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is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

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AN OLD MAN'S MEMORIES.

On the Way From the Old House to the New.

I'll sit a moment by the road: I will not keep
you long;
But, dearie, I am very tired. Somehow the memories throng
About me so; the sky looks dark, for all 'tis bright and blue:
It breaks my heart, this leaving, dear, the old house for the new.

It's different, child, when folks are young; they wake and work and sleep,
And take life's changes as they come, old roots have struck too deep
To bear transplanting well, you know. I'm just like that, you see;
Don't look for any second growth from such a blighted tree.

For nigh on fifty years, my dear, I've crossed that threshold o'er,
And hung my hat upon the peg that's just behind the door;
Your mother's stand and rocking-chair were ever plain in sight,
And when she smiled to welcome me her look was like the light.

You were our youngest, little Jean, the lambkin of the fold;
I know in your sweet eyes, my love, we both were always bold;
But when I brought my bonny bride to share that little home
Her like was not in far or near, wherever you might roam.

With hair like waves of crinkled gold, and cheeks like roses red,
A step so swift, a laugh so gay, she had when we were wed:
Oh, up and down the country-side her match was not that day,
I never thought I could be glad that she had gone away.

But now I'm thankful mother's safe where trials never come,
Where happy souls no more go out, once gathered in that home:
I would not have her here to feel the loneliness and pain
Which will be mine the rest of life, in sunshine and in rain.

Forgive me, dear. My selfish grief is clouding you, I know,
But bear with me, my little one, and now I'll rise and go;
I'll try to be, for your sweet sake, as cheerful as I can,
And meet this trial as I would were I a younger man.

It would have lasted out my time, they might have let me stay
And die in peace where I have lived in peace my life's long day.
But, Jeanie, guide me on, my dear—you say the sky is blue?
I'm dark to me, now that I leave the old house for the new. —*Harper's Bazar.*

A FATHER'S LETTER.

Advice Given by Hon. Edwards Pierrepont to His Son.

The New York *Mail and Express* recently published the following letter furnished that paper by a gentleman who had been intrusted with a copy of the same, and who says, in speaking of the young Mr. Pierrepont, who had just died at Rome, while Setretary of the American Legation in that city: "Mr. Pierrepont was a young man of rare gifts and accomplishments and of great promise. He was a brilliant scholar, a close student, a thoroughly upright Christian gentleman, and a manly fellow. * * * For a score of years I have enjoyed the warm personal and much-valued friendship of the father, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, Mr. Lowell's predecessor as United States Minister to England, and know of his solicitude, hopes and plans for his son.

"On the 8th of March, 1879, Mr. Pierrepont wrote a private letter to his son for his future guidance and help, intrusting me with a copy at that time. This letter so impressed me by the wisdom and discretion that I now offer it, upon my own responsibility, for publication. I do this in the conviction that many a young man who reads it will be inspired and strengthened by its teachings and guided by its counsels:"

THE LETTER.

No. 103 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, March 8, 1879.

MY DEAR SON—I would gladly save you from much annoyance and from many sorrows, by giving you the benefit of my own experience. I have been through the preparatory schools and the university, and I know all their trials and their temptations. I also know how prone boys are to think that the times have changed since their fathers were young, and that the true rules for the conduct of life have ceased to be the same. My son, as you grow older, you will find that from the time of Solomon to this hour human nature has not changed at all, and that the guide to a prosperous and a happy life is precisely the same as it was when that wise man wrote. The boy who is fortunate enough to have a father whose experience is large and varied, and who communicates it with no possible motive but the best good of his child, has great advantage, if he will heed what is told him, but will suffer more deeply in the end if he comes to see that the care, and the earnest warning, and the faithful counsel have been disregarded.

Banish forever from your mind that folly which young men so very stupidly cherish, that "the world and the ways of the world are essentially different now from what they were forty years ago," and settle forever in your mind certain principles which you are never to doubt, and never to swerve from in your course of life.

