The Prince George's Enquirer.

ERFD. SASSCER, JR., EDITOR.

AND SOUTHERN MARYLAND ADVERTISER.

SUCCESSOR TO "THE PRINCE GEORGIAN." ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.

Vol. 7. UPPER MARLBOROUGH, MD., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1889. No 12

Professional Cards.

RICHARD E. BRANDT,
Attorney at Law,
UPPER MARLBORO',
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Prince George's and adjoining counties, the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and the Courts of the District of Columbia.

☞ Can be seen at the office of Filmore Beall, Esq., 325 4½ Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Saturday of each week.
Feb. 22, 1889—f.

Louis Cunningham,
(MEMBER WASHINGTON STOCK EXCHANGE)
Stock, Bond & Note
BROKER,
603 FIFTEENTH ST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEALER in all local securities. Municipal Bonds; Prince George's County issues, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN. Telephone 1926
Oct. 19—1y.

WM MEYER LEWIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
426 Fifth St., N. W
Washinghon, D. C.

(Residence at Hyattsville, Md.)

Will practice in the Courts of Prince George and adjoining counties, in the Maryland Court of Appeals, and in the Courts of the District of Columbia.

☞ Letters addressed to him at Hyattsville will receive prompt attention.
November 11—1y.

Dr. Norman B. Scott,

HAVING determined to locate in this Town offers his professional services to the public. He can be found at the office of his father Dr. Richard J. Scott, when not professionally engaged.
October 8—1y

C. C. MAGRUDER. JOS. S. WILSON
Magruder & Wilson,
Attorneys-at-Law,
OFFICES:
Upper Marlboro', P. G. Co., Md
Room No. 34 Gunton Law Building, Louisiana Ave., near 6th St., Washington, D. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Washington City, Prince George's and adjoining counties of Maryland and in the Maryland Court of Appeals.
Will be in Washington City office on Friday and Saturday of each week
March 2, 1887.—f

R. B. B. CHEW, Jr.,
Attorney-at-Law,
UPPER MARLBORO', P. G. Co., Md.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Prince George's and the adjoining counties, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him.
Also representing W. T. Shackelford, general Insurance Agent, Baltimore.
Jan. 1st 1886—1y.

FRED. SASSCER, Jr.,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
UPPER MARLBORO', MD.

R. B. B. CHEW,
Attorney at Law,
Upper Marlboro', P. G. Co., Md.:

WILL practice in the Courts of Prince George's and the adjoining counties and the Court of Appeals.
December 23, 1881—1y

FILLMORE BEALL,
Attorney at Law,
Chouncey Building, No. 31 4½ St.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.:

WILL practice in the Courts of Prince George's and the adjoining counties.—Letters addressed to Beltsville will receive prompt attention.
January 3, 1879—1y

C. H. STANLEY,
Attorney at Law,
No. 8 Courtland Street,
(near Lexington.)
BALTIMORE, Md.:

WILL practice in the Courts of Prince George's and the adjoining counties.—Letters addressed to him at Laurel will receive prompt attention.
February 10, 1871—tf

William I. Hill,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Upper Marlborough:

HAVING resumed the practice of Law in Upper Marlborough, will promptly attend to any business entrusted to his care.
Upper Marlboro' June 30, 1865—tf

R. V. HALL,
REAL ESTATE,
Insurance and Collection Agency,
NO. 110 ST. PAUL ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

City and Country Property Bought and Sold. Loans Negotiated. Rents Collected, Etc.
Penn Mutual Life Ins Co. of Phila.
Home Fire Ins Co. of Baltimore.

REFERENCE:
Ex-Governor Oden Bowie,
James T. Perkins, Treasurer P. G. Co.
Mr. William. H. Perkins, of Perkins & Co., Baltimore,
Mr. Christian Devries, of Baltimore
June 8—1y

W. J. LATIMER,
SURVEYOR,
Upper Marlborough.
Prince George's County, Maryland.

Commission Merchants.

Louis F. Detrick & Son,
Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Leaf Tobacco, Grain,
AND
OTHER COUNTRY PRODUCE,
108 S Charles Street,
BALTIMORE.

