

## HE STOPPED TOOTING.

## But It Took a Good Deal of Exertion on His Part.

John Leech, whose humorous pictures made Punch, was driven out of London by the hand-organs and street-bands. Their noise affected his nerves and prevented him from drawing, and though he tried again and again, he was unable to silence them. Montague Williams tells in his "Later Leaves" of a lawyer who did silence a cornet player who spent most of the day in playing his instrument.

The lawyer, poor, old, and eccentric, lived in two attic rooms beneath which resided the cornet-player. Annoyed at the man's persistent playing, the lawyer remonstrated repeatedly, but in vain. One afternoon the man, in answer to the lawyer's protest, remarked that an Englishman's house was his castle, and that he should play when and as long as he pleased.

That night, just as the musician had fallen to sleep, he was awakened by an unearthly din. A terrible pounding was going on in the room overhead. He flung a blanket about his shivering body and ran upstairs. There was a light in the lawyer's room, the door stood open and in he rushed.

What he saw took away his breath. The old lawyer was sitting on the floor, singing a lugubrious ditty and driving large nails into the boards with a mason's hammer. The cornet player entreated him to desist. The answer was another nail driven into the floor, another, and yet another. Then the lawyer paused and said:

"You make my life a misery to me all day long, and now that the night has come it's my turn."

Down again came the heavy hammer, and another nail was driven home.

The cornet player, seeing that the lawyer was master of the situation, agreed not to play during the day if the lawyer was at home. The truce was made, and silence reigned.

## A Simple Remedy for Obesity.

Many and various have been the remedies proposed for the relief of corpulence, but the essential features of them all seem to be proper exercise and limited diet. The fact that obesity is due in a large proportion of cases to over-eating, together with under-exercise, has been taken as a basis of a new system which is attributed to a French army surgeon, and which is very simple in its requirements. The diet is not limited in quantity or quality, but is limited to one dish at a meal. No matter what it is, only one dish is eaten, without sauces or condiments, until the appetite is satisfied. The principle of this treatment lies in the fact that the stomach will take but a comparatively small quantity of a given food at one time, and overeating is thus rendered impossible, the appetite not being stimulated by condiments or sauces. The amount of liquids is also diminished somewhat, and alcohol is absolutely forbidden.

Vegetarian diet is also suggested in reducing weight and preserving health, especially in summer. It should consist of vegetables such as salads, rice, peas, beans, etc., together with milk, cheese and eggs. This diet is claimed to have a nutritive value equal to the regimen of the carnivorous animals. Dr. H. C. Wood claims that drinking large quantities of water has no influence in making people stout. This will be welcome news to people inclined to embonpoint, who go all summer with unslaked thirst and parched throats for fear that to drink water will increase their avoirdupois.

## Rubinstein's Letters of Introduction

When Rubinstein went to Vienna in 1846, full of talent and hope, he took

a dozen letters of introduction to prominent people in that city from the Russian Ambassador and his wife in Berlin. Vienna was the residence of Liszt, and one of the great musical centres of Europe, and young Rubinstein anticipated making many warm friends.

He made his calls and left his letters at the houses of the people to whom they were addressed, and then waited for replies and invitations, but none came. After five or six letters had met this response of absolute silence, he was utterly at a loss to understand the meaning of such treatment. "I will see," he said at last, "what is said about me in these letters."

Accordingly he opened one, and this is what he read:—"My Dear Countess,—"To the position which we, the Ambassador and his wife, occupy, is attached the tedious duty of patronizing and recommending our various compatriots in order to satisfy their oftentimes clamorous requests. We, therefore, recommend to you the bearer of this, one Rubinstein."

The riddle was solved. The enraged pianist flung the remaining letters in the fire, and resolved to rely on his own unaided efforts to procure friends in the future.

## LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

## The Most Important Occurrence of the Boy's Hard Life.

One evening in the executive chamber there were present a number of gentlemen, among them Mr. Seward. A point in the conversation suggesting the thought, Mr. Lincoln said, "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward.

