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## The Waterville Mail (Vol. 25, No. 36): March 1, 1872

Maxham & Wing

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OPEN THE DOOR.

Open the door for the children,  
Tenderly gather them in;  
In from the highways and hedges,  
In from the places of sin.  
Some are so young and so helpless,  
Some are so hungry and cold,  
Open the door for the children,  
Gather them into the fold.

Open the door for the children,  
See! they are coming in throngs;  
Bid them sit down to the banquet,  
Teach them your beautiful songs;  
Pray you the Father to bless them,  
Pray you that grace may be given;  
Open the door for the children,  
Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.

Open the door for the children;  
See! they are coming in throngs;  
Point them to truth and to goodness,  
Send them to Canaan's land.  
Some are so young and so helpless,  
Some are so hungry and cold;  
Open the door for the children,  
Gather them into the fold.

[From the Lady's Friend.]

DICK'S LESSON.

It was about three weeks after our marriage. It could not have been more, for Walter still called my hair auburn, and we had not yet quarreled once. Our first quarrel was caused by a change in his opinion—he said my locks were red.

We had gone to Paris in the course of our wedding-tour. Brother Dick and Agnes Bolt were with us. Agnes was my dearest friend, and had been my bridesmaid. She was a sweet little damsel. I ever had the most beautiful violet-colored eyes I ever saw. Her complexion always reminded me of apple-blossoms, and her soft, tendrillike hair of sunbeams on a misty morning. She was petite and fairlike in stature, and charming altogether; the expression of her face being pensive and meek, with now and then a gleam of mirth in those deep blue eyes. She wore my brother Dick's engagement ring.

Brother Dick was a kind, generous fellow, but rather unstable. He was handsome and he knew it. The words of Balzac's song express a prominent trait in his character:—

"One foot in sea, and one on shore,  
To one thing constant never."

After dear Walter had popped the question, and the anxiety about the *trousseau* was off my mind, I devoted all my energy to secure a wife for Dick; so when at last he fell in love with Agnes Bolt, I was greatly relieved, for there's nothing like matrimony for settling a young man.

Well, we were in Paris, at a boarding-house in the rue de la Madeleine, where everything was *au fait*, and I was sure to meet good society. It was very pleasant there; but Paris always is pleasant to an American; even had we been forced to remain during the siege, I think we would have managed to enjoy ourselves.

We had letters of introduction to several nice people, but Agnes seldom attended the balls and receptions to which we were invited. This was the result of no indifference to pleasure on her part, for she liked the brilliant panoramas and the inspiring music of a party as well as any of us, but Captain Treylan and his mother had arrived in Paris. They were at Maurice's in the rue Rivoli.

Although Agnes had been made wealthy by the death of her aunt, she had once been poor and a governess. Then the Treylans had befriended her, and when Agnes discovered that they were in Paris, she immediately set off to visit them.

Mrs. Treylan was an invalid, and Captain Treylan, U. S. A. had obtained leave of absence and come abroad with his mother in the hope that her health might be improved by the change.

Of course Mrs. Treylan could not mingle in the usual fashionable scenes of gayety, and during part of her sojourn in Paris the captain was obliged to go to Lyons on business; in consequence she would have felt very lonely, had not Agnes, with her usual kindness, offered to spend the evenings with her.

So while we dined Agnes was engaged in amusing the invalid.

For the first three nights Dick escorted Agnes to and from the rue Rivoli; but after that he left the duty to my husband. In the daytime Dick was devoted to his betrothed; by daylight he was in love with somebody else.

This somebody else was the charming and rich young widow—Madame Claire Blaneau. Madame Blaneau was staying at our boarding-house. Her husband, a wealthy *bourgeois*, had been dead a year, and *la belle Claire* was now at liberty to exercise her fascinations on other members of the male sex.

She could not have been called strictly beautiful, but her hair and eyes were splendid—especially the latter. They were black and luminous. She used the most consummate art in managing them. They languished, flashed, or smiled bewitchingly, at her pleasure.

As I said before, Dick was good-looking, and since he had come to Paris a luxurious mustache had appeared on his upper lip. It was of a most fashionable shape, and he thought it gave him an air *distingue*. It had been the grievance of Dick's life that his mustache would not grow. In spite of all cultivation and coaxing it never got beyond a downy fuzz.

Being in a strange land and unknown, he conceived that our stay in Paris offered an admirable opportunity for remedying this defect, and on the morning after our arrival he appeared at breakfast, wearing a delicate blonde affair.

