

the arduous steep which leads to the temple of the goddess you so properly worship.

I beg you to excuse this scrawl, the effect of haste, and believe me, with warmest wishes for your success, your obedient servant,
WM. WIRT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1823.

To THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Esq.

SIR: Before I left home I received yours of the 21st of November, in which you very flatteringly asked my opinion on some subjects connected with professional studies. It is unfortunate for you, my friend, that you are your own solicitor in this case, since your manner of asking for that which you say you need shows that you do not need it. It is quite obvious that you have both employed your own thoughts and had the benefit of those of others on the subjects about which you write.

I shall only venture to enclose you a copy of a paper exhibiting a course of study which has been generally pursued by students under my care. It is substantially, I think, a good course, and if it shall suggest anything useful to you I shall be very glad. Our profession, my friend, is a noble profession, and our country, more than all others, favorable to its respectability and advancement. Free institutions afford the atmosphere and aliment for good lawyers, and good lawyers have proved themselves in all times and all countries the most strenuous, as well as the most intelligent, supporters of free institutions. Let us all endeavor to requite our country for the blessings she bestows upon us.
Yours, etc., DANL. WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, 20th March, 1836.

DEAR SIR: It at all times affords me much pleasure to render any aid to youths seeking information and improvement, and I only regret my incompetency to advise your young friend on a general course of reading on law and jurisprudence. I remained only two years at the bar, and have not read a law book in twenty-five years, so that I am far in the rear of the profession as it now stands. But I would say to your young friend, study attentively all the best elementary treatises, be assiduous in his attendance in court, and attentive to the routine of office. He will, of course, make himself master of the particular laws of the State where he intends to practice. But no previous attention can supercede the necessity of the minutest and closest attention to the cases he may undertake, after he is admitted to practice, both as to the facts and law. On this point the success of a lawyer mainly depends. The study of particular cases is better calculated than anything else to give full and accurate legal knowledge.

As to history, he will, of course, study all the ancient classics, to be followed by Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, to which the history of England and that of our own country ought to succeed. Both ought not only to be read, but studied. Add to these some good general history, and a foundation will be laid which may be built on from time to time by reading at leisure the histories of the more celebrated states of modern times. With respect, I am,
J. C. CALHOUN.

THOS. J. JOHNSTON, Esq.

The date of Mr. Calhoun's letter, it will be noticed, is some years later than that of the others, and it was probably called forth by the needs of a younger friend of the recipient.

In addition to these expressions is a letter from ex-Senator B. W. Leigh of Virginia, giving in detail a course of studies in law, history, politics, and literature, which is interesting, though it traverses ground which is familiar to most students, being, as he says himself, "general and elementary." Senator Leigh, however, proceeds to speak as follows of the value of the Bible to a lawyer:

I advise every man to read the Bible. I speak of it here as a book which it behooves a lawyer to make himself thoroughly acquainted with. It is the code of ethics of every Christian country on the globe, and

tends above all other books to elucidate the spirit of laws throughout the Christian world. It is, in fact, a part of the practical law of every Christian nation, whether recognized as such or not.

It is worth while adding that the young man who thus gained the attention of these distinguished authorities subsequently proved himself deserving of their notice by attaining a leading position at the bar in the city of Washington, D. C., where he practised.

Elizabeth Elliot.

The New Lady.

THE misuse of the word «lady» has driven it into the background, and the abuse of the word «woman» has pushed it too far to the front. The word «lady» has come to be regarded as a weakling, and the class of humanity which it represents has shrunk into insignificance before the pretentious claims of the new woman. But the old-time lady has not gone away to stay; she has merely stepped aside to avoid being run over by the wheel of the new woman, and will reappear when the dust has settled. The word «lady» suggests nobility of origin, or, at least, nobility of character. Both the title and its possessor were once regarded with reverent respect. A renewal of the popularity of the title would awaken a revival of the sentiment which the title evoked, and the time for a reaction in its favor is at hand.

This is a time of wild agitation concerning the portion of power that belongs to woman, as well as of wild conjecture concerning the limits of the sphere within which her power is to be exerted. Her interpretation of her sphere and of her privileges distinguishes the woman of the new school from the lady of the old. The woman of the new school claims rights that are separate from the rights of man, and opposed to his; the lady of the old school claimed no rights that were in conflict with the rights of man, and in defense of her own rights she desired the protection that is due to her sex from men. She gratefully accepted the chivalrous courtesy that has been shown to her in all ages until now. That she does not receive it to the same extent now is the fault of the advanced woman, who scorns it, who is ambitious to direct the affairs of state, and who, in order to gratify that ambition, is willing to forego to some extent the usual courtesies which women have hitherto expected and received.