Mr. R. O Mullikin will have charge of all Tobacco consigned to me.
☞ **Consignments Solicited, and Liberal Advances Made.**
Feb. 1 1889—1y

JAS. S. CRAWFORD, Washington, D. C. THOS. E. TURNER, Brandywine, P. G. Co., Md
CRAWFORD & TURNER,
GENERAL
Commission & Produce,
937 B. STREET, NORTHWEST,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

REFERENCES—Citizens' National Bank, Washington, D. C. [Sep. 9, 1887-1y.

ESTABLISHED.....1873.
J. W. MONTGOMERY
BULLEN & McKEEVER,
939 LOUISIANA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

A CARD!

I HAVE associated myself with the reliable firm of Bullen & McKeever, for the transaction of a general Commission Business for the sale of Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Veal, Hogs, Poultry, Eggs and all kinds of country produce.
Thankful for the liberal patronage of my friends of Prince George's in the past, I respectfully solicit the same in the future.
Very Respectfully,
J. W. MONTGOMERY.
April 22—1y.

B. C. PRESSTMAN. JOHN STOKES
J. H. DORSETT
with
PRESSTMAN & STOKES,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
TOBACCO, GRAIN, FRUIT, and WOOL.
106 S. Charles St.,
Baltimore, Md.

Seeds and Fertilizers Always on Hand.
REFERENCES.
National Union Bank of Maryland; Armstrong, Cator & Co; John A. Dushane & Co
Jan. 16, 1886—1y

M. H. MOORE. J. F. MUDD.
Wm. H. Moore & Co.,
GROCERS
AND
Commission Merchants
105 South Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Particular attention given to inspection and sale of TOBACCO, the sale of Grain and all kinds of Country Produce.
Dec 25, 1886—1y.

EDELEN BROTHERS,
Gen'l Commission Merchants
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Grain and Produce,
No. 8 WEST CAMDEN ST.,
One Door West of Charles. **BALTIMORE.**
Dec. 16—1y.

Prepare for Winter by Beginning at Your
FEET.
BY
YOUR SHOES
OF US,
AND THEY'LL ALWAYS BE WARM AND LOOK NEAT.

PRICE LIST OF A FEW OF OUR
SHOES.

Ladies' Pebble Goat Button the best wearing Shoes made	$2 00
Ladies' Button that will give satisfaction	2 00
" Hand-sewed Bright Dongola	4 00
" " Dull Dongola, excellent for tender feet	4 50
Gents' Button, Lace, or Congress, good leather	2 10
Gents' Calf Shoes, none better for the money	3 00
Gents' " " Hand-sewed $3 50 to	6 00
Gents' Kangaroo Hand Sewed Shoes $3 to	6 00

CHILDREN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS' SHOES in great variety.

GEORGE W. RICH,
717 Market Space
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Oct. 5—tf.

DANIEL R. MAGRUDER,
(late of the Court of Appeals,)
Attorney-at-Law,
PRINCE FREDERICK,
CALVERT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Will practice in the Court of Appeals and in the Courts of St. Mary's, Calvert, Anne Arundel, Prince George's and Charles counties. Office and address, Annapolis, Md.
March 30, 1885—tf

Lansburg & Bro's Column.

INDISPUTABLE
FACTS.

WE are head centers for Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks in Washington.

We devote our entire floor to their exclusive sales, and what we haven't is something that is not worn.

GRAND DISPLAY OF JERSEYS.

The newest effects, the latest creation. We carry only all-wool Jerseys, and fully warrant the wear of every Jersey bought from us.

OUR NEW WRAPPERS.

Beautiful goods, in entirely new ideas, in Flannels and Cashmere.

TEA GOWNS IN RICH PATTERNS

Ladies' Fall Costumes in the new materials and colorings at our usually low prices.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WARM SKIRTS.

Everything needed in skirts kept by us.

BLANKETS. BED COMFORTS AND SPREADS

for the millions. Nowhere such a stock. All prices, all grades—from the cheapest to the California Blanket.