Madame Blaneau sat next to me, and I heard her whisper to her other neighbor, the Chevalier de Bris: "These Americans are sometimes handsome. What a pity you have not such *belles moustaches*, *mon ami*!"

The Chevalier, a fiery Gascon, who was supposed to be in love with Madame, colored and looked fiercely at Dick.

When we were alone, I remonstrated with Dick about that mustache, and read him a long chapter on vanity; but he said he had as much right to wear a false mustache as I had to wear false curls; and on Walter's taking the same view of the matter, at the same time hinting something about *rouge*, I was forced to hold my tongue, letting him have the last word for once in my life.

Well, Dick grew extremely attentive to Madame Blaneau while Agnes was not with us, and he seemed to have taken the Chevalier's place in that lady's favor.

The Chevalier did not bear this neglect patiently; he glared at Dick, muttered to himself, and one day I caught him shaking his fist behind the usurper's back.

But Dick's treatment of Agnes grieved me greatly. When both Madame Blaneau and Agnes were present, he ignored the latter completely, scarcely speaking to her, his whole attention being occupied by "la belle Claire," as he called the fascinating widow. Agnes said nothing, but she spent most of her time at the Treylan's apartments, although the captain had returned from Lyons.

I became exasperated. I told Dick that his conduct was unworthy of a gentleman.

"You will break Agnes's heart," I added.

# Waterville Mail.

GRASS LANDS.

The permanent injury to the hay fields and pasturage of Maine, in a greater or less degree, by the drouth and grasshopper scourge of last season, together with the almost total loss of grass seeds sown for two years, give great importance to the consideration of the best and most economical method of first improving and restoring our mowing fields, and 2d; seeding for future crops.

Farmers will differ widely in the treatment of the first. Theoretically all seeding of meadow or pasturage should be in August or September, if not too dry, and even late sowing has proved successful. Many farmers in this vicinity adopted this plan last fall, and it is to be hoped may meet with success.

In Western New York I have known excellent results from the use of a light harrow with many teeth, in early spring, followed by a roller, and this is a common practice there upon old meadows where no object is sought except to spread more thoroughly a top dressing applied the previous autumn.

Where seed is sown in March, trusting to the frosts and the rain to cover it, the use of a roller as soon as the ground will permit will be an advantage.

How to sow and when to sow, are matters in which every farmer has had more or less experience, but none will deny that the probability of the past two seasons would have favored success in autumn seeding. Be this as it may, few farmers can now afford to lose a year to make experiments in seeding, when so general success has been had in seeding in early spring, or with the spring rains.

With six months of stall-feeding before them each winter, no effort or expense possible must be left untied by farmers to increase the production of their mowing fields, or their area.

Of the 219 named varieties of true artificial grasses under cultivation, but few are indigenous to or known in Maine, and but 3 in general use, viz; Timothy, clover and red top. A brief mention of the origin and nature of these, may not be uninteresting. Timothy takes its name from Timothy Hanson, who is said to have first cultivated it extensively in the State of New York, and to have introduced it in other states. In New York and New England it is often called Herdgrass, and this was the original name under which it was cultivated; it was derived from a man of that name who discovered it growing in a swamp in Piscataway, N. H., more than a century and a half ago and began its cultivation. Not to enter into the details of the comparative tables of nutritive equivalents, it is but necessary to state that this grass endures a soil of medium fertility, is desirable for permanent mowing as giving the largest percentage of albuminous or flesh-producing, as well as heat-producing principles, of any grass under general cultivation. Compared with clover, its percentage of the former principle is as 4.86 to 4.27, and of the latter, or heat producing, as 22.85 to 8.45.

Red Clover is a biennial plant, but by preventing it from seeding it can be made to last 3 or 4 years. It was first introduced into cultivation from its natural state, in England, about the year 1633, and made quite a revolution in agriculture by its ascertained nutritive and fertilizing properties. It should always be sown with Timothy or Red Top, as it serves by its luxuriant foliage to destroy annual weeds which would spring up on newly seeded land, and by shading the soil increases its fertility, while its long tap roots loosen the soil, admitting the air while they serve to fix the gases, important to enrich the earth, and when these roots decay add to its nourishment. It is best adapted to a stiff, loamy soil, but will thrive in any that is not absolutely impoverished. Nothing is wanting to reclaim any soil but a skillful application of concentrated manures until it will grow clover. It should never be sown in the fall in this climate.

