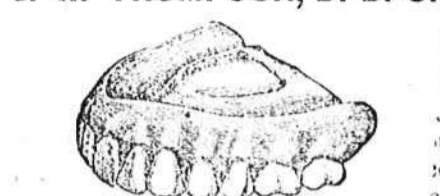


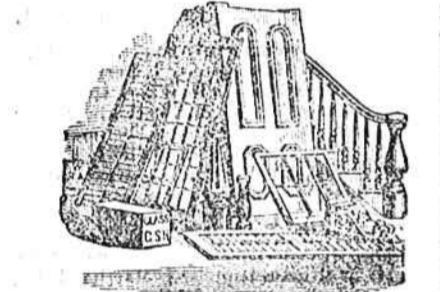
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HAIR JEWELRY of all descriptions made to order.
Dec 27 52-11

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My patients receive the benefit of all the latest improvements in the profession.
Special attention given to correction of irregularities in Children's Teeth.
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usand shares, to be paid in by successive monthly installments of a dollar on each share, so long as the corporation shall continue. A said share to be held, transferred, assigned, and pledged, and holders thereof to be subject to fines and forfeitures, for default in their payments, according to the regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws of said corporation.

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A Queer Experience.

MARK TWAIN'S FIRST LECTURE.

I was home again, in San Francisco, without means and without employment. I tortured my brain for a saving scheme of some kind, and at last a public lecture occurred to me. I sat down and wrote one, in a fever of anticipation. I showed it to several friends, but they all shook their heads. They said nobody would come to hear me, and I would make a humiliating failure of it. They said that as I had never spoken in public I would break down in the delivery, anyhow. I was disconsolate now. But at last an editor slipped me on the back and told me to "go ahead." He said, "Take the largest house in town, and charge a dollar a ticket." The audacity of the proposition was charming; it seemed fraught with practical worldly wisdom, however. The proprietor of the several theatres endorsed the advice, and said I might have his handsome new opera-house at half-price—fifty dollars. In sheer desperation I took it—on credit, for sufficient reasons. In three days I did an hundred and fifty dollars' worth of printing and advertising, and was the most distressed and frightened creature on the Pacific coast. I could not sleep—who could under such circumstances?

For other people there was facetiousness in the line of my posters, but to me it was plaintive with a pang when I wrote it: "Doors open at half past seven o'clock. The trouble will begin at eight." That line has done good service since. I have even seen it appended to a newspaper advertisement, reminding school pupils in vacation what time next term would begin. As those three days of suspense dragged by I grew more and more unhappy. I had sold my two hundred tickets among my personal friends, but I feared that they might not come. My lecture, which had seemed "humorous" to me at first, grew steadily more and more dreary till not a vestige of fun seemed left, and I grieved that I could not bring a coffin on the stage and turn the thing into a funeral. I was so panic-stricken at last that I went to three old friends, giants in stature, cordial by nature, and stony-voiced, and said:

"This thing is going to be a failure; the jokers in them are so dim that nobody will ever see them. I would like to have you sit in the parquette and help me through."

They said they would. Then I went to the wife of a popular citizen, and said that if she was willing to do me a very great kindness I would be glad if she and her husband would sit prominently in the left hand stage-box, where the whole house could see them. I explained that I should need help, and would turn towards her and smile, as a signal, when I had delivered of an obscure joke—"and then," I answered, "don't wait to investigate, but respond!"

She promised. Down the street I met a man I had never seen before. He had been drinking, and was beaming with smiles and good nature. He said: "My name is Sawyer. You don't know me, but that don't matter. I haven't got a cent, but if you know how bad I wanted to laugh, you'd give me a ticket. Come, now, what do you say?"

"Is your laugh hung on a hair-trigger?" that is, is it critical, or can it get off easy?"

My drawing infirmity of speech so affected him that he laughed a specimen or two that struck me as being about the article I wanted, and I gave him a ticket, and appointed him to sit in the second circle in the centre and be responsible for that division of the house. I gave him minute instructions about how to detect indistinct jokes, and then went away and left him chuckling placidly over the novelty of the idea.