First—That there is a great first cause which rules the world; a something which we can but dimly comprehend, because it is too vast for our finite minds. It is the infinite. It is God. It is fruitless to try "to find out God." He is "our Father in Heaven;" this is all that the simple child can know; it is all that the most learned man can ever know. That this Great Creator is just and merciful, and rules by equal laws, we have every reason to believe and that it is one of the Creator's laws that our lives may be influenced by earnest prayer for guidance in the right way, there is no doubt.

I do not mean that to pray for specific things, such as riches and honors, will bring riches and honors as matter of course, but that honest and earnest prayer to our Father in Heaven for guidance in the way that is for our best good is sure to bring strength and enlightment to the mind, and thus to aid us in the affairs of life.

Every day ask your Heavenly Father to guide you in all things in the way which is right, and you will not go wrong.

Most of the scientific men of our time devote themselves to the study of the laws of matter, and they seem to forget that man, even while on earth, has a spiritual as well as a material nature. They find nothing but matter in the brain which they dissect, and they jump at the conclusion that there is nothing but matter. Their discoveries in the laws of matter are wonderful and invaluable, but they utterly neglect the study of the spiritual laws, which are as real and as certainly a part of man as the grosser substance. That the soul survives the body, and that it is happy or miserable, "according to the deeds done in the body," never allow yourself to doubt. If skeptics wish to talk to you about it, don't argue; arguments on these subjects never do any good, you might as well argue that you loved your mother. Practice what I suggest, and you will know from conscious experience that what I tell you is true, and you will be made much happier and serener day by day, and far more prosperous in this world. When in the family of Rev. Henry Seymour, at Holme Pierrepont, you saw how cheerful and serenely happy they all were under the influence of a religious life.

Second—That truth, unfaltering integrity, justice and honor are never to be departed from under any circumstances.

Lies come from meanness, low vanity, cowardice, and of a depraved nature, and they always fail of their object and bring the liar into contempt. Without strict integrity, justice and honor, no one can have continued success in anything, or lasting respect from anybody. Every one is found out sooner or later, and much sooner than he supposes. Indeed, your true character is sure to be known, and sure to be justly appreciated.

I pray you, my son, never trouble yourself about popularity. Do right, the best you can, deserve respect, and you will be certain to have it.

If you see a fellow-student who is always manly, honorable, brave and just, and who devotes himself to the duties before him every day, who resists temptations to pleasures which interfere with his health, and hence with his success, you cannot help admiring and respecting him; and so is it with the most jaded idler at Christ Church. Oxford has never graduated a man who was an indolent failure at the college who ever became an eminent success afterward, and she never will.

Attend to the duties and obey the laws of the university. It sometimes enters the shallow heads of young men that it is clever and spirited to transgress the rules. It is supremely silly. It requires neither brains nor courage to break the laws, and comes of a desire to get cheap notoriety through cowardice or vice, and the aspiring idiot always fails in the end. Thieves and burglars break laws; true men keep them; they are made for good.

The great secret of making the labors of university life or other life easy is to do each duty every day. If you let a burden of arrears accumulate it will discourage you. If you have five things to do each day, they are easily done; but if you put them off with the idea that you can do fifty on the tenth day you will surely fail.

Mind not what others do; they may be able to waste more time than you can afford; more likely, however, they will fail. Many in Christ Church do not expect to make any figures in the world, and have no ambition but to pass through; and many affect to despise the diligent.

If you have not a determined purpose to take a stand as a scholar, and to lead an earnest, manly life after you leave Oxford, then leave it now, and save me the mortification and expense, and yourself the reproach and scorn which your countrymen bestow upon wasted opportunities. Do well, and there is nothing in my power which I would not do to advance you. Be a failure, through your own indolence, weakness and indulgence, and though you are my only son, I should feel that I had one too many.

Success comes not of spasmodic effort, but on continued every-day work.

Read the fable of the hare and the tortoise and profit by its teachings, and remember that success, with honor, is one of the highest pleasures of life. I have many fears lest in companionship with so many young men of easy fortune, and no ambition beyond that of the easy life of an English gentleman, you lose the sturdy purpose which should animate you daily. Remember that America is not England. No one is born to titled greatness or to any other greatness here; he who gets it must achieve it, and he who can not achieve it in some form is of small consideration. We have no idle class, and I trust that we may never have. An idle life is a worthless and unhappy life.