Why is the use of clover to enrich the soil, so utterly disregarded in Maine? It is a specific manure for all cereals, more economically applied than any or all others. Sown with spring grains or upon winter rye in spring, to the extent of 30 to 60 pounds of seed per acre, it will furnish an abundant aftermath in the fall, a luxuriant pasture the following summer until August, when it should be turned under and allowed till autumn, when the ground will be in excellent condition for fall sowing, or if left till spring should be again plowed for spring grain. Farmers in Western New York point with pride to their fertile fields which have yielded bountiful harvests for 50 years with no manure save clover and careful tillage alternate years.

Red Top is often sown with Timothy and clover, in which case the clover first disappears; when with the Timothy a fine close sward is made. Upon good soils this grass yields an abundant and nutritive crop relied upon by horses and cattle alike. The proportions and amount of seed sown by farmers in different localities and soil vary. The prevailing practice in New York and the West is to sow of these 3 kinds of seed mentioned, one bushel of Red Top, one half bushel of Timothy and 4 to 6 pounds of clover. In a bushel of Red Top there are over 60,000 seeds, in a half bushel of Timothy seed there are over 23,000,000 grains and in 4 pounds of clover seed over 1,000,000,000 seeds. This would yield no less than 84,000,000 seeds to an acre, or about 14 seeds to a square inch. The soil should be thus covered with plants to produce the best results, as not all seeds mature and grow, else time, labor, and expense will in some degree have been wasted.

I propose in my next to speak of Hungarian, Fowl Meadow and Orchard grasses, and their adaptation to local needs.

I. S. BANGS, JR.

[For the Mail.]

TOWN MEETINGS.

It will soon be time for our annual town meetings, and already small collections of men may be seen in village stores discussing the question, Who will be our town officers this year? Some say the old Board has been in long enough; and the talk goes round till all think best to make a change; but why do they thus propose? Generally, one man is at the bottom of it all, and he has an axe to grind. Now I wish to give a little advice for as Josiah Billings says, "I have seen a little service." If the old Board have proved themselves dishonest and corrupt it is your duty to produce a reform; but know yourself that such is the fact; don't start till you "get fixed right," as J. C. C. says, "and then go ahead." Have your officers been too lavish in expending public money? Be assured that it is so, then go ahead. Is the valuation of your property unequal? You have your remedy. You are desirous of the prosperity of your town, and one way to secure that, is to elect, and keep in office wise and judicious men. Any one who has held town offices knows the pay is poor compensation; yet there are men enough to fill all the

A HEALTH TALK.

BY A TYRO.

I borrowed some wisdom the other day. It was not a doctor, but a member of a doctor's family to whom I spoke after this manner: "You always seem so well. It must be so good always to have advice at hand, and to know just what medicine to take, before you are really ill. We are so apt to put off sending, until we have lost time."

"Medicine! we never take any medicine." "Not take any! what are doctors for? I supposed this was your advantage, that you always took it in season and never made mistakes."

"The mistake we should make would be to take any, except in very rare cases." "But, tell me, what do you do when you feel sick?"

"We don't feel so; or if we do, we look for the cause and remove it, and let nature do the rest."

"Tell me some more."

"Well, we live regularly, keep as good hours as we can, and try to follow the old rule: Keep the feet warm, the head cool, and the digestion regular. Never eat between meals; never late at night, except in case of exhaustion, and then very simply and sparingly. We have learned that the whole body can't sleep, if the stomach is hard at work."

"This plays the mischief with evening suppers."

"Of course it does. You do a day's work, and then do a night's work, and then make your stomach do another day's work. Flesh and blood can't stand it."

"There's the good of stimulants. Those must help."

"Yes, whip and spur when the horse is tired out. Do you remember about one of the horses that helped to carry the good news from Ghent to Aix?" It is no more economy of human life than of horse flesh. We never eat when we are very tired. The nerve force is too much exhausted to begin the new work of digestion. We take a little simple food, soup, a bit of bread, a cup of tea, and wait till rest has done its work. By no means alcoholic stimulants, unless you are ready to perish. The Bible rule is the best."

"How do we live? We eat a large proportion of vegetable foods of the coarse and simple kind. Neither tea nor coffee strong, or in great quantities, and the last only to flavor boiled milk. We don't want our nerves rased."

"But if you feel ill?"

"Then we seek out the cause and stop it. And we don't eat. Nine-tenths of the troubles come from our not being able to take care of what we put into our stomachs. One of the best remedies for a headache is to drink a glass or two of hot water, right hot. It clears up things wonderfully. Anything added to it, only makes complications."

"And if your feet are cold?"