As a result of her advancement, her more unassuming sisters are obliged to witness a marked decline in politeness to women as women. The lady deploras the dawn of such a day, and is looking for a better day, which she may reasonably hope is coming through the very education which the advanced woman is perverting to her own ends.

In times past the lady has been able to influence the affairs of men because she has not attempted to direct their affairs; in the future she can maintain her power only by being as well educated as men are, «by knowing the things that men know as well as men know them,» and by using her knowledge to supplement man's work in the world, not to usurp it. When the elements of the present agitation shape themselves into a new type of womanhood, the characteristics of the lady will be

stamped upon the composite, which will differ in its essential features from the type anticipated by the present theories of the coming woman. If the new type is the lady of Ruskin's portrayal, «enduringly, incorruptibly good, instinctively wise,» her education must make her so. «She must know sciences to be accurate, mathematics to be logical, history to be sympathetic, and languages to be hospitable.» «She must have the same kind of education for social service that man has for business and for professional service,» and then she must use it to accomplish her own purposes, not his. The new type will not be the mere housewife: the breadwinner she may be, but not the imitator of

man, nor the woman who is ambitious to usurp his rights. She will be loyal to her womanhood, and as proud to retain the title «lady» as women once were to assume it.

Sculpture has realized the ideal in art—«to assemble into a whole the characteristics of different individuals, excluding the unseemly.» Photography has interpreted the ideal in the composite picture. So the new education will produce the new lady, the type of everything that is strong and sensible and intellectual and noble and pure in womanhood. In her broader sphere she will be the lady of the old school revised and improved.

Rebecca L. Leeke.



IN LIGHTER VEIN

Critic and Poet.

«THOU shalt do this and undo that,» the toilsome critic said;
 But the poet strayed to Helicon and touched his lips instead.
 Across the mirror of the fount he saw fair visions pass,
 But never once the critic's face dark frowning from the glass.
 The poet seized his tuneful lyre, and joyfully sang he;
 «O hear! O hear!» the critic cried, «he learned that song of me!»

Ida Whipple Benham.

Forbidden.

«ES IST STRENGSTENS UNTERSAGT.»

(From the note-book of an American tourist in Germany.)

A YANKEE in Deutschland declared:
 «I know a fine Fräulein here;
 Of the Bangor girls she 's the peer.
 I 'll wed her at once,» he declared.
 «Oh, no!» said the Polizei.
 Said the Yankee, «Why?»
 «You cannot at once be wed,
 It is strongly undersaid;

You first must be measured and weighed, and then
 Tell where you were born, and why, and when.»

Then the Yankee in Deutschland declared:
 «Well, instead we will go on a spin
 Through the beautiful streets of Berlin,
 On our (bike,» the Yankee declared.
 «Oh, no!» said the Polizei.
 Said the Yankee, «Why?»

«You cannot go cycling instead,
 It is strongly undersaid;

You first must be measured and weighed, and then
 Tell where you would wheel, and why, and when.»

Then the Yankee in Deutschland declared:
 «Never mind, we will go to the play,
 Your pretty new hat to display.
 It is worth it,» the Yankee declared.

«Oh, no!» said the Polizei.
 Said the Yankee, «Why?»

«We object to the hat on the head,
 It is strongly undersaid;

It first must be measured and weighed, and then
 Tell where it was made, and why, and when.»

Then the Yankee in Deutschland declared:

«If one must forever be worried
 Like this, he had better be buried,
 And be done with it!» he declared.

«Oh, no!» said the Polizei.
 Said the Yankee, «Why?»

«If you do we will break your head,
 For it 's strongly undersaid;
 You first must be measured and weighed, and then
 Tell why you were born at all, and when,
 And promise never to do it again.»
 Said the Yankee, «Which?» and «Why?»
 «Both,» answered the Polizei.

G. W. R.

Aphorisms.

TACT is intelligence condescending to oil a poor machine instead of devising a better.

«YOU are the first woman I ever loved,» is an avowal that must have been made often before it can be true.

A MAN who affects to despise love passes for a person of experience; but a woman who makes light of love is thought never to have inspired it.

MAN makes friendship a means and love an end.
 With woman it is the reverse.

J. Spottiswoode Taylor.

In an Ancient Copy of Herrick's «Hesperides.»

YELLOW and frayed and torn; but mark within,
 The sparkling rhyme
 That, like a dimple in an old dame's chin,
 Laughs out at Time!

Robert Gilbert Welch.