

Is the Conflict Ended?

It is not without regret that we observe in the management of the Democratic press, since the late election, and especially in the rural districts, that the idea seems to be prevalent, that the proper time for the advocacy of our principles is during the excitement of a political campaign; and that the conflict once brought to a temporary conclusion, we should give way to the reaction that follows great labor, and abandon the field to the possession of the enemy.

If the political atmosphere of the country was in a healthy condition, and there were not principles at stake upon which depend the very existence of our institutions, this idea might be very reasonable; but struggling as we are in the grasp of a power that threatens our total destruction, it is one of the most grave errors that could be committed. Can we believe that the adversary will not exert his utmost ability to consolidate, and make avail, ah, the power that he has obtained by our temporary check; and that while we are engaged in massing his artillery for a fresh resistance? Who can estimate the advantage of the enormous aggregation of capital within his possession, in corrupting, concentrating, and disciplining the forces with which he designs driving us from the field? The ally of the national creditor, and with the enormous wealth of federal patronage at his command, his movements are all made under cover; and while there is no apparent exertion; there is a secret capacity for aggressive movements of which we can form no just conception. The success of the Democracy depends upon the most unremitting, unflinching labor. It is a conflict of principles against organization; of an empty handed party against a body of men flushed with all the appliances of political warfare, and in the possession of nearly all the governments, both State and federal. Every thing depends upon a complete and thorough knowledge of our principles, and of their advocacy at a period when the public mind, unobscured by the excitement of a political canvass, is open to reflection. The very lull, therefore, that follows a Presidential election, is the time most favorable for exertion by the Democratic party; and in the present instance, the confidence that victory has inspired in the ranks of our enemy, may be made the agency of his future defeat.

One of the most available means by which the Republicans secure their supremacy, is the rapid multiplication of political papers. In the city of Rochester they have three dailies, while the Democracy have only one. In Cayuga county there are two of the same class in the interest of our opponents, and our friends have none. In the city of New York, and elsewhere throughout the country, the same disproportion will be found to exist, and the result of this error will be very damaging to our cause until it is corrected. Whether a man finds himself at home, or abroad, upon the steamboat or the railroad, in the reading room of a hotel or in his own private parlor, he is penetrated everywhere with the erroneous principles of our adversaries, and lands too often no antecedent save in his own reflections. As a means of proselyting, the press is an engine of almost unlimited power. It is not merely in the editorial force that men look for the information, but a well conducted newspaper contains an abstract of the entire controversy of the day, and is worth more than any of all other agencies combined. Those who do not believe in the dogma of "woman's" rights will bear with us if we bring forward one instance in illustration of the influence of the public press. The establishment of Susan B. Anthony's Revolution in New York has done more to advance the cause of female suffrage than twenty-five years of rambling lectures and desultory effort could have accomplished; and whether the movement is founded in wisdom, or foolishness, the prominence that it has at present attained, is more than three fourths due to that one publication alone.

But while the press is the great means for the advancement of political knowledge, it is one from those who control its issues that no means are neglected that shall serve its efficiency. The Democracy expects every man to do his duty, but more especially the managers of the public press. This is no time for slumber, if we believe our own declarations. It is no time to fill the columns of the party paper with sentimental tales and idle facts, to the exclusion of more instructive matter of a political character. Though temporarily repulsed, the Democratic party is not defeated, nor is the battle yet over. It will be our own lack of vigilance if we even suffer ourselves to be placed in a disastrous position. But while the future is most encouraging, it would be idle to deny that the results of the late campaign have strengthened the Republican means of resistance. It has strengthened the principles of the Democracy too, unmasked the position of the enemy, and taught us the real element of his success. That element is the unlimited use of gold, the corruption of electors, the purchase of public men, and the influence of all-associated bodies, theological, civil, and financial. But the public mind must be educated up to the new situation, our veteran cohorts re-organized, the field of duty assigned to each battalion, and the order given for a fresh movement upon the enemy's lines. Let him have no rest, no time to build up his shattered entrenchments, no time for repairing the damage that our successes

at the North, in the South, and on the far west unlimited, and he should see with regret the growth of a licentious spirit among the people of that now promising country. Until the United States have extricated themselves from their present peril, it will not be wise for Europe to become too radical.

The Liberty of the Press and Mark M. Fomeroy.

