

# The Natchitoches Spectator.

VOLUME 1.

NATCHITOCHEs, LA., MARCH 26, 1868.

NUMBER 17.

## The Natchitoches Spectator.

**TERMS:**  
The Spectator will be issued every Thursday Morning. Subscription price—\$5 per annum, \$3 for six months, in advance.  
Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per square, for the first and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Eight lines, or less, constitute one square.  
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### Gen. Grant and the Jews.

The Israelite, an ably conducted journal, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, gives Gen. Grant the following well-merited rebuke:

About that Grant nomination affair, we can only repeat what we said before, that in case of his nomination to the Presidency, which we hope will not take place, we will consider it our duty to oppose him and the party nominating him. We are told that no politics is expected from The Israelite, and it has no intention of meddling with any. It has kept aloof, all the time, except when men like Grant, Butler, Wilson, Ellis, Brownlow and others of this kind abused and outraged the Jew. Then it did not care for the cry of treason raised at everybody who had anything to say, not indorsed by the censor in Washington, and struck with both fists. Worse than Gen. Grant none in this century in civilized countries has abused and outraged the Jews, officially in broad daylight and most barbarously. If there are any among us who lick the feet that kick them about, and like dogs run after him who has whipped them, if there are persons small enough to receive indecencies and outrages without resentment, and creep about their tormentors for selfish purposes, we hope their number is small, and we know it is too small to be counted in comparison to those who will not vote for a man and oppose him who outraged the Jew in a manner as Gen. Grant did. Here is the story in full:

*Hdqrs. 13th Army Corps, Dept. Tenn., Oxford, Miss., Dec. 17, 1862.*

The Jews, as a class, violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by post commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes and required to leave; and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits.

By order of Major Gen. Grant.

**J. A. RAWLING, A. A. G.**  
This barbarian order caused a general outcry of horror all over this country, in the public press, public meetings and resolutions, in any and every form. In Congress, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, moved the following resolution:

Whereas, on the 17th day of December, 1862, Major Gen. Grant, commanding the Department of the Tennessee, did publish the following order, to-wit: (here followed the above order verbatim.) And in pursuance thereof did cause many peaceable citizens of the United States, residents in the said department, to be expelled therefrom within twenty-four hours without allegation of special misconduct on their part, and on no other proof than that they were members of a certain religious denomination; and

Whereas, The said order in its sweeping condemnation of a whole class of citizens, without discriminating between the guilty and the innocent, as illegal and unjust, and in its execution is tyrannical and cruel; therefore

Resolved, That the said order deserves the earnest condemnation of this House, and of the President as Commander-in-Chief.

This was lost in the House, but only because nobody paid any attention to it, and the order had been revoked previously. The vote, after all, was a very close one—56 voted to table and 53 to pass it; two more votes would have done it. Among those voting for the resolution were, besides other Republicans, also Mr. Colfax, the present Speaker of the House; Mr. Low, of St. Louis, and other prominent members of that party.

The order No. 11 fell most savagely upon the old Jewish residents in that department; but there was no Senator from those States in Washington, except from Kentucky. Therefore, Senator Powell, from Kentucky, in behalf of his outraged constituents, introduced in substance the same preamble and resolution in the Senate, where it was defeated in a most shameful manner, where but seven, viz: Messrs. Davis, Harding, Latham, Nesmith, Powell, Saalsbury, and Wilson, of Missouri, had the moral courage and moral rectitude to stand by an outraged class of their fellow-citizens.

President Lincoln could not persuade himself for a long time that Gen. Grant issued that order; but when Mr. Haskel, of Paducah, Ky., succeeded in convincing him of the fact, he immediately revoked it, and expressed his indignation at the outrage in the strongest terms in presence of Messrs. Gurley, Lillenthal and Wise from Cincinnati, and Bijur from Louisville.

There was nobody, at the time, to defend the despotic and barbarous order of Gen. Grant, not a voice was heard in its favor or defence; but plenty, besides President Lincoln, seven Senators and fifty-three members of Congress, in its condemnation. Every free man felt outraged by the lawless ukase of a military chieftain, whom they now want to force upon us as Chief Magistrate of the country.