"Warm them. This is the way we do: Have a pail or bowl of hot water, and by the side of it one of cold water. Put the feet into the hot water, say for five minutes, till they are scorched, and then plunge them into the cold. You see it in the Russian bath principle. You get up a thorough reaction, and it must be a very bad state of circulation that is not restored by it."

"Do you take warm baths?"

"Never, if we are well. We believe in bathing and dashing with cold water, and abundant friction with a coarse towel. Cold water is a wonderful thing—next to fresh air. Do you know when you are tired and worn out at night, if you have moral courage you can get so rested? The impulse is to tumble into bed. A better way is to bathe the head and back, just with a dash of cold water and rub briskly. Somehow, nerve power seems to be manufactured along the spine, and cold water is as good as a galvanic battery. The good rubbing, with a little series of gymnastics, which need not all take more than from five to ten minutes, seem to do more good than two hours' sleep. Try it some day."

"Do you speak of fresh air?"

"Yes, we believe in it. Doctors live, in spite of hard work and irregular hours, because they are compelled to be so much out of doors. We are not all doctors at our house, but we know. If we have been reading or studying in a warm or close room all the evening, we go out into the air for a few minutes, take a short, brisk walk and get a good supply of fresh air in the lungs. It is like the river of the water of life. And, you see, you sleep with a much clearer conscience!"

"Do you ever smoke to quiet your nerves?"

"Smoke! I get enough of that from the chimneys. No, the air of our city is none too pure, we don't choose to thicken it any further. I grant you there is something very seductive and soothing about it, if we once get over the first poisoning, but so there is with opium or hashish. I told you that we didn't medicate at our house."

"But suppose your tongue is coated or your stomach disordered?"

"These are two different things. If the stomach is in trouble it has been abused or overworked. Let it rest. A bad tongue and breath! We don't believe in them. I sometimes think there is wisdom in the 'quack' cry: 'Purify the blood.' This is the mischief. The system must be kept free. When we do not throw off and get rid of all the waste matter at once, it is re-absorbed into the blood and again comes out at every pore. The vile stuff comes out at the lungs with every expiration. You know it; they call it the stomach. We don't breathe from the stomach. The poison comes out at the lungs. There are people who are intolerable—excuse me—it is because so much that is vile must escape somewhere, and the lungs are toiling to throw it off. Very praiseworthy of the lungs, but it is not their business, any more than it is mine to cleanse the gutters in front of my neighbor's house."

"Here some one came in and interrupted us. Indeed, when I came to think it over, I found that I had had more than enough for one time. But other questions occurred and other answers, which are recorded if they are considered worth repeating. It seems to be a question of Doctors of Medicine and Doctors of Hygiene."

[The Advance.]

Sunset Cox gives this definition of the origin of "Syndicate!" "A satisfactory account of this remarkable nondescript is given by Sir John Mandeville in his famous Travels in

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

While passing many contrees, both by land and sea, I chanced on the Chinese wall a strange animal of the lizard kind. He was known in ancient books as a chameleon. When the sun did shine he took various colors, sometimes it wore a golden hue, and sometimes had a green back. (Laughter.) I caught him by means of a steel mirror, which so bedazzled his eyes that he was easily caught. I bring him home as a strange beastie. It is called by the natives a scindiant."

NORMAL SCHOOL EXERCISES.

In the Richmond Normal school a few days ago, the lesson upon elocution was upon "Articulation," and various examples of difficult enunciation were cited and practiced. At the close of the exercise, the principal called for such examples to be handed in as the pupils might know or be able to find. The following are some of the results of the investigation, and furnish a very good collection for practice:

"Amidst the mist and coldest frosts,  
With barest wrists and stoutest boasts,  
He thrusts his fingers against the post,  
And still insists he sees the ghost."

"Of all the saws I ever saw, I never saw a saw saw as this saw saws."

"Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone."

"Crazy Craycroft caught a crate of crickled crabs; a crate of crickled crabs crazy Craycroft caught. If crazy Craycroft caught a crate of crickled crabs; Where's the crate of crickled crabs crazy Craycroft caught?"

"Thou wreat'h'd'st and mizz'd'st the far fetch'd ox, and imprison'd'st him in the volcanic Mexican mountain of Pop-o-cat-a-pet-l in Co-to-pax-i."

"Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers; a peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked. If P. t. r. Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers, where's the peck of pickled peppers Peter Piper picked?"

"Thou waltz'd'st the rickety skiff over the mountain-height cliffs, and clearly saw'st the full orb'd moon."

