PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

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From the Charleston Courier. Respectfully Dedicated to-----, of Yorkville, S. C.

> BY WILLE LIGHTHEART. Maiden thou art beautiful, Maiden thou art fair, Never dwelt upon the earth, Never floated in the air, From the glory land above, Anything as bright as thou-Oh! thou thing of love!

All the blue of Summer skies All the light of earth, In their local loveliness, Meeting at thy spirit's birth-Liveth in thy beauteous eves. Making them a Paradise-Being of the skies!

Honey bees obtain their sips, From no sweeter flow'r. Than thy rosy parted lips. Never, e'en in angel bower. Bloomed or budded aught so fair, As that coral mouth of thing-Creature of the air!

Tresses, darkly, sweetly brown, In their show'ry fall-Silky sweetness deck'd with pearl-Make of thee an angel all-Crowns thee with an air of heav'n Stamps thee with angelic mein-Oh! thou thing of love!

Lily white and pearly brow, Rosy-tinted cheek : Little, sweetly-dimpled chin, Chiseled like the classic Greek, Sweeter than Circassian maid. Beauteous as a dream of love-Oh! thou thing of light!

Never in my sweetest dream, Saw I aught so mure. Nothing with an eye so bright, Nothing, nothing ever sure, That, for ancel leveliness, Held comparison with thee-Oh! thou child of love! KIND WORDS.

The New York Daily News, in a critical

paratively easy for us to do that which we easier. They become more easy the more on the other that we are united to God. Yet to be lasting must be a conscious imitation men, of God. Sharpness, bitterness, sarcasm, reach. It is true that a special sort of unkindness is one of the uglinesses of pious beginnings. But this arises from an inability to manage our fresh grace properly. Our old bitterness gets the impulse meant for our new sweetness, and the machine can

kind words to their reward. I find myself jumping ditch, some two feet deep and always talking about happiness while I am about four feet wide at the end, apreading treating of kindness. The fact is, the two things go together. The double reward of about ten feet long, so that the widehing attracted by the loveliness of a cloak grace kind words is the happiness they cause in others, and the happiness they cause in our selves. The very process of uttering them, fills our minds with sweetness and makes our hearts glow pleasurable. Is there any happiness in the world like the happiness of a disposition made happy by the happiness of others? There is no joy to be compared with it. The luxuries can buy, the rewards thich ambition can attain, the pleasure of bealth, and the exquisite enjoyment of mental creation, are nothing to this pure and heavenly happiness, where self is drowned in the blessedness of others. Yet this happiness follows close upon kind words, and is their legitimate result. But independently of this, Kind words make us happy in our asive. They soothe our own irritation .-They charm our cares away. They draw us near to God. They raise the temperature of our love. They produce in us a sense of quiet restfulness, like that which accompanles the conscionsness of forgiven sin. They shed abroad the peace of God within our words and this is in itself a third reward

A young man at Margate having been orbited to love, walked out to the precipion took off his clothes, gave one linguring look at the water beneath him and then wenthome! His body was found next morning From the New York Evening Post. THE FRENCH ARMY.

The French army is certainly one of the best developed bodies of men that the world has ever seen. Formed almost entirely of conscripts, the sons of honest families, it draws its strength from the best blood of the nation. For seven years they are kept circulating through France, except when each regiment takes its turn in Algiers. Thus the entire country is known to the entire army, from the thronged capital to the most quiet provincial town. The ideas of the most ignorant are enlarged, their minds expanded, as they are drawn away from the contracted circles of their little communes; and the sons of the poorest villagers enjoy the pleasure and read the profits of travel.

Each individual of this mass is taught to walk, to stand, to run, to jump, to swim, to climb, to handle the small sword and the broadsword, to manage the musket and the bayonet, with such skill as not only to slay his enemy far off or near at band, but to protect himself against more numerous bayonets, or against the long sword of tacoper. or even the far-reaching and more formidable lance.

