

fight breaks out in the town they rush to see it and remain until it is over, but if a preacher gets on the corner and makes a noise they only go far enough to ascertain what it is, and turn back or perhaps some will go on listen awhile and pass by.

The words God and the Bible are enough to keep the vulgar away, this desire for lowliness is born in the child and continues with it until manhood.

As the ciliary muscles of the eye are capable of education or injury, care must be taken by the instructor regarding the distance which the child ought to hold a book in order that a defective vision may be avoided, so should equal care be taken regarding the hearing. It would be well were the hearing of a child obstructed rather than aided; not obstructed by any artificial means, but kept from the outside world, for anything immoral is received without hindrance by the mind of the child, and he will listen with great anxiety to one, who, in a pleasing manner, relates a story, describes a fight or a horse-race, but if a person calls them aside to exhort something good from them, or make up a quarrel they close their ears against his words, argue that they are right, and return to their mischief, or more agreeable sports, and they grow up in mischief without proper attention, forgetting that—

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

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NECESSITY OF DEVELOPMENT.

Strange as it may seem to a fallen world, yet it is nevertheless true, that the development of the mind is an indispensable requisite for the success and happiness of the human family. The developed intellect is, as it were, the band which holds us together, while the undeveloped intellect, instead of building us up, continually puts a check to our onward march of progress and civilization. As the beauty and usefulness of the tree depends upon its growth and vigor, so the

power and influence of the individual depends upon the development of that indispensable part, the mind. Then what is more noble, more honorable, or more laudable, than to engage in that work which has for its object the development of all that pertains to human understanding? What a noble work, then, are our schools and colleges doing to-day! What sacred and cherished reminiscences hover around the memory of the man who in 1638 bequeathed upwards of \$3,000 for the erection of what is now the oldest literary institution in the United States, Harvard College, named after its honored and revered benefactor, John Harvard. To-day our educational facilities and advantages are such that no one will deny but that the road to knowledge and worth is open. Nothing daunted; then travel it. It leads to a more genial clime. To travel it is not only a pleasure and delight, but also an imperative and bounden duty, enjoined upon us by Him who entrusted us with these precious gifts from heaven, which are but golden sparks from the great fire of Omnipotence Himself. Shall we then betray our trust! No, heaven forbid! Our very sense of right and justice demands that we should carefully examine our position, take possession of our vantage ground, and prepare ourselves to hold the fort. We stand upon the very threshold of life and cast one longing, lingering look ahead, wondering what lies before us; what will become of our labors, and what will our record be. Then, as men are the architects of their own fortunes, is it not fair to conclude that as we hold the reins in our own hands, we shall and are, even now, making the moulds which shall shape our future destinies. We may not all be able to become Websters, Franklins, or Sumners. We may not be able to become as deeply enshrined in the hearts of the people as were Washington and Lincoln. But let me tell you, as every tree has its heart; as every brook its water; so every rational man has some intelligence. And if this be properly cultivated, it is