Never go to balls or parties in term time, and avoid late wines and suppers at all times; they always injure the health, and without health life has scarce a pleasure.

From his birth, Samson drank neither wine nor strong drink, and those who are trained for the ring imitate his example. During our late war it was conclusively proved that those who drank water only escaped disease and endured fatigue far beyond the others.

If you drink wine at all, be very moderate; there is much in habit; a single glass is just as satisfactory as a dozen, if you so train yourself.

I can not too strongly urge upon you the importance of early retiring to rest. Investigations into the causes of longevity have shown that early sleep and early rising are among the chiefest reasons of long life, and science has revealed the fact that the magnetic rays of the sun are widely different in the morning from those of the declining day. As the sun goes down, most of the beasts and birds seek their place of rest; many of the flowers and plants and trees fold their leaves; and the sunflower, which looks toward the sinking sun in the West, is turned to greet him in the morning toward the East. As he approaches to usher in the day, all nature, from bird to flower, seems animated with invigorated life. Then the mind of him who has had refreshing sleep awakes with its best thoughts, its wisest plans, its largest capabilities. But this can come only to him who has spent the midnight hours in sleep. Sleep restores the nervous forces of the exhusted brain, and the best constitution will soon be shattered and the best mind will become unstrung if sleep is neglected. It was justly called:

Sore labor's bath,
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,
Chief nourisher at life's feast.

The memory of mischief is no desirable fame.

Third—That economy is a virtue and that extravagance is a vice, never forget.

You never see a man of forty who regreted his economy; you will see plenty who mourn their early extravagance. Lavish expenditure never wins respect. It may win temporary flatterers, who despise the fool they flatter. Pay every debt you owe, but—

Neither a borrower nor a lender be,
For loan oft loses both itself and friend.

Let not your vanity ever tempt you to spend money. English young men are awake; they laugh at the foolish Americans who are so lavish. Remember that your hope, your pride, your life is to be in America. A county whose future is unimagined and whose greatness and power will surpass any empire in the world. You are to be part of it; and if you do not one day go as an ambassador from the greatest Republic that has ever been to the most powerful and advanced kingdom in Europe you will fail in your possibilities and of my hopes.

Do not listen to the twaddle about the decadence of England, she is not in decay, but in the full vigor of robust manhood. Great nations do not commence their fall until their morals are corrupted. As yet, England has a sturdy moral sense, courage and capacity for self-denial and for brave deeds; she believes in God and truth and justice. She has many faults and weaknesses. She is not moving forward with the colossal power of this younger, bolder, more rash and fearless America; her civilization is in advance of ours, but she has inherited many prejudices coming down from old centuries which retard her progress and from which we are free.

I would deprive you of no innocent pleasures; that is not pleasure which injures the health, jades the mind, and makes you feel meanly and weak and unequal to the labor which is to fit you for manly life.

Study well whatever the college course requires, and never say that this or that will be of no use. All is of use which disciplines and strengthens the mind. When training for a boxer you strike the sand bag; you would not tell the trainer that you do not expect to fight sand bags in your life, and hence you will not strike them now. You lift weights to strengthen your hands; you do dry work to strengthen the head; and remember that you must do it; no one else can do it for you; as well might you get some one else to strike the sand bag or lift the weight which was to strengthen your muscle.

Duties well done every day, and difficulties surmounted as they arise, grow easier continually, and finally become lasting enjoyments.

Never play cards for money. It is no pleasure to win a fellow-students money, and it is pain to lose your own. The habit is always bad, and oftentimes fatal; never acquire it.

Dress like a gentleman; never be peculiar or flashy, but dress as becomes you, not as becomes some one else. Never talk about your expenses or your money, and never be ashamed to live with economy; on the contrary, be proud of it. Your business now is to acquire knowledge, and you need not be anxious to display yours, especially to older men; but always try to learn of them.

