Whenever for a while our thoughts turn upon self, what we are doing, and what we might do, we come to realize the fact that we are not doing as much as we might; that we have a tendency to indifference, to sluggishness, or to doing just what we have to and no more. The great majority of mankind will find this to be the case. Not, however, that they let this hold them back in the world, but there is the tendency and it is to be overcome as it is by many, many people, and it is to this class we wish to call your attention.

Mans first duty is to keep himself from the poor-house, from being a burden on society, to take care of himself soul, mind and body. And in one sense I mean by this that he is if possible, to get rich. Many good arguments are brought forward against this thing of getting rich, yet it is the duty of every person to do so if he can honorably. He is not to be content with having just enough to support himself and those dependent upon him, but it is to have a surplus to use, to do something with which to help others and.
Thus help himself. You may ask—If this is a duty of every one, how are we to sufficiently meet such a requirement? And the answer sounds, among the many paths to wealth is the one of contriving, planning, or doing more than is necessary for any given time at any work you may be at. This applies everywhere, to all trades. You may be a carpenter, if so, then you are not only to strive to do the required work in the desired manner, but to do it better than is required. If working ten hours a day it is not necessary just as the clock gives the first stroke of the hour six to stop half way across a board if drawing a line. Your employer will very soon see your anxious of business, you will be shunned, trusted, respected, and very soon rise high in your trade, and the discipline required in so doing you will find worth more to you, individually, than all your wages.

But this brings us to another point—that of skill acquired. For many years all kinds of work have tended to run into specialties. Instead of having one person doctor land, eyes, every part of the body besides setting
strive for each of these special cases and they are far better able to do good work. They have skill, and how was it acquired? Did they simply learn what a great many people know, what they necessarily have to know if they have any education in the line of surgery or doctoring? Or did they, besides the general, take one special thing, study, practice, observe, experiment, in fact do all sorts of unnecessary things, that is things without which he would probably have lived, and made a living. Not only striving to do what might be done easily but what was difficult and to know how it could best be done. Let me for a moment follow out what must have been the life of some inventor as Robert Fulton. In his youth I imagine I see him a poor boy attending a public school. In this classes we find him, where, near at the bottom in any thing and in some things far from it. Developing this tendency all but the last different one. Finding out more than was to be found in his text books, they were his guides. Forming and...
continuing theories of his own. As he grew older, his wealth accumulated, thus enabling him to continue, and to better purposes, his great work. And what is the result? One of the greatest blessings ever conferred on mankind. And yet it was the result of a lifetime of work simply for the advancement of the world. Or if you will take the archaeologist or discoverer, it was not absolutely necessary for Robert Schliemann to spend many of the best years of his life unearthing ancient Troy and yet he did. From his very youth, he was interested in different tendencies he may have had, studied Greek, Latin, and many other languages after work hours and when older and by this unbounded energy, without, he did the unnecessary work that has done very much to throw light on ancient Greek civilization. He has made the world far richer in knowledge than it was ever before. Nor was it at all necessary to the health or wealth of Christopher Columbus that America be discovered. Yet undaunted by success, undeterred by difficulties, he carried out his beliefs and the world
afterwards recognized his victory.

A good example of the effects of doing and not doing the unnecessary things of life is furnished by the difference between the works of man and woman. He of the hearth and speak of the deeds and accomplishments of the great men of the world. Far less frequently does the work of women all forth praise from our mausoleum of fact people. Various reasons why such is the case have been given. So, also, will venture to give one. Woman has not done so much work for the advancement of civilization, exist in a moral and refining sense, as man. She has not had the opportunity. No time or place for unnecessary work in her life. The great majority of women do house work and what housewife finds time to develop her inventive or speculative tendencies and, as we all know, it is the carrying out of these that make the great and improve works of the world. Woman's work is all necessary. Man chooses his calling so the great things done in the world have been attributed to him with the idea that woman
could not if she would have done so much
So with the farmers, with them it has
been routine work. No time or place for
experimental, unnecessary, or speculative
work. Thus their position now. Yet
people wonder why they do not rise higher
in the industrial scale.
Common problems even required me
to do more than is absolutely necessary.
It is not compulsory that any man
(I do not say gentleman) lift his hat
speaking to ladies, or perform the many
other little courtesies that mark time
among people as a gentleman, and yet
we know most of them do it. So it is
all through life. It is the unnecessary
things that have been done, that have
made and so widened the gulf between the
primit civilization and amoral and primitive
civilization and man. Our artists our
singers our inventors in fact all our great and
good men were not, could not, do conduct with
doing just what they had to. But like all
truly great people they have not only their own
advancement but that of the world at heart.

Banjo Jingley.