BEANKETS AND SPREADS FOR THE BABY..

A splendid stock of goods for the infants.

Infants' Bootees, Infants' Slips. Infants' Long and Short Coats. Infants Wrappers, Infants Shawls, Infants Caps, in Surah, Plush, Cloth, &c.

And everything else needed to complete an outfit for an infant.

LANSBURG AND BRO.

One Price on Everything.

420-422-424-426

SEVENTH ST.,

417, 419 EIGHTH ST.,

WASHINGTON, D C.

November 2—tf.

Miscellaneous Adv'tisements

DAY'S HORSE POWDER
Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP
Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25 ABORTIVE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Incipient Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh! Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.
October 12, 1888—1y.

B.B. EARNSHAW & BRO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCERS
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN
AND
Liquor Dealers,
Cor. Eleventh and M Streets S. E.
(Gaddis' Old Stand.)
WASHINGTON, D C.

HAVING greatly enlarged our business by securing two large Warehouses for storing the immense Stock of Goods that we are compelled to carry to supply the extraordinary increase in our trade, we will say, that we are now prepared to meet all demands for goods in our line at prices that will satisfy all buyers. We are large receivers of Flour and Grain from the West. Groceries and Liquors from first hands, and with the experience of twenty-five years in the business we can safely promise our friends that we will meet their expectations.

Remember our famous Brands of Flour.

"WHITE AND GOLD," Fancy Minn Patent
"TRYPHENA"—Winter Patent.
"DRUSILLA"—St. Louis "
"OUR SECRET"—Choice "
"SUN BEAM"—A Choice Family,

and any other lower grades of good quality but remember the brands mentioned never fail to give satisfaction—every barrel warranted.

Goods packed and delivered to transportation companies free of charge.

Busts celebrated Garden Seeds in large assortments.

B. B. Earnshaw, & Bro.
Cor 11th and M Sts. S. E.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
August 27, 1887-1y.

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until Ayer's Sarsaparilla did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 21 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.

"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVean, 252 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable headaches. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. M. Lewis, of A st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lykins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

Widow Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1, six bottles, $5. We pay $6 a bottle.

FRANK HUME,
WHOLESALE
Grocer and Liquor Dealer
No. 454 Penna. Ave.,
WASHINGTON, D C.

Poetry

MY MOTHER.

Just where the rose-misted horizon
Melts in the faint blues of infinitude,
Against the flaming amethyst of dawn
I saw—as, wrapt in still ecstatic mood,
One might behold a dreaming angel brood,
On wide and awful wings outreached far—
The great white glory of the Morning Star!

No more the lonely planet, lost in space!
For, thro' the crystal lens of passionate tears,
Her throbbing splendor seemed to vail a face,
The joy and beacon-light of all my years!
From some high gate of the celestial spheres,
With all the unclouded loveliness of yore,
My mother's face smiled down on me once more!

And from the fountain of my tears the star
Drew up long films of tremulous silver light,
That bridged the hopeless distances afar,
And made a path across the gulfs of Night.
Down whose fair length, from rosy height to height
The vision of an angel seemed to glide;
And soft arms clasped me, and I heard the tone
Of her dear voice—"With thee I will abide;
Rest thee, my child, thou art no more alone."

What the Chimney Sang.

BY BRET HARTE.

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the woman stopped, and her babe she tossed
And thought of the one she had long since lost,
And said as her tear drops back she forced,
"I hate the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
And the children said as they closer drew,
"'Tis some witch that is cleaving the black night through,
'Tis a fairy trumpet that just then blew,
And we fear the wind in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanated a melody no one knew;
And the man, as he sat on his hearth below,
Said to himself, "It will surely snow,
And fuel is dear and wages low,
And I'll stop the leak in the chimney."

Over the chimney the night wind sang,
And chanted a melody no one knew;
But the poet listened and smiled, for he
Was man, and women, and child, all three,
And said, "It is God's own harmony,
This wind we hear in the chimney."

Select Miscellany.

A Gallant Defense.

NOTABLE FEAT OF ARMS BY A MARYLAND BATTERY.