We have to say this: As a Jew, we cannot and will not vote for a man who has done us a more shameful injustice than any man in power, in this century,

has done us in any civilized country. Therefore we hope and expect that the entire Jewish press will come out boldly and justly against the movement to nominate Gen. Grant as President of the United States. Again, as a citizen who loves his country and her free institutions, who considers it his solemn duty to protect justice and freedom as much as it may be in his power, we can not and must not intrust the banner of justice and freedom to the hands of a man who, when possessing the brief power of a commander of a volunteer army (and among them thousands of Jews,) abused it so outrageously, and trampled upon his fellow-citizens because they were too weak to resist. That man, in our estimation, is unfit to be the chief of a republic whose citizens claim equal justice and equal freedom. Therefore we hope and expect from all political leaders to drop the scheme of nominating Gen. Grant. As a man, we feel an aversion to every person who disrespects the just claims of humanity and justice, and Gen. Grant by his order No. 11, 1862, is guilty of that disrespect.

That is part of what we have to say on this point, and we will say it over and over again, until the masses shall know and appreciate it; till the feeling of honor shall awake also with those who cry with the millions, laugh or weep by order of their newspaper, cheer or scorn *ad libitum*. When a few scanty and poverty-stricken insurance companies in New York offended the Jews by an order not to insure their property, there was noise, meetings, resolutions, etc.; now when one who outraged the Jew beyond measure or comparison, one who outraged the Jew, the man and the citizen, the dignity of the United States and the sacred cause of justice and humanity, is proposed as President of the United States, nobody has the courage or the rectitude to talk. Is this principle? Is it manful? Is it honorable? Let cowards be silent for utility's sake; but let men speak out honorably.

Consider that our good days are generally more in number than evil days, our days of prosperity—such, I mean, as are suitable to our condition and circumstances—than our days of adversity.

This is most certain, though most of us are apt to cast up our accounts otherwise. How many days of—at least competent—health have we enjoyed for one day of grievous sickness! How many days of ease to one of curses! For one danger that hath surprised us, how many scores of dangers have we escaped, and some of them very narrowly! But, alas, we write our mercies in the dust, but our afflictions we engrave in marble; our memories serve us too well to remember the latter, but we are too forgetful of the former. And this is the great cause of our unthankfulness, discontent and murmuring.—*Bishop Hall.*

A country schoolmaster, preparing for an exhibition of his school, selected a class of pupils and wrote down the questions he would put them on examination day. The day arrived, and so did the hopefuls, all but one. The pupils took their places as had been arranged, and all went on glibly until the question of the absentee came, when the teacher asked, "In whom do you believe?" "Napoleon Bonaparte," was the answer, quickly returned. "You believe in the Established Church, do you not?" "No!" said the youngster, "the boy that believes in the church hasn't come to school to-day!"

We understand that the Sheriff has received instructions to proceed immediately to the collection of the back taxes due the city. The amount of these taxes is more than a million of dollars, and the collection of them at this time will doubtless have the effect of improving the condition of city money.—(N. O. Picayune, 18th instant.)

**FICKLE MAN.**—There is, generally speaking, so much in a man's nature that it is incomprehensible to a woman, that it is always a daring task for her to weigh his actions, or to attempt the divinings of his feelings. His love is seldom her love; his faith is not her faith; his life is not her life—only in moments of existence which shine out briefly and brightly in the dark expanse of memory, like stars on the purple firmament, does it seem that love and sympathy can raise the curtain, and let one soul receive the other. For if woman knows not man, neither can he except in rarest instances, regulate the spring of her faults, or discover the fountain of her virtues.

Never desert a friend, when enemies gather around him, when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated, and that his former love is not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power? They deny its worth and power who have never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

The character of the Atlanta Convention can be judged from the fact that one of the members had his watch stolen while sitting in his seat the other day. He announced the event, and a brother moved to refer the affair to the Committee on Relief. So says an exchange.