I ate nothing on the last of the three eventful days—I only suffered. I had advertised that on the third day the office would be opened for the sale of reserved seats. I crept down to the theatre at four in the afternoon to see if any sales had been made. The ticket-seller was gone, the box-office was locked up. I had to swallow suddenly or my heart would have gone out. "No sales," I said to myself. I might have known it. I thought of suicide, pretended illness, flight. I thought of these things in earnest, for I was very miserable and scared. But I was to of course drive them away, and prepare to meet my fate. I could not wait for half-past seven. I wanted to face the horror and end it—the feeling of many a man doomed to be hung, no doubt. I went down back streets at six o'clock, and entered the theatre by the back door. I stumbled my way in the dark among the ranks of canvasses scenery and stood on the stage. The house was gloomy and silent, and its emptiness depressing. I went into the dark among the scenes again, and for an hour and a half gave myself up to the horrors, wholly unconscious of everything else. Then I heard a murmur; it rose higher and higher, and ended in a crash, mingled with cheers. It made my hair rise, it was so close to me and so loud. There was a pause, and then an

other; presently came a third, and before I well knew what I was about, I was in the middle of the stage, staring at a sea of faces, bewildered by the fierce glare of lights, and quaking in the glare of a terror that seemed like to take my life away. The house was full—aisle and all!

The tumult in my heart and brain and legs continued a full minute before I could gain any command over myself. Then I recognized the charity and the friendliness in the faces before me, and little by little my fright melted away and I began to talk. Within three or four minutes I was comfortable and even content. My three chief allies, with three auxiliaries, were on hand in the parquette, all sitting together, all armed with blueglasses and all ready to make an onslaught upon the footlest joke that might show its head. And whenever a joke did fall their blueglasses came down and their faces seemed to split from ear to ear. Sawyer, whose hearty countenance was seen looming redly in the centre of the second circle, took it up and the house was carried handsomely. Inferior jokes never fared so royally before. Presently I delivered a bit of serious matter with impressive unction, (it was my pet,) and the audience listened with an absorbed hush that gratified me more than any applause; and as I dropped the last word of the clause I happened to turn and catch Mrs. Sawyer's intent and waiting eye; my conversation with her flashed upon me, and in spite of all I could do I smiled. She took it for the signal, and promptly delivered a mellow laugh that touched off the whole audience, and the explosion that followed was the triumph of the evening! I thought that that honest man Sawyer would choke himself; and as for the blueglasses, they performed like pile-drivers. But my poor little morsel of pathos was ruined. It was taken in good faith as an intentional joke, and the prize one of the entertainment; and I wisely let it go at that.

All the papers were kind in the morning; my appetite returned; I had abundance of money. "All's well that ends well."

HOME TALK TO GIRLS.—Your every day toilet is part of your character. A girl that looks like a "fury" or "sloven" in the morning, is not to be trusted, however finely she may look in the evening. No matter how humble your room may be, there are eight things it should contain, namely:—A mirror, washtab, soap, towel, comb, hair, nail and tooth brushes. These are just as essential as your breakfast, before which you should make good use of them. Parents who fail to provide their children with such appliances, not only make a great mistake, but commit a sin of omission. Look tidy in the morning, and after dinner work is over, improve your toilet. Make it a rule of your daily life to "dress up" for the afternoon. Your dress may or need not be anything better than calico; but with a ribbon or flower, or some bit of ornament, you can have an air of self-respect and satisfaction that invariably comes with being well dressed. A girl with fine sensibilities can not help feeling embarrassed and awkward in a ragged and dirty dress, with her hair unkempt, should a neighbor come in. Moreover, your self-respect should demand the decent appareling of your body. You should make it a point to look as well as you can, even if you know nobody will see you but yourself.

WHISKY AT A CAMP MEETING.—At a negro camp meeting in Georgia, the other day, the orator of the day, seeing some of the members had whiskey bottles in their pockets, said: "There's some of these here brethren tryin' to get into the kingdom with a whiskey bottle in their pockets. The gate of Heaven's mighty natter, brethren; much as over you is gwine to do to squeeze in yourself. How does yer speer gwine to get in there with a whiskey bottle hung to yer?" A member asked what they should do with them. "Bring 'em right up to the pulpit," said the speaker, "and I will offer dem as a sacrifice to the Lord." About a half dozen bottles were accordingly transferred to the pulpit. The darkey gave a short sermon and then repaired to his tent, and two hours after was so drunk that he couldn't stand alone.

THE WORLD.—Ah, this beautiful world! I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off, and then it suddenly changes, and it is dark and sorrowful and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world into our arms. Then gloomy hours when the fire will not burn on our hearths, and all within and without is dismal, cold, and dark. Believe me, every heart has secret sorrows which the world knows not, and oft-times we call a man cold when he is only sad.