Within a little more than two weeks a paper of some local celebrity in this neighborhood has advanced two very grave propositions, and as they are advocated with all due solemnity, we have the right to assume that they are made in good faith.

The first was the disfranchisement of about one fourth the entire voting population of the state,—though perhaps in this instance the gravity of the idea may yield to its laughable absurdity,—the other is a declaration in favor of the suppression of a certain newspaper that has become obnoxious on account of the too daring utterance of its convictions. We allude to the Auburn Advertiser and the New York Democrat. Now we regret that the editor of the latter paper, though an extreme man, and at times perhaps indiscreet, is strictly honest in his political opinions; but if we give the credit of honesty to the managers of the former, it must be at the expense of their judgment, their consistency, and their intelligence. Here is a paper that has been for many years engaged in the advocacy of the most absolute and unqualified liberty for all, that has been filled, in common with all other Republican papers, with the most bitter tirades against the suppression of the liberty of speech and the press at the South, that has made the popular catch words of the day its political slogan through many fields of excited controversy, and is yet ready when it suits its convenience, or its humor, to adopt the most despotic measures in the defense of its policy. It matters not that the law has already designated what is forbidden in journalism in its enactments for the protection of individual character, and that the most absolute liberty of political discussion is guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, the Republican party is in danger of learning too much truth, and its adversaries must be silenced.

And what is the offense of the New York Democrat? The Auburn paper says that it encourages assassination, but every man of the most ordinary penetration knows better, and the real motive is covered with a false pretext. We have expected to see the liberty of the press assailed in the person of the first prominent editor that dared openly to advocate repudiation, and the New York Democrat has published an article which is susceptible of such an interpretation. We can anticipate no freedom under the government of a financial despotism, although we were not prepared to see the enemy throw up his visor with quite such reckless audacity. But perhaps the Republicans have decided that it is no longer safe to pursue their course of popular deception; that the extension of the elective franchise may after all form an element that they will be unable to control, that the time has come to unmask their aggressions upon popular liberty, and consolidate the power that has been obtained through cunning and duplicity, but the country, we trust, is not yet sufficiently affected for submission. The New York Democrat will not be suppressed, and no laws that look to the crippling of political discussion, will be tolerated or enforced.

A Great Undertaking.

By reference to our telegraphic columns, it will be seen that an enterprise is on foot to tunnel the straits of Dover, from England, to France. This, if successful, will be the most remarkable work ever accomplished, and will be worth almost a pilgrimage to Europe to behold. The distance from Dover to Calais, we believe, is about twenty-one miles; but the work would be necessarily several miles longer, to regulate the grades. As a means of ventilation, it is proposed to erect massive structures of solid masonry at intervals across the channel, and to furnish, through apertures in the bottom, communication with the subterranean railway below. It is a work that must cost an enormous outlay of labor and money, and will be many years in construction, but as a means of facilitating intercourse between the two countries, and overcoming the traditional sea-sickness among cockneys and delicate women, the enterprise will be worth its cost. We can learn to dive much more readily than we can learn to swim.

State vs. Gen. Cole.

The trial of Gen. Cole at Albany for the murder of Hiscock, detected in an illicit amour with his wife, has resulted as those trials usually do, in the acquittal of the prisoner. Until the penalty of this crime is modified so as to suit the public sentiment, there will rarely be convictions, and a good many men that richly deserve it, will go unhung. The offender in this case, though, has had his neck in a halter so long that he has probably suffered a very fair punishment, and will not be likely to commit the crime again. That he will not have an equally good cause, however, we are very doubtful.

The Revolution in Spain.

Although there is little reason to hope, or perhaps desire, in the present condition of the Spanish people, that an attempt should be made to build up a republic in Spain, there seems to be an active party favorable to the scheme, and the defiant attitude of the Republicans has compelled Gen. Prim and his colleagues to issue orders, restricting the right of public meeting and popular manifestations. The freedom heretofore granted has been

most unlimited, and he should see with regret the growth of a licentious spirit among the people of that now promising country. Until the United States have extricated themselves from their present peril, it will not be wise for Europe to become too radical.

Irrepressible.

Congress is again in session, and among the first measures proposed, are some looking to an early resumption of peace. One, especially, contemplates the suppression of political organizations at the South, and the declaration that their members be outlawed.