**CLIMATE AND STATURE.**—The *Journal des Connaissances Medicales* notices a book recently published by Dr. Foissac on the influence of climate and physical agents on man. The author maintains that the human race is cosmopolitan, since it can live everywhere, and by its intellectual powers neutralize the evil effects of physical agents on its organism. To this Dr. Caffé demurs, objecting that man does not perpetuate his race under all climates; that he may live, it is true, in any climate to which he is taken in the prime of life, but that sterility is often the consequence, and that at any rate his offspring will die at an early age.

However, this may be, Dr. Foissac's book contains much interesting matter, and the chapter on stature contains a great many new and interesting facts. On this subject Dr. A. Latour, in his review of the volume, expresses himself as follows: "No one will maintain that good soldiers are not to be found among small men. During the campaign in Egypt, Moorad Bey's vexation would break out whenever he made a few of our brave volunteers prisoners. 'What!' he would exclaim, 'are these the men that have beaten us! Shall I never be able to vanquish those little fellows?'"

Yet Dr. Foissac maintains, on the strength of highly reliable historical records, that the inhabitants of ancient Gaul, who were victors and conquered by turns, but always terrible on the field of battle, were tall and fine men, contrary to Dr. Broca's opinion. To the low or middling stature of Alexander, Napoleon, and Gustave Adolphus, he opposes the gigantic proportions of Philipomede, Pyrrhus, Caesar, Charlemagne, Comde, Peter the Great, and Charles the Twelfth. Most of the generals of the Republic and marshals of the Empire, such as Chamboinnet, Kleber, Pichegru, Massena, Soult, Bernadotte, Kellerman, Bessieres, and Murat, were very tall, or at least much above the common standard." Dr. Foissac not only finds the latter condition fulfilled in that of great political characters, orators, poets, learned men, and generally of most men representing intellectual power; whence he concludes that, save in the case of deformity, genius and talent are independent of physical conformation. Scarron and Pope would seem to nullify even the above saying clause.

The Boston Post says the High Court of Impeachment of the trial of the Radicals will sit next November.

It is said that the Post office money order system is paying a profit of \$25,000 annually.

**NEVER BE HAUGHTY.**—A hummingbird met a butterfly, and being pleased with the beauty of its person and glory of its wings, made an offer of perpetual friendship. "I cannot think of it," was the reply, "as you once spurned me and called me a drawing dolt." "Impossible," exclaimed the hummingbird. "I always entertained the highest respect for such beautiful creatures as you." "Perhaps you do now," said the other, "but when you insulted me I was a caterpillar." Moral—Never insult the humble as they may some day become your superior.

**LITTLE GIRLS.**—The most perfect, beautiful, winning and attractive of all God's handiwork is a little girl. Innocent as a lamb, sweet as the breath of a summer's morning, beautiful as a houri, and pure as the white robed immortals, her little heart at all times full of tenderness and love for all around her—oh, what a sad pity it is that she will grow to womanhood, run men crazy, break their hearts, and perhaps become a flirt!

A rustic maiden who had become tired of single blessedness, wrote to her intended thusly: "Dear John, cum rite off of you're cummin at all; Ed. Smith is insisting that I shall have him, and he hugs and kisses me so much, that I can't hold out much longer."

**THE NEW TAX BILL.**—No Reduction on Distilled Spirits.—A late Washington dispatch to the Western papers says the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means made an important statement in the House this afternoon foreshadowing the new tax bill, to the following effect: The tax of manufactured articles is almost entirely removed and retained on four or five articles of luxury. The tax on distilled spirits is fixed by the committee at two dollars per gallon. The income tax remains unchanged.

We spend half our lives in making mistakes, and waste the poor remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them.

Gov. Bullock, it is said, is fishing for Sumner's seat in the Senate, which will be vacant next year. That will be exchanging a calf for a bullock. Not a bad bargain.

Show us a land that has mountains without valleys, and we will show you a man who has joys without sorrows.

The national debt was increased six millions in December, twelve millions in January, and twenty millions in February. That is "retrenchment."

**MORE NEW COIN.**—A proposition is before Congress to call in the notes under twenty-five cents, and the small coins now in circulation, and substitute for the whole of them a uniform coinage of one, three, five and ten cent tokens of the same material and relative weight as the present five cent nickel coin.

