

2. BAD SPELLING IN NEWSPAPERS.

Nearly every newspaper we pick up—spells these words incorrectly:

Innuendo. *Innuo*, from which it is derived, would look very strange with one *n*.

Vilify. It is as difficult to get this word set up with one *l* as it is to have innuendo printed with two *n*'s. Like vilipend, it is from *vilis*, vile, and ought to be as easily spelled.

Enceinte. This word is not spelled correctly, or pronounced properly, one time in five hundred. The *e* precedes the *i*, and it is a word of two syllables, not of three—pronounced ang-sant or ensant. In Blackstone it is spelled encint.

Vying. People will insist upon spelling this vieing. Dieing, from die, would be equally proper.

Supersede is often printed supercede, as it was in an article in this paper the other day, although we spelled it properly in the copy, and corrected it in the proof.

Sibyl is found with *y* in the first syllable in books otherwise faultless.

Inflammation, inflammatory, inflammable, are from *flamme*, and have two *m*'s.

Siege and seize, with many other words having *ie* or *ei*, are often incorrectly printed.

A few other words may be added—Apostasy, ecstasy, diphthong, embarrassment, harass, bouquet, ennoble, stereotype, rhythm, siphon, Apollo, apropos, siren, withhold, threshold, Britannia, Britany, Waverley, Macaulay, Gibraltar, aerial, aerated, aeronaut, separate, Carthaginian, connoisseur, exorbitant, exonerate, and Catiline—the last word being the most unfortunate one in the whole list. Lowell says that the only thing on which all Members of Congress agree is the wrong spelling of Catiline.

Dogberry told "neighbor Francis Seacoal" that, "to be a well-favoured man is the gift of fortune, but to write and read comes by nature"—and there are many of that way of thinking.—*Chicago Journal*.

3. GROWTH OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Henry V. Poor has recently published a work which presents some very remarkable facts in connection with the rise, progress, and present condition of the railway interest in the States. On the 1st of January, 1869, there were in operation within the Union 42,255 miles of line, the cost of which amounted to about eighteen thousand millions of dollars. During the year 1868 seventy-five millions of tons of goods had been transported over these, the estimated value of which was \$10,472,250,000. In 1848 there were 5,599 miles of railway—the yearly number of miles constructed from the first, in 1830, being about three hundred and eleven. From 1848 to 1860, the yearly number rose to about one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five miles, or twenty-five thousand and thirty-seven miles in all. During the civil war, three thousand two hundred and seventy-three miles were constructed, and since 1864, eight thousand three hundred and forty-seven miles have been opened. The number of miles opened last year was two thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine. There are, at present, in progress, about fifteen thousand miles, of which it is calculated five thousand will be finished during the current year. Over ordinary roads it is calculated that wheat will bear to be transported two hundred and fifty miles, and be sold at a profit. Indian corn only one hundred and twenty-five. On railroads, however, we are told wheat may be thus carried three thousand two hundred miles, which, however, we doubt. The earnings of American railways are more than double those of English ones per mile, but their operating expenses are very much larger. There is every likelihood of the increase being still greater in the year immediately following the present. Sanguine Americans reckon that in 1880 the population of the States will amount to fifty millions, and its railroad mileage to about seventy thousand, and we should not be at all surprised if their expectations were realized.

4. STICK TO THE PLOUGH AND PLANE BOYS.

The following we take from the *American Agriculturist* for June. It is good advice, the best, and given by one who knows. Let it be read and appreciated by all:—

"Don't come to the city, my boy. Your chance, in the long run, is better where you are. Hundreds, indeed, make fortunes here, but thousands live wearisome and even suffering lives in the city. Clerks have larger salaries than young farmers, but then their expenses for boarding, clothes, and amusements, are so much larger, that less is saved at the end of the year. Then the temptations of the city are so strong and so constant that few young men resist

them. Not many young city clerks, even if they avoid bad company, are able early in life to have a house of their own. A young man in the country, soon after his time becomes his own, can secure capital enough, with an economical wife to set up house for himself, and have a quiet, comfortable, and even beautiful little home of his own. One of the wealthiest men in Boston, who died a few years since, said the happiest years of his life were passed when he was gathering, very slowly, the beginnings of his fortune. When he married, he and his wife were worth, each, twenty-five cents, and they laboured lovingly and happily together. This was a small fortune for to commence upon, but they were worth hundreds of thousands when they died, gathered by economical labour. The writer knows an excellent young man in this city who is nearly thirty. He has long been engaged to a young lady of fine talents and a good temper. It would be a great comfort to both to be married; but then, his salary, although quite large would not support them in the style of life to which the young woman has been accustomed in her own home. Besides, the position of clerks is very uncertain. By the failure of what was considered one of the strongest houses in the city, this young man was thrown out of place and salary for six months. Stick to the plough then, or to some solid, wholesome trade. You will be sure of a comfortable living. You can earlier have a home of your own, and you will be less exposed to the constant changes in business, which destroy at one blow the earnings of years."

5. WANTED—A BOY WITH TEN POINTS.

1. Honest. 2. Pure. 3. Intelligent. 4. Active. 5. Industrious. 6. Obedient. 7. Steady. 8. Obliging. 9. Polite. 10. Neat. One thousand first-rate places are open for one thousand boys who come up to the standard. Each boy can suit his taste as to the kind of business he would prefer. The places are ready in any kind of occupation. Many of them are already filled by boys who lack some of the most important points, but they will soon be vacant. One is in an office not far from where we write. The lad who has the situation is losing his first point. He likes to attend the circus and theatre. This costs more money than he can afford, but somehow he manages to be there frequently. His employers are quietly watching to learn how he gets so much spending money; they will soon discover a leak in the money drawer, detect the dishonest boy, and his place will be ready for some one who is now getting ready for it by observing point No. 1, and being truthful in all his ways. Some situations will soon be vacant, because the boys have been poisoned by reading bad books, such as they would not dare to show to their fathers, and would be ashamed to have their mothers see. The impure thoughts suggested by these books will lead to vicious acts; the boys will be ruined, and their places must be filled. Who will be ready for one of these vacancies? Distinguished lawyers, useful ministers, skilful physicians, successful merchants, must all soon leave their places for somebody else to fill. One by one they are removed by death. Mind your ten points, boys; they will prepare you to step into vacancies in the front rank. Every man who is worthy to employ a boy is looking for you, if you have the points. Do not fear that you will be overlooked. A young person having these qualities will shine as plainly as a star at night. We have named ten points that go toward making up the character of a successful boy, so that they can be easily remembered. You can imagine one on each finger, and so keep them in mind, they will be worth more than diamond rings, and you will then never be ashamed to "show your hand."—*Exchange*.

6. LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL IN CHILDREN.

Place a young girl under the care of a kind-hearted, graceful woman, and she, unconsciously to herself, grows into a graceful lady. Place a boy in the establishment of a thorough-going, straightforward business man, and the boy becomes a self-reliant, practical business man. Children are susceptible creatures, and circumstances, and scenes, and actions always impress. As you influence them, not by arbitrary rules, nor by stern example alone, but in many other ways they speak through beautiful forms, pretty pictures, etc., so they will grow. Teach your children then, to love the beautiful. Give them a corner in the garden for flowers; encourage them to put it in the shape of hanging baskets; allow them to have their favourite trees; learn them to wander in the prettiest woodlets; show them where they can best view the sunset; rouse them in the morning, not with the stern "time to work," but with the enthusiastic "see the beautiful sunrise!" buy for them pretty pictures, and encourage them to decorate their rooms in his or her childish way, give them an inch and they will go a mile. Allow them the privilege and they will make your home beautiful.