Never say to another what it would be unpleasant to have him say to you.

Remember that good manners are of great importance. Manners should be frank and easy, with dignity.

Avoid fawning, toadying ways as you would the foul fiend. Never fawn to a prince or swagger to a peasant. Be courteous and manly everywhere and to everybody.

Let your manner be quiet; nothing is more underbred than a flurried address, with a face wrinkled all over with grinning delight.

The courteous can express pleasure and welcome with idiotic contortions, and when these appear, whether in the son of a duke or a drayman, they are intensely vulgar.

You cannot have good manners in the drawing-room if your habitual manners are bad; the habit will betray you; let the habit be always good.

Far better that you look frigid even, than that you degrade your countenance with silly hilarity.

Be a gentleman, feel like a gentleman, and you will look and act like one.

Sometimes you will be neglected, and your vanity may feel wounded. Never let this annoy you; be absolutely sure that in due time all will come right, and that you will have all the consideration which you merit. No one can do you any permanent injury but yourself. The world is so constituted that it is not in men's power to withhold respect from lofty character, real ability and good conduct.

You may be invited to a ball or a dinner because you dance or tell a good story; but no one since the time of Queen Elizabeth has been made a Cabinet Minister or a Lord Chancellor for such reasons.

The years of youth are short, and the pleasures of youth perish in manly life. Reputation, power and the consideration which comes of ability, attainments and good character are what the man from thirty to seventy covets. Nothing but the well-spent years of early life can secure these.

I would keep you from no enjoyments suited to your age which are not injurious to your real happiness and future success.

You have health and a good constitution, and you have no inherited tendencies to any vice. It is easy for you to do right, and it will be unpardonable if you go astray.

I rejoice to find that profanity is considered vulgar in England. During the two years that I resided in England I never heard a profane word from a gentleman. Among the young men, slang seemed to be abundant. I hope that it does not prevail at the University.

Remember that when you are twenty-five you will desire what others value at that age, and so at every stage of life. I mean what the higher order of men value.

Live each year in the way which will best fit you for the next year, and thus you will lead a happy life; a life which will secure to you the happier life to come.

You start with every advantage, but forget not that yours are advantages suited to America, not suited to England. No one has superior rank or higher social position than you in America. In England their ancient system of primogeniture and title gives precedence and outward respect, to a large degree, irrespective of merit. It is not so with us, and I am very glad. Quarrel not at all with their system; they seem to like it. But never covet it, and never commit the silly snobbery of pretending to prefer it to the system of your own country.

The social life of England is very charming, and their plan of leaving all land to the eldest son has built up vast estates, adorned and dignified with castles and halls filled with art and luxury and refined taste; but all this is at the sacrifice of many human rights which we value.

Nothing like this is possible in America, and it will not always last in England.

The substratum of the English character is solid, honest, truthful, and, in the main, just. Our best traits are a heritage from that race; but I feel quite sure that, with all our faults, we are rapidly improving upon our English sires, and that we may become quite the superior people as a whole.

Feel always a manly pride that you are an American, and that your future is here.

There is not in all historic time, a grander record than that of the United States. Before the nation was a hundred years old civil war broke out, and the North alone had at one time more than a million of armed men in the field, and the South had vast armies also. After four years of terrible war, more than 1,250,000 soldiers were disbanded almost in a day. They returned to the peaceful industries of civil life without a murmur, without disorder and without crime. Under our system of government they had learned to govern themselves. Even in the madness of the conflict, when the President was assassinated, the Government moved on without even a ripple of disturbance. More than three thousand million of debt was created, and the paper money was in such discredit that one gold dollar would buy two dollars and seventy cents of the paper. But so soon as the war ended we went bravely to work, paid off one-third of our vast debt, and now a paper dollar will buy a gold dollar in any part of the country, and our national credit is of the highest grade. We have finished more than seventy-five thousand miles of railway, revived our industries, increased in population, and our prosperity is such that our annual income is greater than that of any nation on the earth.