Paris is the centre of this system, and having one day obtained the necessary permit, I had an opportunity of seeing how sedulously this training is attended to. There were not more than half a dozen soldiers exercised at this time, but it must be remembered that those who show most fitness for the task are chosen and drilled most thoroughly, so that in their turn they may become teachers in their several regi-

After some of the more ordinary gymnastic feats, three men were placed in front of an en ! wall, against w ich were three platforms, rising one above the other to the roof. Each of the upper platforms review of the Rev. Father Falier's new was smaller than the one below it by about Work, "Spiritual Conferences," quotes the eighteen inches, enough to make comfortfollowing beautiful passage from the work. able standing room for a man. Each plat-Kind Words .- Self-interest makes it com- form had three equal faces, forming a half hexagon, and just under the edge of each are well paid for doing. The great price face of each of the platforms firmly fastenwhich every one puts on a little kind word | ed a round iron bar, so that if a man were makes the practice of saving them still not tall enough to jump and catch the edge of the platform be might catch the bar bethe one hand that we know ourselves and on low. I forgot to mention that each platform was about seven feet high, and, bewhat are these but the two cotemporaneous sides being fastend to the wall, was snooperations of grace, in which the life of ported by wood-work below, but so far holiness consists? Kindness, to be perfect, from the edge as not to interfere with the

Three soldiers were placed in front of acute observation, divination of motives- these platforms, standing on the ground, and all these things disappear when a man is each opposite one of the faces. The moearnestly conforming himself to the image ment the word of command was given each of Christ Jesus. The very attempt to be man jumped at the edge of the first platlike our dearest Lord, is already a well- form; caught it; raised himself up so as to spring of sweetness within us flowing, with turn up one elbow, and so get on the top; an easy grace over all who come within our jumped in like manner at the second platform, and got on it, and then upon the third. All this was done so quickly, in fact with such startling rapidity, that I can readily understand the confusion of the Austrians at the startling movements of the French soldiers, It seemed but an instant not be got right in a moment. He who is before the same three soldiers who had not patient with converts to God will forfeit been standing motionless upon the ground many of his own graces before he is aware. in front of the platform, were standing just Not only is kindness due to every one .- as motionless upon the highest platform, Kindness is not kindness, unless it be special, waiting for the next command. At the It is in its fitness, seasonbleness and indi- word they descended in the same way and wideal application that its charms consists stood once more upon the ground. In a It is natural to pass from the facility of yard attached to the gymnastic I noticed a out to about nine feet at the other. It was was sufficiently gradual.

Here was also a strong plank fence, with a roof on top, forming a sort of shed, with the back toward you, and about fifteen feet high. The roof did not lap over the fence, but scarcely fastened to it, as was also a strong iron rod running along the fence at its junction with the roof. Slats of inch plank were nailed on this fence, about three nches spart, and 'the whole fence sloped art and scenery, the abounding sense of out from the bottom to the top, so that when a man caught hold of the slate with his fingers his feet would swing clear, and he could thus get no assistance from them in climbing.

The same three soldiers who had scaled the platforms were placed in front of this fence. At the word of command saub iumped at it with his angers brooked like claws, and, having no hold but what the slats gave them, they clawed their way up quickly to the top, There, catching hold of the bar, they doubled themselves up to a most curious way, torning a the somerset and lying at full hength on their backs upon hearts. This is their second reward. Then the tool, with their stress against their sides moreover, we become kinder by saging kind at the next command; they stretched out their arms, caught hold of the bar, three up their legs so as to term a reverse according

> Besides, this they are taught to purpose il digit avolutions on a run; a style which the castridgeless above the water, to jump be satisfied,

and so clawed their way down agels.

from a height upon a ledge where there is barely standing room, with their muskets Its Discipline Described by a New York Travelin their hands and all their accoutrements upon their backs; to walk in the same way along beams, both square and round, or

along the irregularly shaped trunks of trees across ditches or ravines; each man is taught to use his musket and bayonet as a vaulting pole; and to climb up his comrade's shoulders so as to scale a wall twentyfeet in height. In the recent accounts of the Zonaves we are told that they also employ in battle la Savate, or the art of kicking. Having often heard of this, I one day asked our teacher in the gymnasium at Paris if he knew it.

"Oh ! yes." "Well give us a specimen of it." "Very well, place yourself in position as

boxer.' I did so and he advanced towards me with his hands a little ort from his sides. like a wrestler ready to take hold in any

"Now I can kick you on your forward eg, and break the bone or hurt you. While you are disturbed by that, or, in case you draw it back, I can raise my foot to cour stomach or your chin."

"Well, suppose you should kick at my chin, I would eatch your foot. Then what would you do?"