Mr. Mustard, of Virginia, lost all his strength by a fall from his horse.

Help Yourselves.

It is a difficult task for the Southern people, to appreciate their changed condition, or to realize the necessity for accommodating themselves, to their new social status. Beyond all doubt, question or controversy, the abolition of slavery, was an auspicious event for the country, at least for the white portion of the community, for the indolence and want of self-reliance, which were the legitimate offspring of that institution, were knocking at the vitals of our society, and rapidly producing enervation of mind, and degeneracy of body, among our men and women. The laziness and dependence which characterized the old regime, were highly creditable to us, but the false views of life, the absurd notions of property, and the utter ignorance of all practical or useful knowledge, that prevailed among the wealthy and pretentious classes of Southern people, were far more disgraceful in their nature, and more disastrous in their consequences. Unfortunately, for the country, these bad habits and vicious sentiments, have not become extinct, but have survived the peculiar institution and civilization, that gave them birth, and infused vitality into them. It is almost impossible to disabuse the minds of our boys and girls, of the wretched sophistries and fallacious maxims of this too long dominant philosophy. It is hard to convince them, that labor is honorable, that dependence on others for support is disreputable, and that idleness and ignorance so far from being indices of aristocracy and gentle breeding, are the congenial atmosphere of vulgarity, and the legacy of a shallow and effete pretension.

Many young men, hire servants, to do what they ought to do themselves. They are afraid of imperiling their gentility, and losing caste, if they are seen saddling their horses, polishing their boots, or bringing a pitcher of water. Some will even oversee one negro and horse, and subsist upon the miserable pittance, thus earned, rather than soil their respectability by manual labor. Many girls likewise esteem ignorance of household duties, to be an accomplishment, and regard an acquaintance with the mysteries of the cooking stove, the wash tub, and the ironing table, as evidence of plebeian birth and training. They seem to think, that when they have acquired a smattering of English and French, and have learned to thrum the Piano, they are fitted for the offices and duties of wives and mothers. They apparently forget, that when they marry, they and their husbands and children, will require clothing and cooked food, or else experience sore discomfort and privation.

Now it demands but precious little common sense, to perceive the falseness and stupidity of such views and notions as these are. The time has come for people to help themselves, do their own work, and not depend on servants, to wait upon them. While we would by no means undervalue polite education, or elegant accomplishment, we claim that the day for parlor puppies, mustached goatees and neopompas, who are fit for nothing but playing gentlemen, has passed, and that our sons and daughters must be raised and trained to habits of industry and self-reliance. It detracts nothing from any young gentleman's or lady's social position, to have a thorough knowledge of all such business, as they may be either required to do or superintend.

If a young man is too helpless, to un-saddle and feed his horse, or from false pride accepts the offer of a servant, to do the work for him, he is not fit for marriage, and his inamorate would do well to reject his suit. If a young clerk folds his hands and waits for a porter, to sweep his employer's store, kindle a fire, or bring water, he will never become a Peabody or a Stewart. The Rothschilds considered labor honorable.

If a young lady, (let her means be what they may,) is incapable of making and baking a tray of biscuits, of broiling a chicken or a beefsteak, or of washing and ironing a frill or a collar, she is unfit to assume the responsibilities of a matron. These are grave matters in the present state of the Southern country.

The German fashion, of requiring every boy to learn a trade, ought to be introduced among us. King William and the Crown Prince of Prussia served their apprenticeship at the bench, and are masters of a mechanic trade. Are they less gentle because they are mechanics? Count Bismarck is also a tradesman.

Manual labor ought to be introduced into all of our schools and colleges, and premiums awarded for proficiency and skill in every department of industry, just the same as for attainments in letters.

Girls should be taught to sew, to knit, to cook, to wash, to iron, and to keep house, and the same inducements and rewards offered for excellence in any of these departments, that are bestowed on those who learn drawing, painting or music, well. This is the proper course, to be pursued, to eradicate the false pride and pseudo philosophy of the old slavish regime. This is the way, by which

ments of the past era, and to inaugurate a new and healthier social system, among the Southern people.

Let the dead past, bury its dead, and let us learn to grapple with present living issues. The great point now, is for us all to acquire habits of industry and independence. Let us inculcate this lesson upon the minds of the rising generation, and teach our children to labor, and to feel that work is honorable. Above all things, let us learn them to wait on themselves, and not expect parents or servants, to minister to their wants. If they are afterwards so fortunate as to possess means, that will relieve them from the necessity of exertion, and become able to employ servants, they will certainly be no worse off for the valuable lesson, and the wise training they have experienced at our hands.