"When a twister twisting, would twist him a twist, for twisting a twist, three twists he will twist, but if one of the twists untwists from the twist, the twister untwisting, untwists from the twist."

Robert Rowley rolled a round roll round; a round roll Robert Rowley rolled round. Where rolled the round roll Robert Rowley rolled round?"

"Theopilus Thistle, the successful thistle-sifter, in sifting a sieveful of thistles, thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb."

"Peter Prangle the prickly pear picker, picked three pecks of prickly pears from the prickly pear trees on the pleasant prairies."

"Villy Vite and wife vent a voyage to Vind-sor and Vest Vieckham von Vitson Wednesday."

"Bandy-legged Barachio Mustachie Whiskerifusous, the bald but brave Bombardier of Bagdad, helped Abomobile Blue Beard, Bashaw of Belemendab, to beat down an abominable Bumble of Bashaw."

"I saw Esaw kissing Esaw,  
The fact is we all know three saws,  
I saw Esaw, he saw me,  
And also saw, I saw Esaw."

MANY hard things are said about President Grant, but as *Harper's Weekly* well says, "the important question is not what is said, but what is believed." On this point the paper says:

"To the people of the United States the President is the hero of the war of the rebellion, and a plain, honest man seeking to do his duty. We do not believe that they suppose him to have made money by the general order system, nor do we believe that they hold him personally responsible for the knavish tricks of those who hold positions in the government. They see what one journal declares to be incontestably proved another journal insists not to be proved at all. In a word, they see that in the passionate tumult of assertion and denial it is not easy to discover the truth, and they rest upon the one thing which remains, and that is the general results of the administration, and their faith in the personal purity of the President."

If the administration were the setting mass of corruption which it is sometimes alleged to be, would the Democratic party be in the moribund condition which the action of its Connecticut convention reveals? Could that party ask anything more favorable to its hopes than a dominant opposition dissolving in its own corruption? What does the situation show but that the republican hold upon the heart of the country is very sure? Yet what has so confirmed that hold but the general confidence in the character and purpose of the administration? It is true that certain gentlemen who are called the President's friends oppose measures which he has recommended, such as the reform of the civil service and amnesty. But the gentlemen have always opposed them, and have opposed them openly, and despite their opposition the President urges them. It is alleged that this shows the President's interest in them to be a shallow pretense. Indeed! and when it is shown that the will and tenacity of General Grant were less than those of the gentlemen who are called his friends? And what events in his career justify the theory that his action is mingled of folly and duplicity?

From this time to the assembling of the Republican Convention the attempt to stain the character of the President, and to stigmatize him to the country as unfit for another term, will be incessant and malevolent. But he has been in the Wilderness before—and he came out of it. They mistake profoundly and perilously who suppose that the people forget, or that the mists of calumny that gather about every administration have obscured the remembrance of the days when General Grant was the hope of America and of liberty. Coming fresh from the camp to the cabinet, has he betrayed one of the great principles of the party which lifted him to power? Differing from many honored leaders, as they differ among themselves, has he forgotten the emancipated race, or the honor of the nation, or the welfare of the people? Silent by nature and by the conditions of his position has he to one honest mind seemed guilty of any of the foul charges that have been thundered against him? There will certainly be an indignant reaction in the mind and heart of the American people against the relentless effort to injure the good name of

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While passing many contrees, both by land and sea, I chanced on the Chinese wall a strange animal of the lizard kind. He was known in ancient books as a chameleon. When the sun did shine he took various colors, sometimes it wore a golden hue, and sometimes had a green back. (Laughter.) I caught him by means of a steel mirror, which so bedazzled his eyes that he was easily caught. I bring him home as a strange beastie. It is called by the natives a scindiant."

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"Amidst the mist and coldest frosts,  
With barest wrists and stoutest boasts,  
He thrusts his fingers against the post,  
And still insists he sees the ghost."

"Of all the saws I ever saw, I never saw a saw saw as this saw saws."

"Up the high hill he heaves a huge round stone."

"Crazy Craycroft caught a crate











MISCELLANY.

DRIFTING AWAY.

Drifting away!—drifting away!  
Baby is leaving me every day.  
Steering far out on the treacherous sea,  
Where the bright phantoms of woman-life be:  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away.

Drifting away!—drifting away!  
Every morning loses a golden ray.  
Every night twine a shade, less fair,  
Over the tangles of clustering hair:  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away.

Drifting away!—drifting away!  
Sailing and singing; O bright little fay!  
All the true strokes of thy silver-tipped oar  
Float back to echo on memory's shore:  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away.