We do not know by what authority Congress would assume the right to suppress the Ku Klux Klan, any more than a Republican Loyal League, or a Democratic Club. It has suited the Republican press to characterize the members of this particular organization as an association of bandits, murderers, thieves, &c.; but we have no doubt that the motives that led to its formation were simply defensive, and laudable. We do not accept the falsehoods that have been circulated against this body of men at half the value attached to them by Republican credibility; but even if they were all true, Congress will find itself very impotent in opposition. The army of the United States is composed of something less than fifty thousand men, diluted over a considerable space, while the Ku Klux Klan can probably muster several hundred thousand resolute fellows, and they are no longer unarmed.

This play is about played to its conclusion.

Diagnosis of Boston.

The first city of New England, and unfortunately, for many years the political leader of the north, this sleek metropolis is afflicted with a mental and moral distemper, very injurious to herself, and for the reason that it is contagious, not altogether innocent with her neighbors. The offspring of a Puritan ancestry, she never inherited a very pliant constitution, and though vigorous in action, it is disordered and unhealthy. The most palpable development of her distemper is moral obliquity. Her virtues are sentimental and speculative, her views local and chronic. She would look abroad for disposition of her charities, the indulgence of her philanthropy, and the work of social regeneration, but at home she is selfish, egotistical, and profligate. The cloak of political morality with which she veils her figure from the public eye serves also to disguise the local diseases that fester upon the social body, and poison the life-blood in her arteries. In her mental traits she is superficial, and a searcher after novelty. She will follow a chimera if it is only new, and reject a substantial truth, simply because it is standard and recognized. She can comprehend neither despotism or freedom; and could never govern without becoming a tyrant; or serve, without rebellion. Yet, she is so enveloped in the clouds of her own inebriation, that her vision can never penetrate beyond the circle of her worshippers, and she will remain forever unconscious of her maladies.

Female Suffrage.

Some of the leaders among the Republicans, Senator Wilson, and others, are beginning to flirt with the woman's rights' movement as a future investment of capital for their party. We are altogether deceived in our judgment of female peculiarities, if after flattering these innocent gentlemen into becoming their very detested suitors, the ladies would not turn around and vote them all a set of unmitigated bores, and just worthy of being discarded.

If any female dislikes our estimate of her delicate traits, she can just give a little pout, and say that we have been jilted.

The Sorosis.

Another very able advocate of female suffrage, under the above title, has come to us from Chicago, as an exchange. It is published by Mrs. M. J. Walker & Co. and judging from its articles, will be very influential in the cause that it is designed to champion.

A few more such courteous passes, and the situation of the Democrat will become critical. We have a weakness for that class of adversaries, and when once fairly surrounded, will be easily captivated.

Dick Turpin at Auburn.

Mr. Oliver Wood, of this city, has furnished us with the following facts in relation to the release of Hollis McCowan, alias Henry Burns, upon a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Dwight of the Supreme Court.

This McCowan, who seems to have been one of the most accomplished and desperate burglars in the State, will be remembered as the culprit who attracted so much attention over four years since, by an escape from the State Prison at Auburn under very singular circumstances. He had twice previously been convicted of crime, and confined at Sing Sing; but each instance had eluded the vigilance of his keepers, and escaped. He was convicted at Buffalo in 1864, and brought here to serve out a term of two years and a half, but after a few months' confinement, again eluded the officers, and made his way over the walls. Within a few days, however, he was recaptured, and placed in the fifth dungeon cell, regarded as the most secure retreat for enterprising criminals in the institution. From this cell he made his way with instruments, supposed to have been secreted upon his person, through several feet of stone wall, and finally by the aid of the lightning rod,

and a rope fastened in the yard, he passed over the roof of the building, and the outer wall into the street. This occurred in November, 1864. In June, 1868, he was again recaptured, and lodged in confinement, to await the action of the authorities.

By a law of the State, the act of breaking from prison is made a criminal offense, to be punished by recommitment for a term not exceeding five years, and to commence from and after the expiration of the original term of imprisonment. This is the statute that was relied upon for his punishment, but it seems that the law was amended in 1860, so that in all cases except in trials for murder, indictments must be found within three years from date when the offense was committed, or the action is barred by limitation. This was the advantage of our hero, and he is again at liberty to pursue his honorable calling, with the benefit of an enlarged experience.

