass.

"Will you give me twenty-five cents for that?"

The boy looked at the paper doubtfully for a moment and then offered fifteen.

"Done," said the lawyer; and the paper was quickly transferred to the bag by the boy, whose eyes sparkled as he "hefted" the mighty mass.

Not till it was safely stowed away did he announce that he had no money.

"No money! How do you expect to buy paper without money?"

Not prepared to state exactly his plan of operations the boy made no reply.

"Do you consider your note good?" asked the lawyer.

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; if you say your note's good, I'd just as soon have it as money: but if it is not good, I don't want it.

The boy affirmed that he considered it good; whereupon the lawyer wrote a note for fifteen cents, which the boy signed legibly, and lifting his bag of papers, trudged off.

Soon after dinner the little fellow reappeared, and producing the money, announced that he had come to take up the note.

"Well," said the lawyer, "this is the first time I ever knew a note taken up on the day it was given. A boy who will do that is entitled to note and money too," and giving him both, sent him on his way with a smilling face and a happy heart.

This boy's note represented his honor. A boy who thus keeps his honor bright, however poor he may be in worldly things is an heir to an inheritance which no riches can buy—the choice promises of God.

HOW PEOPLE GET SICK.—Eating too much and too fast; swallowing imperfectly masticated food; by taking too much fluid at meals; drinking poisonous whiskey and other intoxicating drinks; keeping late hours at night, and sleeping too late in the morning; clothing too tight, so as to relax the circulation; wearing thin shoes; neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm; neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores open; exchanging the warm clothes worn in a warm room during the day for costumes and exposure so incident to evening parties; starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; keeping up constant excitement; fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill; taking meals at irregular intervals.

YOUNG POSITIVE. — Clergyman makes a pastoral call. Lady brings forward her son of eight years to be examined as to his theological sentiments:

Pastor—"What is a miracle?"

Boy—"Dunno."

Pastor—"If you were to see the sun in the middle of the night what would you think of it?"

Boy—"Should thing it was the moon."

Pastor—"But if somebody was to tell you 'twas the sun, what would you think?"

Boy—"Should think it was a lie.

Pastor—"But I don't lie—if I should tell you 'twas the sun what would you think?"

Boy—"Should think you wasn't sober."

LIVE to be useful. Live to give light. Live to accomplish the end for which you were made, and quietly and steadily shine on, trying to do your duty. For those who are enabled through grace to shine as lights here shall, in the world to come, shine as suns and stars forever and ever.

Whatever discoveries one may have made in the domain of self-love, there still remains much territory unexplored.

Genius is the gold in the mine. Talent is the miner who brings it forth.

Beauty, without virtue, is like a flower without fragrance.

Let pleasure be ever so innocent, the excess is always criminal.

Forgive any, sooner than thyself.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2939_scm3346-0144