Drifting away!—drifting away!  
Wonderful words can the dainty lips say;  
Wonderful looks can the busy hands do,  
Wonderful journeys go they feet true:  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away.

Drifting away!—drifting away!  
Baby is leaving me every day.  
Steering far out on the treacherous sea,  
Where the bright phantoms of woman-life be:  
Yes, on the hour-ripples, day after day,  
Baby, my darling, is drifting away.

—National Baptist.

HOSPITALITY WITHOUT GRUDGING.—This morning a poor man came to our house to sell my father a cow. He had walked five miles through the snow, and looked very tired. He was sorry to part with his cow, but he said they had all been sick this fall, and he was obliged to do so in order to get food for the children through the winter. He looked far from strong, and I pitied him. But my mother did more than that. She came into the kitchen where I was paring potatoes for our dinner, and said:

"Just wash your hands, Edith, and get out the little water; put a plate of biscuit on it, while I heat up this coffee; now you may put on a plate of butter, a piece of mince pie and some doughnuts. I will cut off some beef from the outside of this roast, as it is nice and brown. Now all is ready but the coffee, and that will boil in a minute or two over the hot coal fire. Take it in now, and put it on the little stand before Mr. Weaver. I know it will do him good; I dare say they live poorly this hard winter."

I felt sorry for the man, but it took my good mother to do all this for his comfort. She always offers refreshment to persons stopping here. I never knew my mother's cupboard so empty that there was not something in it for the needy. I don't believe there is a poor child in the town who has not had cause to remember it one time or another. They like to come to our house on errands.

It did my heart good to see the pleased look on the poor man's face. The surprise was so great he hardly knew what to say at first. But I did not wait long in the room after placing it before him, as I thought he could eat more comfortably if left to himself. He looked over the water with a real famine-like eagerness, much as he tried to restrain himself.

"Give him a good piece for his cow, father," I whispered, as I pulled his sleeve when he was passing through into the dining-room.

"How much are you willing to deny yourself for the sake of his poor family, Pussy?" he asked, pinching my cheek softly.

"About five dollars I think, father."

"All right, then," he said, giving me one of his own quiet laughs in the corner of his grey eyes.

My father does not beat a poor man down in his prices. I believe he does business just as he thinks the Lord would approve if he were standing by. If there is one lesson of my childhood which I shall never forget, it is this; of being kind to the poor. He made his bargain with the man, and when he counted out the bills he laid a five dollar note on the top, and said:

"There is a Christmas gift for your little ones."

The poor man burst into tears. After a while he said:

"Mr. Gray, I always heard you were a good man to the poor, but I never expected such treatment as I have had here to-day. May the Lord reward you a hundredfold! If you will let me, Miss, I'll take the doughnuts you have set for me, home to my little Jane. I wouldn't be so bold, but she has been poorly ever since she got over the sickness, and yesterday she was crying for one of these very fried cakes."

"Take them and welcome," I said, "and I will send her a paper of them beside."

It did not take my mother long to fill up the largest basket she had with good things for that poor family, not forgetting some special dainties in one corner for the sick child.

"We can do without doughnuts till next baking day," she said, as she emptied the whole painful into the basket.

I know that poor family will have one good meal this winter, and I would eat potatoes and salt for a week for the sake of the pleasure it gives me every time I think of it. Father hailed a team which was passing and got the man a ride almost to his home. He went away with a very different look from that which he wore when he came in.

When I have a home of my own, I mean to use hospitality just as my mother does. I wish there were more housekeepers "given" to it as she is. I am sure that poor family will not soon forget her; and I think, after all, we have the most unmixed happiness about it—[Edith Gray, in Country Gentleman.

Infidels should never talk of our giving up Christianity till they can propose something superior. Lord Chesterfield's answer to an infidel lady was very just. When at Brussels, he was invited by Voltaire to sup with him and Madame C—. The conversation happened to turn upon the affairs of England. "I think, my lord," said Madame C—, "the English Parliament consists of five or six hundred of the most intelligent and sensible people in the kingdom." "True, they are generally thought to be so." "What then can be the reason that they will tolerate so great an absurdity as the Christian religion?" His lordship replied, "I suppose it is because they have not been able to establish anything better instead. When they can, I do not doubt that in their wisdom they will readily adopt it."

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**SURGEON DENTIST,**

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**NO. 17 NEWHALL ST.**  
First door north of Brick Hotel, where he continues to execute all orders for those in need of dental services.

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