The best point in the case, however, is that the rogue threatens to bring an action against the State for false imprisonment.

A Whitewashing Society.

OR THE PURCHASE OF "RED PLAIN SHIRTS FOR CHILDREN OF THE SOUTH COAST OF AFRICA."

A convocation of impressive ladies will be held in Auburn, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, which we are very anxious to advertise. It is a fair game of *blanche et noir*, at which the fair stake holders will no doubt prove to be very winning, and the proceeds will be deposited in one of the drawers of the Freedman's bureau for the use of its officers. It is an annual custom in this city, and our readers will understand the motive without any further explanation. We would not wish to imperil the success of the undertaking, but we like to suggest, that before using the funds raised, a committee be appointed to visit all the haunts of squalid wretchedness in Auburn, and learn how many families are without coal, how many prostrated by sickness, need medical attendance, and watchers, how many children of both sexes are growing up to a future of ignorance, vice, and crime. And if complexion is an additional incentive to charity, it may be that the Freedman's bureau may be induced to throw its beneficent arms over our beautiful city, and lift up the dejected sables into the full light of social and intellectual regeneration.

Board of Supervisors.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 7 P. M.

Mr. Young presented the petition of Edward Smith, of the town of Lansing, county of Tompkins, setting forth that the petitioner owns forty-seven acres of land in the town of Genoa, same being a part of his farm divided by the town and county line, he residing upon that part situate in the town of Lansing. That he is assessed in the town of Lansing for the whole number of acres, and that he is also assessed for the forty-seven acres in the town of Genoa.

Mr. Smith prays that the assessment on the forty-seven acres in the said town of Genoa, be stricken from the roll of said town.

Referred to the Committee on Excess of Tax.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3, A. M.

Mr. Ranney, from the Committee on Poor and Superintendents, reported a number of bills and moved their passage at the amounts allowed.

They were so passed. Mr. Aikin, from the Committee on Treasurer's Accounts, reported that they had examined the Accounts of the County Treasurer, together with the vouchers, and found the same to be correct.

Mr. Eaker, from the Special Committee on reports of Railroad Commissioners, reported that they had carefully inspected the reports of the several Commissioners of the towns of Brutus, Moravia, Loocke, and the city of Auburn, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board cause to be assessed and levied and collected upon the real and personal estate of the said towns and city of Auburn the following sums respectively, upon the town of Brutus, the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$3,337.57), upon the town of Moravia, the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars (\$4,800), upon the town of Loocke, the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars (\$3,300), upon the city of Auburn, the sum of twenty-three thousand four hundred three dollars and fifty cents (\$23,403.50), these being the several amounts claimed by the Commissioners of said towns and city, respectively.

Evening Session, 7 o'clock.

Mr. Ranney, from Committee on Poor and Superintendents, reported a number of bills, which, on motion, were passed at the amounts allowed.

Mr. Marvin, from the Committee on Justices and Coroners, reported a number of bills and moved their passage at amounts allowed. Agreed to.

Mr. White moved that the bill of John W. Taylor, Loocke, for services as Coroner, be laid upon the table. Carried.

Mr. Brown asked leave to withdraw the bill of Wm. Wade, justice, town of Moravia, for correction. Granted.

Mr. Marvin moved that the Supervisor of the town of Conquest have leave to withdraw the bills of H. McArthur and A. Van Pelt, justices, for correction.

The report of the Special Committee on repairs to Court House, together with the resolutions offered by Mr. Baker, of the 3d ward, and which were made the special order for this evening, were taken up.

On motion, the report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4, A. M.

Mr. Munson presented a remonstrance signed by 128 tax-payers of the town of

Sennett against the passage of a bill levying a tax for the appraisal of damages laid out a road in the eastern part of the town of Sennett.

Mr. Edson moved that a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Edson, Marvin and Clarke, be appointed to consider the matter. Carried.

Mr. Steel moved that the Clerk publish a notice of the sitting of the committee, that all parties interested might be heard. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Aikin, Resolved, That the Supervisors of the several towns of this county be authorized to add to the schedules of their respective towns, such sums not exceeding \$250, as may have been certified by the Commissioners of Highways of the towns to be necessary for the support of roads and bridges therein for the ensuing year, and also such other sums as may have been voted by their towns at town meetings, for the same purpose.