GEN. MILROY'S FAMOUS RETREAT DOWN THE VALLEY—HOW IT WAS CUT OFF BY A COUPLE OF GUNS—BUT TWO MEN LEFT TO SERVE THE PIECES.

Talking a few days ago with a Marylander who fought for the Confederacy, he appeared to think that the services of the Marylanders were not appreciated by the Confederate authorities as they deserved to have been. As far as I know the gallantry of the Maryland Line was fully recognized by Virginian and troops from other states, but I have heard strictures passed on that class of Marylanders who hung around Richmond during the war, claiming exemption from conscription as foreign citizens, and who never intended to put themselves within reach of the whistle of a hostile minie bullet.—These fellows were a burden to the authorities, and, in fact, an unmitigated nuisance to the people generally. But no more enthusiastic or braver men ever pulled a trigger, brandished a sword, or handled a rammer in the Confederate ranks than those of the Maryland Line.

I recollect of a brilliant feat of arms performed by a Maryland battery which was the talk of the camps of the Army of Northern Virginia at the time, and which has received little or no notice from the historians. I will try to tell it as I have often heard the tale.

About June 15, 1863, while the army of Gen. Lee was making its flank movement down the Shenandoah valley, Gen. Ewell's corps was in the lead. Gen. Milroy was strongly entrenched at Winchester, and although on the advance of the confederates, he had been ordered to withdraw to the Potomac, he sought and obtained permission "to hold on for a while," and it was a mighty little while, as the subsequent events showed. Milroy sent word to Col. Donn Piatt, the adjutant general of Gen. Schenck, who was at Harper's Ferry, and who had sent Milroy the order to fall back, that "he could hold the post (Winchester) against any force the enemy could bring against him." That same afternoon the advance divisions of Ewell struck the greater part of Milroy's forts and rifle pits and surged over them like a thundergust, putting his troops to utter rout and capturing all, or nearly all, of his artillery and wagon trains. As soon as night fell the federal general determined to abandon what remained of his artillery and trains and by a forced march to endeavor to cut his way out of the hobble he was in with his infantry and cavalry in the direction of Martinsburg and Charlestown.

Now Gen Milroy, in the confederate army, was in the same position as Gen B. F. Butler; that is to say, he had been declared an outlaw by the confederate authorities, and the troops were directed to hang him when and wherever they might capture him.—The cause for this outlawry was that Gen Milroy had issued the same order as to the treatment of the women of Winchester as Gen. Butler had previously promulgated in relation to the women of New Orleans. These two generals have the distinction of being the only officers declared outlaws by the confederate government officially. Whether or net the edicts of outlawry were called for or justified is not a question here. Suffice it to say that they existed, and it is certain that the feeling of the troops of Lee's army was savagely bitter toward these officers.

Gen. "Alleghany" Johnson's division was ordered to make a forced march to get ahead and block the way of the retreating federal army. Johnson marched all night and before daybreak had flung his division squarely across Milroy's line of retreat. The division was posted along a line of railroad cuts about a mile from Stephenson's Depot, on the Valley railroad. Dement's Maryland battery was attached to this division.

Now, the country road to Charlestown crossed the railroad on a bridge flung over a deep cut at the point indicated, and along this road the bulk of Milroy's troops were retreating. A section of Dement's battery (two guns), under the command of an officer whose name is not recollected, assisted by Lieut Charles Contee was ordered to defend the bridge, and Walker's (Stonewall) brigade and a North Carolina brigade were placed on the right and left of the bridge in the railroad cut to support the battery. One of the guns of the section was planted on the bridge on the side next to the enemy, and the other a little to the right of it in the field and somewhat in advance. The left section of the battery was placed to defend a pass some six or eight hundred yards to the right to intercept Milroy personally. It may be stated here that the complement of the guns was eight men each besides the officers and drivers.