"Well; try." He kicked and I caught his foot, but lungs. while I held it firmly be turned; threw both hands on the ground to support his body. and instantaneously brought his other foot so near my nose that I let go of his foot in a moment.

"That is very clever. Is there any parry o that ?"

"Oh! yes. It is very simple. You do hat I did, and I'll show you."

I kicked; he caught my foot; I turned, brew myself on my hands, and thought of ourse to kick him with my other foot; but he simply put one foot, firmly against the thigh of my other leg, and I was powrless. There was in his movements also his startling rapidity. The kicks were like flashes of lightning, and the hands onstantly ready for a grapple or a blow. From what I saw I have a most respectful n English, the Old Shoe.

It is impossible to cultivate the body to my great extent without also thereby cultivating the mind. Quick and intelligent action of the body brings quick and intelligent action of the brain. A man's selfrespect grows with the consciousness of inpower and this feeling is fostered by the general of the army; no French soldier is ever struck; his person is sacred from all blows. An annusing story about this way once told me by an ex soldier :

"I was with Soultin the retreat from Spain. We had just crossed the Adour and were forming on its bank, when an officer, provoked at the stupidity of a sol dier, struck him with the flat of his sword. The soldier instantly brought his bayonet to the charge, and the officer ran, pursued by the enraged soldier all along the line, until some officer stopped, him and sent him to

"If he had killed the officer, what would baye been done !"

"He would have been court-martialled and imprisoned, no doubt, from some time, but nothing more. The officer had no right to strike him."

A San Francisco shonkeeper was cunningly outwitted a few weeks since by an unprincipled female in this wise : A lady fully hung over a mock woman's figure, purchased it in act of paying, however, it be came apparent that her finances lacked just one dollar of the required amount. After a little reflection she told the shopkeeper she would leave with him all the money she had with her and send her husband during the day with the balance. To this of course, the shopkeeper consented. Among other customers of the day, a "lady," No. 2 rides his pegasus. was also fascinated by the charms of this cloak, for which the greater portion of the price had been paid, and, an inqui- an Emperor making a triumphal entry; now ry, was informed by the dealer that it was he is a knight, returning from conquest already disposed of, at the same time unbeedingly mentioning the particulars relative to the purchase. She sought an accomplice who soon reached the shopkeeper's emporium. The unwary dealer pramptly wrapped up the clock in a nest parcel, and politely handed it over to the pretended husband who quickly departed. But what was the shopkeeper's astonishment, when after the lapse of a few hours the veritable linshand of lady No 1 made his appear spec. There was no alternative; the dook was Nat set and the money, had to be re-funded. And what was his all greater actorshment when in a few moments a third husband cares in anxious for a cloak! He wank in despair leaving his clerk to settle the matter thinking he had been wrindled brough. The last come proved is to a genuine hundred; and all source had to

HEALTH AND WHAT PROMOTES IT. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, in an address on bygiene, to the graduates, of the Buffalo Medical College, discusses the subject of health and the causes which promote or injure it. We make a few extracts:

Stoves and Furnaces .- Within a few years the air-tight stove has been substituted for the iron dogs, and for the first time since men begin to live in houses we have no 'fire-place.' The chrine of the Lares has been removed, and our houses have been literally pillaged-robbed of the domestic hearth, toward which so many associations have always centered, for which the blood of nations has been poured, and which in all ages has been regarded as the symbol of home with all its social com-

Not content with this, these enemies to our race have still more lately taken away the stoves which destitute of the essence, still occupied the places and still served to remind us at least of the ancient fireplace; a: d instead they have built for us iron furnaces-Einas-under ground, so that now what of the oxygen we are not able to consume and convert into carbonic acid is vitiated by impure gas escaping from its idden chambers, by invisible particles of coal dust, and by other impurities which clog up the air cells, and close the avenues of life, or stick along the parched sauces as if reluctant to convey their poisons to the