Mr. Ranney, from the Committee on Poor and Superintendents, reported a number of bills and moved their passage at the amounts allowed. Agreed to.

Mr. White moved that the bill of Jno. W. Taylor of Loocke, be taken from the table and passed at the amount allowed by the committee. Agreed to.

Mr. Clarke moved that the motion referring the petition of John E. Savery to Committee of the Whole be reconsidered. Carried.

On motion, the petition was referred to Committee on Excess of Tax.

On motion of Mr. Ranney, Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to inquire and ascertain whether it is necessary that a special notice be given the Superintendents of Poor, of the passage of the resolutions reviving the distinction between the town and county poor, and also to inquire as to the amount of Poor Supplies on hand, at the time of the passage of said resolutions, belonging to Cayuga county.

Messrs. Ranney, Marvin and White were appointed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 4, A. M.

Mr. McKnight moved that the vote on the adoption of the report of the Home for the Friendless, so far as it relates to the appropriation, be reconsidered. Carried.

Mr. Young moved to make the resolution to reconsider, the special order, for Tuesday evening. Carried.

Mr. McKnight moved that the vote on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Charitable Institutions, relating to appropriation to the Orphan Asylum, be reconsidered.

Mr. Burlew rose to a point of order, questioning the gentleman's right to change his vote from the negative, having voted in the affirmative, after the vote had been declared by the Chair and therefore Mr. McKnight had no right to move a reconsideration. Mr. White moved a reconsideration of the adoption of the report of the Cayuga Asylum. Carried.

Mr. White moved to make the adoption of the report the special order for Tuesday evening next. Adjourned as per resolution of Mr. Marvin, to Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 2 P. M.

Board met and quorum present. Petitions of Richard Parsons, James Corcoran and William Corcoran, for excess of tax, were received, and on motion were referred to the Committee on Excess of Tax.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.—7 O'CLOCK.

Mr. Baker, from the Committee on Sheriff's and Clerks' Claims, reported the bill of A. S. Archer, town of Sterling, Deputy Sheriff, and moved its passage at \$58.95. Agreed to.

Mr. Ranney, from Special Committee, submitted a report, recommending that the Superintendents be notified, and also that the Overseer of the Poor in each town in the county be notified, of the revival of the distinction between town and county poor. They also reported they found in the hands of the Overseer of the Poor in the City of Auburn, seventy-five cords of wood belonging to the county, which cost the county seven dollars per cord, which they recommend be sold. The report was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Young, Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three, to whom shall be delegated the powers conferred upon the Supervisors by Statute, relating to the selection of students for the Cornell University, said Committee to act until the next annual session of the Board, and to perform the duties which would otherwise be incumbent upon said Board.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Young, Tracy, and Batchelor.

On motion of Mr. Eaker,

Resolved, That the members of this Board comprising the Committee on Poor and Superintendents, be designated as a Special Committee to visit the County Poor House, and report on the condition of the same.

Resolved, That the Attorneys for the Commissioners of Excise be requested, hereafter, to sue persons violating the excise law, before a justice of the peace; and that where suits are prosecuted in the Supreme Court against irresponsible persons, this Board will not pay any costs except the Sheriff's bill for serving papers, unless the execution is satisfied or the defendant is imprisoned on execution. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8, 9 A. M.

Mr. McKnight, from the Committee on Equalization, reported to grant the petition of Edward Smith, of the town of Lansing, asking relief from unjust assessment on land owned by him in the town of Genoa. Concurred in.

Also, reported to grant the petition of Wayne Gallup, of the town of Scipio, for relief from unjust assessment. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Young,

Resolved, that John T. Baker, Rollin

Make a Scrap-Book.

Every intelligent progressive farmer takes a paper. That is a fixed fact. It is to be hoped, too, that he has half-a-dozen journals, of one sort or another coming every month; but how does that come to be when he reads them over he often says; "Now I wish I could remember that item, and put it in practice next season. I believe I will cut it out and save it somewhere." He does cut it out and put it in his vest pocket, or between the leaves of a book, or in some odd out of the way place, where there is little chance of his ever seeing it again.

Now, when he cut it out, he took a step in the right direction. Why did he not go a little further and paste it into a scrap-book? Then it would have been permanently saved, and very convenient for reference. Preserving papers in files would save all the articles, but few would ever take the trouble to look all through them for some point they wished to read over again. It would seem too much like looking for the proverbial "needle in the hay mow."