About dawn Milroy's advance appeared in front apparently unconscious that Johnson was in the path. The first intimation they had that the confederates were in their front was a discharge of canister from the section at the bridge at point blank range.—The front regiments were thus thrown into momentary confusion, but they rallied gamely, and deploying into line they rushed with a "hurrah" upon the guns. These were served rapidly and with deadly effect, while a desultory fire was kept up by the confederate brigades in support. It may be said right here that neither the "Stonewall" nor the North Carolina brigades supported the battery as they should have done, nor with that vim and elan which had won them credit and honors on many hard-fought fields before. The infantry was completely shielded by the deep railroad cut, and in this instance they seemed a little loath to leave such a safe bulwark, and to do what was required of them. However, when men have fought all of an afternoon and marched at a breakneck pace all night following the *gaudia certaminis*, or lust of battle, is apt to be of a very cool quality.

Before the rapid and withering hail of canister from the guns the first charge of the federals proved abortive, but the contingent of the guns was decimated by the musketry fire and Lieut. Contee seriously wounded. Two more desperate charges were made by the federal regiments, and each time the guns belched forth their deadly spume of canister into the bosoms of the advancing line, until at the last discharge, aided by the hitherto sluggard, but finally thoroughly awakened, infantry of the brigade in support, the enemy gave away in utter confusion to be crushed as it were between the upper and nether millstone, for the other two divisions of Ewell's corps had been following fast upon the heels of the retreating army.

Now, on the final charge, such was the severity of the federal fire there were but two men out of the complement of twenty-four able to serve a gun—the one on the bridge had all its complement of men killed or wounded except one corporal (William May) and a private whose name is not recollected. These two men fired the last round at the discomfited enemy. Of course the ability of this section of a battery to withstand for so long the assaults of a gallant infantry column was greatly owing to the fact that that infantry had no artillery to hinder or paralyze the aim of the gunners, for, as has been referred to above, Milroy had abandoned every piece of artillery and every wagon attached to his army in order to make his escape good.

At the end of the fight it was found that every officer and man, except two had been put hors de combat in the brief space of a half hour or so. I don't recollect either reading or hearing of such a complete "cut all-to-pieces" of a battery or regiment, unless it to be of that devoted Prussian battery at the battle of Gravelotte, where three-fourths of the complement of men and officers were disabled before they were relieved. But they accomplished the object which they were ordered to do, and so did these Maryland artillerists at a far greater loss of brave men in proportion to the number engaged.—During the last ten rounds fired (only two men loading and firing the gun) Corporal May was compelled to "serve the vent;" that is to say, to place his thumb upon the touch hole while the sponge-staff was being withdrawn from the bore of the piece, to put out latent sparks—with his bare thumb, because the man whose duty it was had been killed and his leather thum-stall lost. As a consequence, May's thumb at the end of the fight was found to have been burned by the heated metal of the cannon to the bone

But the glory of the Marylanders is that after the fight was over Gen. Ewell sent to get the names of every officer and private of the gallant section and incorporated their names in his official report of operations, as may be seen in the coming volume of the "Rebellion Record" at the War Department. Such a thing was never done in any other corps general's report during the war.. It was unique. Perhaps the crowning glory of all was when after the war, Gen. R. E. Lee visited Baltimore, and said to a prominent citizen who had lost a son in the fight: "You ought not to grieve for your son. As far as a high-souled devotion to duty was concerned, though the corps was small in number, the heroic self-sacrafice of those brave men was a second Thermopylæ."

I may say that during the fight Gen Milroy, with a portion of his force, made his way across the country to the Potomac, and that the remainder who were surrounded were surrendered by his senior brigadier general.

I desire to state in conclusion, that the particulars of this sketch are from information furnished me by an ex-confederate who was an eye-witness, who, I have every reason to believe, told the truth as he knew it, and as far as the general features are concerned, I know of them personally from the talk about the camps at that date, as above stated.

Perhaps the Marylanders are prouder of this episode in the history of their troops than of all their other gallant achievements during the civil way.

THOS. J. MURRAY.

COLD WEATHER RULES.

Never lean with the black upon anything that is cold,

Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.

Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.

Keep the back, especially between the shoulder-blades, well covered; also the chest well protected. In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through your nose, and never sleep with the mouth open.

Never go to bed with cold or damp feet.

Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.

After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to health or even life.

When hoarse speak as little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulties of the throat be produced.

Merely warm the back by the fire and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heat after it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.

LUCK IN NUMBERS.

To see nine magpies is extremely unlucky.

In France a seventh son in direct succession is called a marcou.

Virgil tells us in the eighth eclogue that the gods esteemed old numbers.

The seven days of creation led to a septenary division of time to all ages.

There were seven wise men in antiquity and seven wonders of the world.

Nine grains of wheat laid on a four-leaved clover enables one to see the fairies.

It is ancient belief that a change in the body of a man occurs every seventh year.

In the Faroe Islands there is a superstition that seals cast off their skins every ninth month and assume the human shape.

When a servant maid finds nine green peas in one pod she lays it on the window sill, and the first man who enters will be her 'beau."

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING.

It is always impossible to get something for nothing honestly. It is always impossible to give something for nothing beneficently. This is as true in other realms as in the commercial. It is violated by other methods than those of the gambler. The man who gives a dime or a dollar to a beggar for nothing does nothing to alleviate poverty. He increases it. This is the lesson which the laggard-brained world has been so long in learning—But we have learned it at last. This lazy kind of charity is not charity at all. He who makes the beggar earn the dime or the dollar, before or after, by service first rendered or by industry to be awakened and set in motion, does a charity. But he who gives and neither demands a compensating energy before nor arouses a compensation after gives nothing. He has only helped a man to violate the universal and inexorable moral law against all effort, however disguised, to get something for nothing. Sometimes this spirit gets into the church. The minister laments a decaying church, a diminishing congregation, an enfeebled and dull prayer meeting, a lessened or tardily paid salary. Ten to one it is another case of "someting for nothing." What are you giving to this congregation? What do they get when they come to church? What that fills them with a better life, or a purpose to attain it? They are discouraged and want hope; perplexed, and want light; bedraggled in the mire, and went a power of upward flight. If the minister can give them that, if they go away from every service with a better hope, a clearer faith in God and divine principles of righteousness, a cheerier love for fellow men, they do not stay away.—But if they come for grain and get only the echo of an old flail on old straw, no great wonder if they cease to come. They will not long give something for nothing. Look around you, and you will find that all the men of great success are men who have given something for something, and generally good measure, heaped up, pressed down and running over. But you see only what they have received, not what they have given. And the men who have failed deserved to fail, because they have been trying, consciously or unconsciously, to get something for nothing. And that is never a road to an enduring success.

Both Honest.

During the Civil War, Miss N—, a high-spirited Virginia young lady, whose father—a Confederate soldier—had been taken prisoner by the Union forces, was desirous of obtaining a pass, which would enable her to visit him. Francis P. Blair agreed to secure an audience with the President, but warned his young and rather impulsive friend to be prudent, and not betray her sympathy for the South.

They were ushered into the presence of Mr. Lincoln, and the object for which they had come was stated. The tall, grave man bent down to the little maiden, and, looking searchingly into her face, said:

"You are loyal, of course?"

Her bright eyes flashed. She hesitated a moment, and then, with a face eloquent with emotion and honest as his own, she replied, "Yes, loyal to the heart's core—to Virginia!"

Mr. Lincoln kept his intent gaze upon her for a moment longer, and then went to his desk, wrote a line or two, and handed her the paper. With a bow the interview terminated.

When they left the room, Mr. Blair began to upbraid his young friend for her impetuousity. "Now you have done it!" he said. "Didn't I warn you to be very careful! You have only yourself to blame." Miss N— made no reply, but opened the paper. It contained these words:

"Pass Miss N—. She is an honest girl, and can be trusted. A. LINCOLN

"Canada" is said to be a Portuguese word signifying "there is nothing here."

Help somebody worse off than yourself, and you will find you are better off than you fancied.

Every attempt to make others happy, every sin left behind, every temptation trampled under foot, every step forward in the cause of what is good, is a step nearer to heaven.

When going from a warm atmosphere into a cooler one keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose ere it reaches the lungs.

Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or were the person is exposed to the wind.