"Well," said he, "I was about eighteen years of age, belonged, you know, to what they call down south the 'scrub.' People who did not own land or slaves wore nobody there. But we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I got the consent of my mother to go, and constructed a flat-boat large enough to take a barrel or two of things that we gathered, with myself and a little bundle, down to New Orleans. A steamer was coming down the river. We have, you know, no wharves along the western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, for them to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new flat-boat and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any particular, when two men came down to the shore in carriages with trunks, and looking at different boats singled mine and asked, 'Who owns this?' I answered somewhat modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' said one of them. 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the opportunity to earn something. I supposed they would give me two or three bits. The trunks were put on my flat-boat, the passengers sat down themselves on the trunks, and I pushed them out to the steamer. They got on board and I lifted up their trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out that they had forgotten to pay me. Each took from his pocket a silver half dollar, and threw it on the floor of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes when I picked up the money.

"Gentlemen, you may think it a very little thing and in these days it seems to me a trifle, but it was the most important occurrence in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, a poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day, and by honest work. The world seemed wider and fairer before me. I was a more hopeful and confident being from that time."

There is one sort of ignorance that be comes woman: ignorance of men.

## THE CANON LAW.

1. The constitutions of princes are not superior, but subordinate to Ecclesiastical constitutions.

2. The laws of the emperors cannot dissolve the ecclesiastical or canon law.

3. It is not lawful for an emperor to exact anything opposed to the apostolic rules.

4. It is not lawful for kings to usurp the things that belong to priests.

5. No custom of any one can thwart the statutes of the popes.

6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic (canon) precepts, but let them be salutiferously fulfilled.

7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable.

8. The Pontiff can neither be loosed nor bound by the secular power.

9. That the Pontiff was called God by the pious Prince Constantine, and that as god he cannot be judged by man.

10. That as god he is far above the reach of all human law and judgement.

11. That all laws contrary to the canons and decrees of the Roman prelates are of no force.

12. That all of the ordinances of the pope are unhesitatingly to be obeyed.

13. We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has excommunicated.

14. Priests are fathers and masters, even of princes.

15. The civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical, or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his prelates, make constitutions for the whole christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the church; and if necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of all christians.

16. A heretic, holding or teaching false doctrine concerning the sacraments, is excommunicated and degraded, and handed over to the secular court.

17. Secular princes unwilling to swear to defend the church against heretics are excommunicated, and they are laid under an interdict.

18. The goods of heretics are to be confiscated, and applied to the church.

19. Advocates or notaries, favoring heretics, or their defenders, or pleading for them in law suits, or writing documents for them, are infamous, and suspended from office.

20. The secular powers, whether permanent or temporary, are bound to swear that they will exterminate, according to their power, all heretics condemned by the church; and a temporal lord not purging his land of heretics, is excommunicated.

21. Those signed with the cross for the extermination of heretics, rejoice in the privilege granted to the crusaders for the help of the Holy land.

22. They are absolved from all obligations who are in anywise bound to heretics.

23. Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving, merits the kingdom of heaven.

24. We do not esteem those homicides, to whom it may have happened

in their zeal for their Mother Church against the excommunicated, to kill some of them.

25. That Catholic princes are bound, both by civil and canon law, not to receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to permit their rites, or other exercise of their religion, or rather, their false sect, but are most solemnly bound everywhere, to repel and expel them.

26. The following temporal punishments are to be enforced on heretics: 1st.—Infamy, and the consequent disqualifications for all civil acts. 2d.—Intestability, as well active and passive (that is, they can neither make will, nor inherit what is left to them by others). 3d.—Loss of paternal power over children. 4th.—Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. 5th.—Confiscation of all goods. 6th.—That vassals and slaves and others are set free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. 7th.—Capital corporal punishments, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment. 27. The canon law forbids all toleration.

28. That Metropolitans and Bishops are to excommunicate him who grants liberty of conscience.

29. No oath is to be kept towards heretic princes, lords or others.

30. Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and paternal rights.

31. The Pope can absolve from all oaths.

32. Every bishop is ordinary judge in a cause of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can ex-officio, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of deposition. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deputed by the Apostolic See. Every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, and in reality is, a natural inquisitor, (literally born inquisitor), so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy.

33. In every promissory oath although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood amongst which are: First, If I can; Second, To save the right and authority of a superior; Third, When the oath supposes the honor of the Apostolic See to be illicit."

34. That the Council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other Apostolic enactments issued in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

## Loyal Men

and all

## AMERICAN

## SOCIETIES

Can Get All Kinds of

## JOB WORK

At THE AMERICAN Office