**VENTILATION.**—The great importance of ventilation in our sitting rooms, in our schools and public halls, is not sufficiently appreciated. It was well set forth in a recent lecture by a Cleveland professor. It is startling to learn the amount of carbonic acid emitted from the lungs of one person, or from a single gas burner; enough to poison the whole atmosphere of a good sized room in a very brief period of time. How many think that winter temperature demands the exclusion of fresh air to make their apartments warm and comfortable, when the fact that in the cold season we consume more oxygen, and consequently exhale a greater quantity of the poisonous carbonic acid gas, should lead to a directly opposite course. A bedroom in winter requires more ventilation than in summer, and the non-observance of this fact will readily account for the awful diseases to which frail humanity is subject.

We wonder if many of our readers are aware of the poisonous exhalations incident to a congregation of their "fellow-citizens," in ball rooms, church and lecture halls. If they have not fully considered the vast importance of thorough ventilation, let them take these undeniable facts home to their serious thoughts. A person in health has eighteen breathings per minute, and thirty-five hogheads of air passes through the lungs in twenty-four hours. Of this, from three to five per cent, or about two and a half hogheads, is exhaled as carbonic acid gas, and thus one person would render two or three hogheads of air unfit for breathing again. Let every person anxious for the preservation of his health, take care that the windows of the dormitories are dropped a little even during the winter nights. There is far less danger of taking cold than there is of inhaling the noxious atmosphere, which saps the health, undermines the constitution, and embitters life with suffering and disease that might have been avoided.

**POSTAGE BETWEEN THE U. S. AND CANADA.**—A Washington dispatch of the 27th ult. says:

Under a new arrangement just concluded between the Post Office Departments of the United States and of the Dominion or Canada, the single rate of postage on international letters will be reduced, on and after the 1st of April, 1868, from ten to six cents, if prepaid at the office of mailing in either country; but if posted unpaid, or insufficiently prepaid; they will be subjected to a postage charge of ten cents per single rate, in the country of destination. The authorized weight of a single letter will be fifteen drammes (by the metrical scale) in the United States, and half an ounce in the Dominion of Canada. Postmasters will levy postage accordingly on and after April 1, 1868.

**THE COTTON WORM AGAIN.**—The Jackson parish flag, of February 22, says:

One of our most reliable and respectable planters, Mr. Harrison Hill, informs us that within the past few days, since the weather has become warm, he has seen millions of the fly which produces the cotton worm flying about his plantation. Do not trust too much to cotton. Be warned in time.

**TOBACCO ADVANCING.**—The Petersburg papers say their has been an advance of at least a dollar on the hundred pounds upon all grades of tobacco in that market within the last few days.

Why is a boy looking at a plum pudding like a wild horse? Because he would be better with a bit in his mouth.

Chinese think telegraph wires are the railroad tracks of little demons, and as they do not choose to facilitate the passage of such spirits, they tear the lines down. So says an exchange.

It is stated that Ohio has more miles of railroad than any other State—4726 in all.

It is understood that the present cabinet will resign promptly if the Senate sustains the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

**BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.**—In a late article in Frazier's Magazine this brief but beautiful and true passage occurs: "Education does not commence with the Alphabet—it begins with a mother's love; with a father's smile of approbation or a sign of reproof; with a sister's gentle forbearance; with a handful of flowers in a green and dainty meadow; with a bird's nest admired but not touched, with creeping ants, and almost imperceptible comet; with pleasant walks in shady lanes, and with thoughts directed in sweet and kindly tones and words to nature; to acts of benevolence; to deeds of virtue, and to the source of all good—God himself."

**BOYS USING TOBACCO.**—A strong and sensible writer says a good sharp thing, and a true one too, for boys that use tobacco: It has utterly ruined thousands of boys. It tends to softening and weakening of the bones, and it greatly injures the brain, the spinal marrow, and the whole nervous system. A boy who smokes early and frequently or in any way uses tobacco, is never known to make a man of much energy, and generally lacks muscular and physical as well as mental power. We would particularly warn boys who want to be something in the world, to shun tobacco as a most baneful poison. It produces an unhealthy state of the throat and lungs, hurts the stomach, and blasts the brain and nerves.