[Sunter News.

Prospects of Cotton Planting.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List, of Saturday last, the 21th inst., says: Notwithstanding the protestations of a portion of the press in the cotton States against increasing the production of cotton, on the plea that a small crop will bring more money than a large one, there is reason to believe that the area of land to be devoted to the fleecy staple the ensuing season will be materially enlarged, under the stimulus afforded by the present high prices and the exceptional cheapness of provisions. High prices rarely fail to increase production, of which the hog crop this year and last affords a notable example, and therefore, those pragmatic writers who have been telling us that the South will be richer with two and a half or three millions of bales than with double the quantity, may as well make up their minds that their theories will not be acted upon this year.

The idea of limiting production for the purpose of creating wealth is rather a remarkable one, since no sophisticated fancies can do away with the stubborn facts which involve a reduction of capital proportionate to the diminution in the breadth of land and the amount of labor used in growing cotton. Commerce can no more be insensible to a reduction or limitation of the world's aggregate production of the great staple than it could be insensible to the reduction of the world's aggregate supply of gold and silver. Nobody would seriously think of maintaining, in the latter case, that the loss of quantity would be compensated by the enhancement of price; and it is equally irrational to contend that the enforced falling off in cotton production, by reason of diminished capital and labor, would be more than made up in the higher nominal price brought by smaller crops. The commercial and industrial interests of the world are all bound up together as one great partnership, and it is mathematically impossible that what the whole positively loses can count as positive gain for a particular part. The material interests of the South, then, will be best subserved by bringing up the production of cotton to the normal figure, and keeping it in a progressive increase from year to year, corresponding with the growth of the world's wants in respect to cotton consumption. And if, at the same time, the planters pay due attention to the diversification of industry, whereby their dependence on other sections for food may be sensibly lessened, they need have no very grave fears about the production of cotton greatly outrunning the consumption.

A DREAM VERIFIED.—The Jamestown (Tenn.) Journal, in detailing the death of a brakeman named Ganfield on a railroad at Union, says: He was to have been married to a young lady of that town in about two months. On the 16th inst., when the train passed Jamestown on its way west, the young lady saw him and had some conversation with him, and that evening was in unusually light spirits. The next morning at the breakfast table her appearance was so much the reverse of the evening previous that it attracted the attention of her mother, who asked her the cause of her apparent trouble. The young lady thereupon related to her mother that she had dreamed that her lover had fallen under the cars and had been so seriously injured that he had died in about two hours. She told the circumstances as she had seen in her dream, how he had fallen and the car wheels had terribly crushed and mangled his left leg and his left arm, and that he had lived in great agony for about two hours. Her story was generally discredited by her mother, who endeavored to persuade her that there was nothing in a dream, but to no purpose—he could not drive it from her mind. About noon a sister of the young man who had met so terrible a death came to the house of the young lady and said she had had news for her. She then related the circumstances of her brother's death, corresponding in detail with the dream as told by the young lady some hours before.

Truth is impossible to be so fully conveyed outwardly as the subconscious mind.

How is that for High?

A few days since, a waggish gentleman was walking down Broadway, N. Y., when opposite the Trinity Church, whose spire is five hundred and sixty feet from the ground, he met a German, and the following dialogue ensued: "Good morning, Schneider." "Wo gehtes den?" "Do you know what church that is?" "Yaw, dos is der Drinity Church." "You see the steeple and that little cross w-a-y up there?" "Yaw, I saw him." "Well, how is that for high?" The German looked pensive, and stretching his head, said: "Dot is goot! Der best I hear dese six weeks; yaw, dot is very goot."

The wag went his way, leaving the man smiling, scratching his head and gazing at the little cross so high in the air. While thus standing, a smile over his face, a friend came along, and he thought to give him the same good thing and have another laugh, and said: "Hollo, Fritz—how you vas, eh?" "Goot—How vas it going to be mit yourself?" "Goot all der vile. Do you know what church am dere?" "Yaw—dere am der Drinity; I know dese church more as a dozen years already." "You see dem steeple, and der lead, der cross on der top of dem steeple, w-a-a-y most mit der clouds?" "Yaw, I see der leadle cross."

"You see him? Yell—shush ask you how high is dot?" Then he laughed, and laughed, while the other man replied: "I don't know; but what for you make so much laugh