Stoves have no doubt abridged the sum of either winds or tides. The extraordinary of human life. but by these subterranean iron furnaces we are truncated—cut short miraculous power that was at every moment in the middle. It is an error to suppose in exercise for its preservation, since no that hot air furnaces can ever be so con- vessel of the Ark's proportions could nastructed or manuaged, at least in private turally live in disturbed waters; the very houses, as not, in any, way to prove detri- first wave that rise would inevitably break mental health. We wish we could persuade its back and rend it entirely asunder; nor ourselves that this is not so for it is certainly with all our experience in shipbuilding very agreeable in a climate like ours to enjoy throughout all the rooms and passages of the house warm and uniform temperature; but it is just this even warmth which is one of the sources of mischief. The inmates are so little accustomed to the cold, and become so morbidly sensitive, that they shudder at the idea of going out, and if construction prevent this consequence .they ever do venture into the air, the frost And if the very peculiar construction of enters into their open pores and they hastenislike to la Savale, or, as we would say dack to their shelter, chilled, exhausted and discouraged. They are no better able to withstand the storms of winter than a plant reared in a hot-house. It was the venerable Bede, I think, who said. 'When men lived from side, to side under the influence of the in houses of willow they were of oak; but when they lived in houses of oak they were of willow.'

> Horseback Exercise.-My friend, a well snown and very distinguished doctor of divinity, believes that I also ride a hobbysince I will prescribe no medicine for him but a horse; and I frankly confess he has good reason for his belief. It is part of the peaker's creed that all religious congregaions should build a barn, and buy a horse, with a saddle and bridle; all which should be sufficently endowed so as to cover every future necessary expense, and that as soon as the horse is properly installed, and not before, they may proceed to install a pastor. This doctrine, in which we fully believe has reference no less to the interest of the church than to the interest of the clergymen. It will secure one original sermon on every Sabbath morning; it will obviate the necessity of assistant chaplains, and save the expense of a voyage to Europe once in five years. The utility of horse back exer cise is not limited however, to clergymet and their congregations. It is in our hum ble opinion, the best exercise for both men and women, whether within or witthout the church; combining, as it does, the largest amount of active and passive emotion, with agrecable excitement. The trout may refus to nibble and the game to start, but upon the horse there is certain pleasure beyond all contingencies. The rider is above everybody else, he goes faster than anybody else He has for the time a kind of idea and no actual being and rides his horse as a poe

> At one moment he imagines himself general at the head of an army, at another and now, perhaps, he rushes to battle, or he is riding a flerce race, and he springs in his saddle as if ten thousand bright dollars depended upon the result. Not that he actually believes all this, but ouly that he sels somewhat as if it were so, or might be

When he pressed the sper into the sender finite, and his horse plunges and prances, he also ploughs and prances like the horse, He feels so if, is riding him, he is a part of the noble animal himself and that he is indead what the Thesselfans were reputed to settintf a man and half a borse a real

with which ours, that we don't dertale that our habby will reach a great variety of cases; and wo secured, (sea-cured.)

at tell what a horse will do

believe that's horse-is good for almost every body, if properly administered. Some will require to be cautioned against riding so violently, while for the benefit of others you must add the directions usually given in the old polypharmic prescriptions Well taken to be well shaken.'

NOAH'S ARK AND THE GREAT EASTERN.

The Great Eastern is 133 feet longer than was the Ark, and about three feet deeper, but not so broad within 8 feet .-As an illustration of the change of ideas in navigation which the building of the Great Eastern is calculated to produce, we will quote the following paragraph from an elaborate article issued some thirteen years since, in the Church of England Quarterly, on the Doluge, and re-published in Littell's Living Age :--

Now, as it is clearly impossible that essel of the length and breadth of the Ark could be otherwise then a floating vessel designed entirely for perfectly still waters. we have supposed it to be flat-bottomed and straight sided; both as making it the more buoyant and as giving to it the greatest capacity. It was devoid of all sailing properties; had neither rigging nor rudder; its build was simply that of a buge float to all outward appearance wholly at the mercy of the winds and the waves, liable to be drifted or driven about according as currents or winds for the time prevailed; but as we shall show the Ark could not for a moment have been subjected to the influence length of the Ark proves, at once, the would it be possible to construct a vessel of the Ark's proportions and to navigate i from Dover to Calais in rough weather-the least swell of the ecean, by raising one end and depressing the other would beak it in the middle and come it to founder, nor could any possible contributions or ingenuity of the Ark had not made such a conclusion irresistable, the purpose for which it was built would have proved that such was the fact; for, had the Ark pitched in the least from the swell of the waves or rolled at all wind, which, from its great length and little width it must most distressingly have done, the whole world of animals therein contained necessity, therefore, a dead calm must have prevailed around the ark during the whole of the one hundred and fifty days that it

was floating on the waters. It is said that a vessel as long as the Ark could not live except in a dead calm -that the least agitation would break its backand that a continuous miracle was necessary to avert such a catastrophe. Yet here s the Great Eastern one hundred and thirty three feet longer, about to navigate not from Dover to Catals,' but from England to America and afterwards to go half round the world making sport of all the winds and waves. It is said, too, that the great ength and little width, of the Ark would have caused such a pitching and rolling that the animals inside could not have kept their footing. Yet here is a ship a great deal lunger and materially parrower that will if what they promise of it is true, maintain a condition of almost perfect equilibrium and repose even in the roughest weather.