I have a letter from the Dean to-day, in which he says: "Your son's improvement has really astonished me." Continue to astonish the Dean and delight me.

This shows that you have the ability, and that there will be no excuse and no pardon if you are not faithful in the future. From time to time I shall hear from the Dean, and also from your tutor, and they will tell me all and only the truth. They will reveal your shortcomings, if you have them, as well as your merits. You accept too many invitations from your fellow students. This will weaken your energies and prevent your success; besides, you will become a bore, which avoid as you would "the plague." Short visits do not bore.

When we last met, you did not carry yourself erect. You seemed to think that you were awkwardly tall, and you tried to look shorter; this is a mistake; you are nineteen years old and scarce more than six feet high; that is not too tall; but if you grow to any height, carry yourself erect.

When you have done the duties of the day, and done them well, take your pleasures, which will be all the more keen; and when you have well finished the labors of the term, you will enjoy the vacation a thousand times the more by reason of your successful toil.

I do not need, in this letter, to repeat the warnings against those petty vices, temptations and follies of which I have so often spoken.

I will print this because I wish you to read it more than once.

God bless and keep and guide my boy.

Your ever devoted FATHER.

Badly Spelled Forgeries.

If liars should have good memories forgers should certainly be able to spell. To embark on the profession of an utterer of forged checks if you are not quite certain of your orthography is always rash. This is shown by an interesting case at present occupying the attention of the Paris police. One of the banks has lately been defrauded by an ingenious gang of forgers. They used to get possession by some means of the signatures of certain of the bank's customers, which they proceeded to imitate with such skill that their checks were paid without question. They used even to write business letters to the manager. This betrayed them. It was noticed that the word "annule" was misspelled on one of the forged checks. It was also noticed that the same misspelling occurred in a letter of Guinet, one of the suspected persons. The manager was struck by the coincidence, and Mr. Guinet was arrested and put on his trial. This simple story shows how necessary education is, even in the easiest professions.—*St. James' Gazette.*

—The longest respite on record has been granted by the Governor of Delaware, in the case of Lewis F. List, who was sentenced to death for a murder committed in Wilmington. The law prohibits the Governor from commuting a death sentence, so he overcame the legal prohibition by respiting List until Friday, May 20, 1940—over fifty-four years. He is now in his twenty-fifth year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Harrisburg, Pa., boasts of a widow who has eloped twice with coachmen, thus breaking the record.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A CRIPPLED PATRIOT.

In Times of Peace He Attempted to Prepare for War.

"Do you know that man there?" inquired a citizen of a reporter yesterday.

"O, yes; what about him?"

"You see he's a trifle lame don't you?"

"Certainly. It's very perceptible."

"Well, he don't think so, and he'd resent your statement if he heard it. But I started out to tell you how he became a cripple. Before the war he was a man of considerable means. He was finely educated but very eccentric. His language was high flown and his dignity unapproachable. He was a natural aristocrat, a confirmed egotist, and proud beyond any justification. He exacted deference wherever he could, and invested the most ordinary events of life with all the pomp and ceremony he could inject. When it became apparent that the civil war was inevitable, his pride suggested that he would at once be called upon to fill some important command. He was not fitted for it, but determined at once to acquire a military education such as would enable him to shine at once in the new sphere of action. His only fire-arm was a flint-lock smooth-bore, handed down as a heirloom and reminder of pioneer struggles. Armed with this he made the back porch a drilling ground, after studying the tactics. He was commander as well as troops. It was his first day of active drill. His commands were not after the most approved manual, but he obeyed them explicitly.

"Shoulder arms!"

"Present arms!"

"Ground arms!"

"Rest arms."

"Shoulder arms!"

"Right shoulder shift arms."

"Carry arms!"

"Forward march!"

"Right oblique, march!"

"In obeying this order Mr. — - suddenly disappeared from view. There was a crash and a thud. Mrs. — rushed through the back door and shaking with dread looked down through the open cellar way. One step was split off. The old family smooth-bore was a shattered relic. Mr. — looked like a participator in a steamboat explosion.

