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# Anderson's Weekly

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## HOW TO LIVE.

He liveth long who liveth well.  
All other life is short and vain.  
He liveth longest who liveth best.  
Of living most for heavenly gain.  
Who liveth long who liveth well!  
All else is things that fly away.  
Who liveth long who liveth best!  
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## A WELCOME WINDFALL.

In a luxuriously-furnished drawing-room whose windows faced Hyde park, on a lovely afternoon in June, 18—, sat a lady whose age, judging from her appearance, was about 23. She was alone, but by her restless movements and varying expression, it was evident that she was momentarily expecting some one. She was a fair one, but more upon a fine, sensible, and intelligent, which added to her features of an ordinary beauty. She was simply but elegantly dressed in a pale blue muslin; and on her white finger glittered some rings of great value, in addition to the one plain circle which proclaimed her to be a wife.

year, which the wisdom and forethought of John Upton had secured against the probability of loss, for the daughter and her husband, Alice and Charles, were a fitful folk, for which Alice, especially, was little able, they decided upon an Abode, whose principal recommendation consisted in its cheapness and cleanliness, in addition to the pleasant ways of the landlady. The latter was evidently as a person, could condescend to so humble a dwelling. However, after giving Mr. Upton as his reference, they secured the rooms, and departed, promising to take possession the following day. Their few remaining things were easily packed up; all their necessities were left behind to be sent from the scene of their prosperity to the little lodging which, for a time at least, they would have to regard as their home. But if fortune had frowned on them and friends had failed, the love which in brighter days had been precious, in no way diminished now; and the more devoted they seemed to become to each other.

luxurious baroque and passing the pale wayfarer, looked the other way. Shocked and grieved, Alice reached home after the reporter, feeling more worn and exhausted than usual; her baby was fractious and the day was overpoweringly hot. When the evening came, and her husband's welcome figure stood in the doorway, poor Alice, without rhyme or reason—so it seemed to him—threw her arms into his arms and allowed her feelings with a good cry. He proved a very efficient comforter, and by tea time Alice was herself again. After that cheering meal was ended they went out for a quiet stroll, which was the one pleasure they could have, for it cost nothing. What castle-buildings were the things of the evening walk, what pieces of impossible good fortune which suggested as possibilities, what things they were to do if they ever got rich again, and how differently they would spend their lives—poor souls! They cheered each other up with visions of what certainly seemed highly improbable things, and until some more prosaic contingencies dispelled their bright imaginings.

The Cost of Two Pleasant Ylees. A strong argument of the Free Trade party in reply to the objection of their opponents that a Revenue Tariff and a Protective Tariff are equally necessary, and amount substantially to the same result, is to point to the financial exhibit of the British Empire, where the entire Customs Revenue of £100,000,000 is derived from duties on six articles only. It was in 1842, under Sir Robert Peel, that Free Trade superseded the time-honored protectionist dogma. In the one 750 articles were relieved of duty, leaving 450 on the Custom-House list. Since then, under Mr. Gladstone, 444 out of the 450 have been eliminated, and from the duty on the remaining 106, the enormous sum mentioned above is annually collected. The half-dozen articles which now contribute so largely to the customs' receipts in England, are foreign spirits, tobacco, tea, wine, coffee, and fruits. There is no doubt, the two last will be struck off for the duty on coffee and tea, which together only £1,000,000 to the revenue (the average consumption by every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom being 100-cats), and the duty on currents, figs and raisins, yielding only £1,250,000 yearly. The duty on tea now realizes nearly £17,000,000. Foreign spirits, which cannot be said of tobacco, wine, and brandy, yield the balance of £77,750,000 yearly.

## THE CHILDREN'S INTELLIGENCE.

"He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man."—Prov. 21, 17.

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