The late Dr. Scorsby conclusively established by a series of experiments on the waves of the Atlantic, that a vessel of some 600 feet in length could never fall into the trough of the sea as one ware would couneract the effect of another. Thus, instead of a miracle to save the Ark's back, it would have taken a miracle to have broken its back constructed as it was. The English Churchman, says the Courier, is not the first man who has been superserviceable in clearing up Scripture difficulties which had no existence but in his own imagination. The sacred record needs no eking out by humaning-nuity; it is best left to its own simple statement.

SEA BATHING .- Sea bathing, on account of its stimulative and penetrating power, may be placed at the head of those means that regard the care of the skin, and which certainly supplies one of the first wants of rising generations, by opening the pores, and thereby invigorationg the whole nervous system. Bosides its great healing power in cases of disease, it may be employed by those who are perfectly well, as the mean most agreeable to nature for strengthening and preserving health. In this respect, it may be compared to bodily exercise, which can remove diseases otherwise incurable, and may be used by those in health to preserve

Will is an invalid oured by sea-bathing

WONDERS OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The difference of level between high and

low water mark at Cairo is fifty feet. T: e width and depth of the river from Cairo and Memphis to New Orleans is not materially increased, yet immense additions are made to the quantity of water in the channel by large streams from both the eastern and western sides of the Mississippi. The ques tion naturally arises, what becomes of this vast added volume of water? It certainly never reaches New Orleans, and as certainly does not evaporate: of course it is not con fined to the channel of the river, for it would rise far above the entire region south of us.

If a well is sunk anywhere in the Arkansas bottom, water is found as soon as the water level of the Mississppi is reached .-When the Mississippi goes down the water sinks accordingly in the well. The owner of a saw mill, some twenty miles from the Mississippi, in Arkansas, dug a well to supply the boiler of his engine, during the late flood. When the water receded, his well went down till his hose would no longer reach the water, and finally his well was dry. Hedug a ditch to an adjacent lake to let water into his well : the lake was drained and the well was dry again, having literally drank ten acres of water in less than a week. The inference is, that the whole valley of the Mississippi, from its banks to its highlands on the other side, rests on a porous substratum which absorbs the redundant waters, and thus prevents the degree of accumulation which would long since have swept New Orleans into the Gulf, but for this provision of nature, to which alone her

afety is attributable. In fact, if the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi were like the shores of the Ohio, the vast plain from Cairo to New Orleans, would to day be part and parcel of the Gul of Mexico, and the whole valley a fresh water arm of the sea. Were the geological ed. Do the same of the character of the valley different, the construction of levees, confining the water of the Mississippi to its channel, would cause the add gradually are rise in the river to become so great at the South that there could not be sufficient level built. The current would be stronger and late accumulation of water greater as the levee are extended north of us. Such results were reasonably chough atte

ticipated; but the water, instead of break ing the levees, permeates the porous soil, and the overflow is really beneath the surface of the swamps. Such, it seems to us, fore go are the wise provisions of natural laws for the safety and ultimate reclamation of the rich country south of us. We believe that land. the levee system will be successful, and that the porousness of the material used in making them, has caused most, if not all the crevasses. Men may deem it a superhuman task to wall in the Mississippi from Cairo to New Orleans, but our levees are the work. New Orleans, but our levees are the work of pigmies when contrasted with the dykes of Holland. The flood tide of the Mississippi is but a ripple on the surface of a glassy pool compared with the ocean billows that dash against the artificial shores of Holland. The country to be reclaimed by our levees-all of which will not for fifty years cost the people as much as those of the Dutch when originally built-would make one hundred such kingdoms as that over which a Bonunarte one weilded the scentre - Memphis Avalanche.

