

French history, a woeful experience for humanity. In the first place it stands out as a solemn warning to all nations. Again it was the means of rendering France one of the most powerful nations on the globe. The Revolution certainly eradicated all those evils that had produced it. So at its close the country, though in a very prostrate condition, was free from them. The principles of liberty and equality were indelibly stamped upon the minds of the people and notwithstanding a limited monarchy was adopted it was afterwards abandoned for a republican form of government. Had it not been for the Revolution France might still be plowing through the waves of an endless ocean under the guidance of an absolute monarchy. B. C. A.

INDUSTRY VS. VAGABONDISM.

Man bears all the outward appearance of an active being; he works, schemes, and saves in his efforts to attain independence. We refer not to the savage nor the vagabond, but to the merchant, the mechanic, and the professional man. He may be seen early in the morning, hastening to his office, work-shop, or lecture-room. There he remains, wide awake, energetic, and bustling, until a late hour of the night, pausing only when compelled to do so from exhaustion. This is a representation of the typical American. But man is mortal, and over-exertion of mind or body must be relieved by recreation unless it would be paid for in pain. Of the two evils he generally chooses the least.

Recreation is the great safety-valve of the human system. After a man has been under high pressure for a series of weeks and months, nothing will so quickly restore him to health as a short vacation spent in relaxation and frolic. In order to be most prolific of good, recreation should approach as nearly as possible to an imitation of the habits of crude and

untutored man. To regain his resources, one should not be content to wait for them to come to him, but should go in pursuit of them. He must work just as zealously to repair his health as he did in impairing it, only in another direction. If he has been accustomed to sedentary employments, his recreation should be athletic.

Hunting or fishing excursions are probably conducive to more good than all other amusements combined. Not mere formal after-noon fishing parties are meant, but excursions of several weeks duration to the mountains or plains. One can there throw off all the restraints and formalities of civilized life, and be, for the time, a vagabond in the broadest sense of the word. If wise, he will cast aside all business cares and only live in the enjoyment of the present.

With all his manners and etiquette, every man has a certain amount of the vagabond in his composition. This can be best seen in the child, who enters with zest into all athletic sports, but upon whom the etiquette of the parlor sits but rudely.

The refinements of civilized life are, at best, only what has been accomplished after years of watchful painstaking. The natural tendencies of man seem to be to evil; but if they tend to make him what is familiarly called a vagabond, nothing is so conducive to happiness and longevity as to let his natural inclinations be unrestrained. We sometimes hear it asked why we have no Methusalahs in the present age. It is the writer's opinion that it is because vagabonds are going out of fashion. It is a fortunate circumstance that men's real inclinations lead them to seek a semi-savage life for a fraction of the year. More fortunate still is it that Mrs. Grundy allows them to do so.

However grating to the feelings it may be to leave off the effeminate occupations of the store and office, and become for a time a mere savage, an animal, it must be done in order to insure continued health