The scrap-book gives you the very cream of all your papers. There are usually only a few articles in each one which seem to have been written expressly for you, and you do not care to save those belonging to everybody else. You do not care to read the columns on bee-keeping, when you never owned a bee in your life; but probably your neighbor takes more interest in that department than any other. It is the beauty of a good paper that it has something in it for every one.

The house mother can never buy as good a receipt book as she can make by herself. She should have a receipt book, and she should have a simple classification; the recipes for cooking should be placed by themselves, those for general housework may be placed in another part of the book—the same for directions on gardening, care of children, &c.

Such a book is a great means of economizing in the course of the year. Just the right thing in the right place often save dollars of money and dollars' worth of time and trouble. Just such hints and directions we meet with from week to week in every good paper, and it is the early getting them out into practice that makes the difference between the thrifty, successful farmer, and his opposite. Of course of their are forgotten, they cannot be put in practice. The mind, unless it has been severely disciplined, is apt to hold knowledge much as a sieve does water. It needs many helps to make the memory useful. The very act of cutting out the slip and pasting it in, is a great help towards recalling it; and if the details are forgotten, there is the article itself—you can turn it out readily. Thus you can benefit by the experience of hundreds of people you have never seen, but who have kindly noted down their own success or failure in the various departments in which you are most interested.

Familiarity with Household Affairs.

There is nothing that smoothes the rugged path way more effectually than thorough self-dependence. The woman who in early life resolves to so familiarize herself with the duties of her household, that in the event of a reverse of fortune, she knows and feels that she is able to do that, which under prosperous circumstances would be performed by others, is the possessor of a consciousness of self-power, that will bear her bravely up, when others who are ignorant of these duties, sink in almost hopeless despair. Were it possible to arrive at a correct estimate upon the subject, it would be proven that a very large proportion of the worments, perplexities, and disorders of wedded life, are traceable to want of familiarity on the part of wives with household duties. Unable themselves to direct, they are necessarily compelled to depend upon others, and mainly upon those who have least interest in doing things well, or seeing that they are done as they should be. A woman thus circumstanced is an object of pity. However honest her intentions, and however earnest her desire to please and gratify her husband, she finds in many cases that this is impossible; and sinking beneath her own weakness she gives up in despair. Every girl has it in her power to arrest this calamity—for a calamity it must be regarded. All that is necessary is the determined resolve, that whatever her position in life, she will acquaint herself with household duties. Having thus resolved, let her set apart certain hours of each day for the acquisition of this knowledge, and prove that she is earnest by her supervision of matters, or by her personal assistance in the kitchen, the sewing-room, the bed chamber, in fact everywhere in the house where her presence or services can be profitably engaged. There is nothing dishonorable or degrading in this; on the contrary, it is ennobling and dignifying. One of the proudest ornaments of society, in our estimation, is "the woman who looketh well to the ways of her household."

PURGENT.—"Did you ever hear the story of the traveller and the horse radish?"

"No, how was it?"

"Well, seeing a dish of grated horse radish on the table where they stopped for dinner, each helped himself largely to the sauce, supposing it to be eaten as potato or squash; and the first, putting a knife into his mouth, jerked his handkerchief from his trousers and commenced wiping his eyes."

"What troubles yer, Jemmy," inquired his comrade.

"Sure, and I was thinkin of my poor old father's death when he was bung," he replied shrewdly.

Presently the other, taking as greedily of the pungent vegetable, had as sudden use for the handkerchief, whereat Jemmy coolly inquired;

"And what troubles yer, Pat?"

"Truth," he replied, "that you wasn't hang with your father."

SOLITUDE.—Solitude, though it may be silent as light, is, like light, the mightiest of agencies, for solitude is essential to man. All men come into the world alone; all leave it alone. King and priest, warrior and maiden, philosopher and child, all walk these mighty galleries alone.—The solitude, therefore, which in this world appeals or fascinates us, is but the echo of a far deeper solitude, through which already we have passed; of another solitude, deeper still, through which we have to pass—reflex of one solitude, pre-figuration of another.

The maiden's prayer.—Matrimony.

Snatching part of the body.—The nose.

Mannal exercise.—Living from hand to mouth.