**ACTIVITY.**—Activity is one of the everlasting laws of existence. There is no religion without work. Laziness is spiritual death. Whoever had anything worth having by lying still and waiting for it to come to him! All things are within the reach of man, if he will only go after them. Who gains money but the man who toils with the hand or brain? Who finds knowledge save by the striving of the understanding? Who knows anything of beauty in nature but he who spurs the morning coach and is on the hill top while his neighbors are asleep; he can defy the snow and the rain, and strain up the mountain's summit and endure the noon-day heat? And through what watching and lonely wrestling with languor and discouragement the artist leads out human loveliness from the rough marble, and coaxes beauty upon the canvass? And does not every good man go up to his virtue as Jesus went; like him resist Satan in the desert, sweat drops of blood in Getsemane, and bear his cross up Calvary?

Activity is the law of life. Let us be up and doing. Time waits for no man; all things go on. Go on in all things, or you will fall out of your rank in the procession of existence, and never find your place again unless through toils that will wring your soul with anguish. Listen to the voice of the sea, for it is the voice of God, which evermore says: "Work while it is called to-day."

**IMPEACHMENT TRIALS IN THE U. S.**—The Philadelphia Ledger says, "since the adoption of the Constitution there have been but five trials of impeachment by the Senate. The first of these was that of William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee. It commenced December 17, 1798, and was concluded January 4, 1799. The next was the trial of John Pickering, Judge of the New Hampshire District, which lasted from March 3, to March 12, 1803. The third was that of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was commenced November 30, 1804, and lasted until March 1, 1805. The fourth was the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri District, which was prolonged through two sessions, viz: From May 11th to May 25th, 1830, and from December 30th of the same year to January 31st, 1831. The last trial by the Senate was on the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Tennessee District, about the year 1863, we think, but the record is not before us."

**ACQUITTED.**—Mr. John Arnold, who was indicted by the grand jury of this parish for the murder of Capt. Rufus E. Sewell, in this city, in December last, was tried at the late term of the District Court for the parish of DeSoto, Judge James I. Weems, presiding, on a change of venue, and acquitted.—*South Western.*

The coffee-house keepers of New Orleans have raised the price of "drinks" from 15 to 20 cents apiece.

Always doubt the sincerity of a young lady when she wipes her mouth after you kiss her.

Struggles give strength. A man or woman that has never been compelled to struggle hardly has any conception of strength. It is the storm that tests the power and strength of the ship. The world progresses by the workers; in other words, the strugglers. People who think the condition of struggle an unfortunate one and to be lamented, do not see the bearings of life and the best destiny of the race. Think in the midst of your struggles that it is to be the making of you, and that under it you get power and strength.

**NOT A REBEL BY CHOICE.**—We find the following going the rounds of the press and give it for what it calls for on the face:

Alexander H. Stephens, who is now residing in Philadelphia, visited the Jewish Club House in that city, a few evenings since, and in response to a call for some remarks, said that only in the last extremity was he drawn into the rebellion, and that even then he identified himself with it only that he might further the cause of the Union.

The New York Nation (Radical) says, that whilst the people would gladly see Mr. Johnson out of the way, they do not relish the means employed to effect that purpose. It also declares that the acquittal of the President would be the ruin of the Republican party.

Jean Paul certainly understood womankind remarkably well when he said, "female hearts are like Spanish houses; having more doors than windows, it is much easier to get into them than to see them." Then sayest well, O Jean Paul; it is even so.

When flowers are full of heavenly descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

Have you got a sister? Then love and cherish her with a holy affection. If you haven't got any sister of your own, take some other fellow's sister and love her. The effect is just as good, sometimes better.

There is a divine art west trying to persuade young ladies to forego marriage. The only convert he has made is a maden lady, aged sixty.

Sublimated nonsense—Two young men hating each other on account of a lady who cares for neither.