No TIME TO HESITATE .- An independent minister, as much distinguished for his eccentricity as for his piety, dined one day with the senior deacon of his church. The deacon, who was in the habit of asking blessings of a most wearisome length, was particularly prolix, and paused to gain a new supply of breath and words. The instant he stopped, the minister sat down and commenced rattling his knife and fork: The worthy descon, looking down, exclaimed,

"Doctor! Doctor! I'm no through set; I only hesitated." "Hesitated!" replied the ductor; "it's no time to hesitate when the turkey's getting cold."

A stranger from the country observing an ordinary roller rule on the table, took it up, and inquiring its use was answered, "It was a rule for counting houses." Too wellbred, as he construed politeness, to ask un- else Because she hears several millionecessary questions, he turned it over and naires at once. over and up and down repeatedly, and at last, in a paroxyam of baffled curiosity, inquired, "How in the name of wonder do you below par. count houses with this f"

A young man who had spent a little his own time, and a great deal of his father's money in reading for the bar, was asked, after his examination, how he got along !-"Very well," said he, "I answered one que tion right."-"Ab, indeed," said the old contleman; "and what was that?" They asked me what a gui tum action was, and I told them I didn't know."

isryman was asked whether be had been charged by the judge. "Well," said. he, "the little fellow that sith in the pulpit and states over the crowdigh us a lecture, but I don't know whether he charges anything or not."

CUCUMBER COSMETIC, TO PREVENT FRECK-LEO AND SUN-BURNS.---

If in youth we were more careful, it is certain that as we progress onward in the journey of life, the exception would be to see a person with the skin dull'at an age when it ought to have the most youthful freshness. The trouble of preservation is far more simple, agreeable, and effectual, than that of restoration, to which it is necessary to have recource in order to repair the wrongs of a careless negligence. Freckles are considered by the majority as inimical to beauty; we, however, are of the minority, and rather admire them. They are the result of the intermingling of race, of the dark blood of the South with the fair Saxon. It is positive that they indicate exuberant health-and what is more beautiful than the bue of health? As the suns mer advances, freckles appear. If the skin is exposed to the sun, it darkens like a cherry or a peach that is ripening. The effect of the sun upon a delicate skin is very rapid, and it becomes sunburnt, which in many instances produces inconvenience. attended with slight pain. Of the various co-metics invented for preventing and remedving this evil, Cucumber Cream bears a just reputation. The following is the method of preparing it: -Cut the cucumber very thin, and place it into as much almond oil as will cover it : let both remain together for twenty four hours; then strain. away the oil, and repeat the operation a second time with fresh cucumber and the same oil; then strain away the oil and place it in a jug, which put into boiling water, making it hot enough to melt wax. For every pound of oil add one ounce of spermaceti and one ounce of white wax. While the spermaceti and wax are melting, cut up a cucumber and place it into two folds of book muslin, and squeen out the juice with all the force that can be employ-

What is that which willin found in wed

labyrinth. Why is the letter N like a faithless lover!

Because it's inconstant. What is t e nearest thing to a cat looking out of a window? The window.

When you cut six inches off a walkingstick, how long is it? Six inches shorter. What are the most useful letters for a

man of business? AYZ. Why are policemen like the days of man ! Because they are numbered.

If cheese comes after meat, what comes after cheese ! A mouse. How would you express in two letters

that you were twice the bulk of some other persons? I W. What letter is that which is invisible, vet never out of sight? The letter I.

Why is a flea like a railway! Because it travels over the sleepers.

Why is a lover like a tailor! Because he presses his suit. What is the moral difference between

cake and wine! The one is sometimes tipsy, the other is always drunk. What is that which no man wants, which. if any man has, he would not part with for

untold wealth? A baid head. Why is must the poetry of nature! Because when it falls upon the earth it freezes

and forms rime. Why does a lady with wealthy lovers: around her hear more music than anybody

Why is the sofa that your father is ait. ting on like a railroad stock? Because it is

Why is the letter G like matrimony !--Because it is the end of courting.

What is the difference between the man that keeps watch on board a ship and a phrenologist? One looks ahead, and the

What tune can make every one glad ! Fortune. What post is never a very welcome guest?

What is the casiest lence a sportamen ever took ! Offence. Why is love like a glass of champsone ? Because it is very exciting, and sou

Why are all the above like manifest Because they are far fetched and full of floor