

by praise and rush madly on never considering what injury they may be inflicting upon others so that their ambition is satisfied and they are surrounded by a multitude of votaries. The temperate man, on the other hand sifts the praise which he receives, reserving that which is given by the wise and good and disregarding that from the rabble. Nevertheless to strive for praise alone is a dangerous matter. Better live actuated merely by the desire for riches than to be moved solely by the desire for glory.

If a person acts justly toward all men and proceeds according to the dictates of an unperverted conscience, he will receive whatever praise is good for him. Public and national men must be prepared to receive along with the applause of their friends, the denunciations of their enemies, and this too, no matter how excellently they may conduct themselves. Our public men while living are lauded by their friends and dscried by their enemies far more than they deserve. It is only after such are dead that some unprejudiced biographer is able to sift the chaff from the wheat and show forth their true characters. And now let us see how this desire for praise or admiration affects the women. Addison says they seek for it more than men and are more readily intoxicated by it. Moreover he treats the subject as if women desired to be admired merely for their personal appearance or dress. This may have been the case in his time when woman was expected to have no mind or will of her own, but always to do the will of her husband—we do not say "tyrant man" as some crazy female politicians, for we do not consider that men as a rule are such terrible monsters as these poor disappointed persons would have us believe. Probably women of that day had nothing else to think or talk about and very naturelly came to consider nothing else of so much importance to them as their personal attire. This they made their god and we are sorry to say that many even now cling to this same

idol and think only of how they may adorn themselves so as to gain admiration. But there are many women whom we have no doubt but Mr. Addison would be pleased to meet and note the contrast, noble women, who are living more and more as the creator designed they should, cultivating their minds and busying themselves about something besides their plumage. And now it will not be long before every artificial barrier will be thrown down and man and woman will stand beside each other free and equal before the law having all the rights which nature intended should be allowed weak human creatures. Then woman will gain admiration and praise for things of more importance than dress. We will bring this unpraiseworthy effort to an abrupt close by a quotation from the author of the *Tatler* "Men of the greatest abilities are most fired with ambition; and, on the contrary, mean and narrow minds are least actuated by it." A—cc.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

Science in her rapid progress during the last 150 years has almost cast into oblivion those ancient superstitions concerning the moon. The sowing of grain, the slaughter of animals for food or the taking of particular medicines is no longer regulated, as of old, by the age of the moon. The waning moon is not now considered to have an evil influence upon the affairs of men, nor is it through wars any that an expedition to be successful must be commenced at full moon. But whatever astronomers or chemists may say with regard to the composition or structure of the moon or to its real appearance as it now is, it will undoubtedly always be regarded, by some at least, as still possessing its ancient merits. Although compelled to acknowledge that the man in the moon of the ancients was simply the natural outgrowth of an ignorant and superstitious mind, nevertheless there are too many even in this much cu