"'O, my dear Mr. —, are you killed?'

"'Mrs. —,' said Mr. —, whose dignity survived and whose pride was aroused, 'Mrs. —, go into the house and attend to your own domestic affairs. What do you know about military tactics? I have taught you how to live, I will show you how to die.'

"Mr. — isn't dead yet but that limp is the result of his only drill, and he never got nearer a battle field than Detroit."—*Detroit Post.*

ACAPULCO.

How the Marketing of Our Mexican Neighbor is Conducted Afloat.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of Acapulco is the life of the people who subsist by the small traffic which they carry on with the few steamers that touch there. One mulatto woman there is who weighs at least 400 pounds, and who for twenty years has paddled out or been paddled out to the anchorage ground as often as a vessel is sighted from the promontory adjoining the town. She always meets the Pacific Mail steamships with two bumboats, loaded with her own person. Beside some fruit, eggs, trinkets and curiosities. Beautiful parrots of a garrulous turn of mind may be purchased from her for $8 each. Of course she has rivals, but her good natured laughing face and abundant charms, which remind one of the display of dressed meat a butcher's stall, seem as a rule to carry the day, and she is credited with possessing a very comfortable fortune. No sooner does the prow of a steamer show itself around the sharp corner which vessels have to turn to enter the harbor than the bumboats may be seen flocking out from the shore and in an astonishing short space of time they are alongside. The bumboats at all these Mexican ports are the primitive dugout canoe, which, as every one who has seen one will acknowledge, is not ungraceful in appearance, especially when tossing about upon the waves. The natives paddle them now just as their pure-blooded forefathers did 600 years ago, before Cortez set foot in the Aztec empire. The huts of the bumboat people are on the beach, close to the foot of the promontory. Here naked children, hogs, fowls, and dogs live promiscuously together in the sand. Bronze-skinned young women wade out with bare legs and loose gowns displaying their shoulders, arms and bosoms, into the gently lapping tide, secure their canoes, load them, and then, embarking, push off for the anchorage ground. A peep into their huts shows these people to be lazily industrious and invariable cleanly. Their life is just as simple and more peaceful than that of the patriarchs of old.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE FEMININE SASH.

Many Popular Varieties Used as Substitutes for Other Drapery.

This is assuredly a sash season, and nobody is considered either too young or too old to be thus draped. Sashes are made of every sort of fabric, from velvet to Roman striped zephyr, and are worn wound around the waist, and knotted a la Turk; also draped over one shoulder and held with a jeweled lasp a la Grecque, or float in bows and ends from the back a la bebe. Sashes, both wide and narrow, are equally in fashion, and matinees are beautified by medium wide ribbon sashes which begin at the arm seam just below the belt, are brought around and tied low on the front in several loops and ends, which reach the front of the skirt. A piece of the same ribbon is shirred at the throat and again at the waist, the ends being covered just here by the sash portions.

Pure white surah, simply hemmed, is used for sashes over handsome dresses of French muslin, embroidered batiste, ceiling or white silk canvas. White velvet sashes, with knots of ribbon velvet to match, are effectively used upon the most delicate of diaphanous dancing toilets, and prove very becoming. Richly decorated satin sashes are exceedingly "recherche," and expensive; and for bridesmaids' wear are shown sash, fan, bebe bonnet, sandals, mouchoir pouch and a parasol en suite—all exquisitely hand-painted. Some of the satin or moire sashes are so wide and long upon dresses for promenade that they take the place entirely of any other drapery in the back.—*N. Y. Post.*

REMOVAL

—OF—

JNO. T. WRIGHT!

—THE—

MAIN STREET CLOTHIER!

—HE HAS REMOVED HIS—

MAMMOTH STOCK

—OF—

Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Etc.,

To the Room Occupied by

GEO. O. THOMPSON'S FURNITURE STORE,

EAST SIDE MAIN STREET,

where he will still continue to sell all goods in his line at

Astonishingly Low Figures.

—HE KEEPS A—

Full Line Of Samples On Hand

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