Altoona Tribune.

McCRUM & DERN, [INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.] EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE ALTOONA TRIBUNE.

McCRUM & DERN, Publishers and Proprietors.

Per annum, (payable invariably in advance,) $1.50

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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D. E. GOOD, M. D. J. M GEMMILL, M. D.

DRS. GOOD & GEMMILL HAVING entered into Partnership in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services to the Public in the several branches of their Profession.

Calls will be answered either day or night at their office—which is the same as heretofore occupied by Drs. Hirst & Good,—or at the Logan House.

April 21st, 1859-3m

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
ALTOONA, PA.,
JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.,

BANKERS,

(*Late "Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co."*)

DRAFTS ON THE PRINCIPAL Cities, and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposite, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates.

Feb. 3d, 1859.

LANDS! LANDS!! LANDS!!!

The undersigned is prepared to locate LAND WARRANTS in the Omaha and Nebraska City Land Offices.—Good selections can now be made near the large streams and settlements. The Lands of this Territory, now in Market, are of the best quality.

☞ Selections carefully made. Letters of inquiry requested. ALEX. F. McKINNEY,

OREAPOLIS, Cass County, N. Ter.

July 14, 1859.-tf

REFERENCES:

Rev. A. B. CLARK, Altoona, Pa.
WM. M. LLOYD & Co., Bankers, Altoona, Pa.
McCRUM & DERN, Editors, "
THOS. A. SCOTT, Supt. P. R. R., "
D. McMURTRIE, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. D. LEET, ATTORNEY AT LAW
ALTOONA, BLAIR Co. Pa.,

Will practice law in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon, Clearfield, Centre and adjoining counties.—Also in the District Court of the United States.

Collections of claims promptly attended to. Agent for the sale of Real Estate, Bounty Land Warrants, and all business pertaining to conveyancing and the law.

REFERENCES:

Hon. Wilson McCandles and Andrew Burke, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, Pres. Judge of Fayette Judicial District; Hon. Chenard Clemens, of Wheeling, Va.; Hon Henry D. Foster, Greensburg; Hon. John W. Killinger, Lebanon; Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Philadelphia; and Hon. George P. Hamelton, Pittsburg. June 16, 1859-1y.

DENTISTRY.—DR. S. KIMMELL,
OPERATIVE & MECHANICAL DENTIST.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full set, on Gold or Silver Plate.

Teeth filled with Gold, and warranted for ten years.

Teeth Extracted by the Electro Magnetic Machine without Pain.

All operations and work done cheaper than anywhere else in the county, and a deduction made, of the railroad expenses from Altoona to Hollidaysburg, from all operations amounting to five dollars and over.

☞ Office on Montgomery street, opposite the Exchange Hotel. Hollidaysburg, Pa. [Dec. 16, 1858-1y

W. R. BOYERS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Indiana counties.

Particular attention given to the collection of Claims, and prompt remittances made.

He speaks the German language fluently.

☞ Office, for the present, with J. M. Cherry, Esq., opposite Kessler's Drug Store.

Altoona, August 4, 1859.—tf

WM. S. BITTNER,
SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE IN THE MASONIC TEMPLE. Teeth extracted without pain by the Electro Magnetic Machine. [Dec. 23, '58.-tf

☞ A Student wanted.

DR. WM. R. FINLEY RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the people of Altoona and the adjoining country.

He may be found at the office heretofore occupied by Dr. G. D. Thomas.

Altoona, Sept. 30, 1858.-tf

B. F. ROYER, M. D.,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Altoona and vicinity.

The best of references can be given if required.

Office at residence on Branch street, East Altoona, three doors above Conrad's Store. April 28 '59-1y.

OYES! O YES!—GENTLEMEN draw nigh and hear. JOSEPH P. TROUT announces to the public, that he is ready to discharge his duty as an Auctioneer whenever called upon. [Jan. 2 '56.

J. G. ADLUM,
Notary Public.
ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA.

Can at all times be found at the store of J. B. Hileman.

Altoona, October 1, 1857.-1y

New Book Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS LATELY opened a BOOK STORE next door to the corner of *Virginia and Annie streets*, where may be found

Old and Standard Authors, New Publications, Light Literature, Periodicals and Staple and Fancy Stationery in large varieties.

Also, a new and very select lot of SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. The citizens of Altoona are respectfully invited to call.

☞ All orders attended to with promptness and dispatch.

Altoona, Nov. 3, 1859-tf H. SMITH.

PLANING MILL & SASH MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber would announce that he has removed his

Planing Mill and Sash Manufactory,

from Tipton to Altoona, where he will continue to fill orders and attend to all work entrusted to him, with despatch. The Mill is on the lot adjoining Allison's Steam Flouring Mill. THOS. MCAULEY.

Altoona, Nov. 17, 1859.—tf

GLASS 8x10 TO 20x24, AND CUT to order by C. W. KESSLER.

SPECTACLES AND EYE PRESERVERS for sale at KESSLER'S

Select Poetry.

THE DYING YEAR.

There's a wail on the west wind's breath,
A wail of the dying year;
As it rattles the russet leaves,
From roof-tree and sheltered eaves,
And a pall from its plentiful harvest waves
For the stately bier.

There's a sigh in many a heart,
A sigh for the dying year;
For beauty that passeth away,
For pleasures that quickly decay.
For hopes that are withered too briefly ere they
Have been realized here.

There's a sigh on the west wind's breath,
A song of gladness and cheer;
As it rattles on the russet leaves,
And a tapestried blanket it weaves,
To cover the grain for the reaper's sheaves,
In a coming year.

May the melody born in the heart,
When sorrow and darkness be near,
Be rich in the promise and love it brings,
Sweet as the spell the wild wind flings,
As it sweeps o'er the trembling, quivering strings
Of the dying year.

THE UNION.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Sail on, O Union, strong and great,
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel;
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock.
'Tis of the wave and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee.

OH! NEVER FLIRT, GIRLS!

Oh! never, never flirt, girls!
Don't play with human hearts!
You say you meant in fun, girls,
To wound with Cupid's darts,
But they are cruel wounds, girls,
Wounds that for life may hurt;
Then heed a wise old counsellor—
Don't flirt, my girls, don't flirt!

You say that men are hardy, girls,
And really never feel;
But many an old bachelor
His secret could reveal,
And tell of happy days gone by,
Of false girls, feelings hurt—
And now condemn all womankind;
Don't flirt, then girls, don't flirt

There is no real pleasure, girls
In striving to excel
In such an art as flirting, girls;
Though you may do it well.
Then if you love, love truly, girls;
But love not to your hurt;
Choose wisely, well, and sensibly:
But, girls, oh! never flirt!

"Six of One and Half Dozen of the Other."

"Now, dearest Fred," she softly said
"You must abandon smoking;
It spoils your looks—and then your breath—
Indeed it's most provoking.
Did God decree that man should be
A chimney-flue regarded?
Then, darling Fred, let it be said,
Tobacco you've discarded."

"How well, my dear," said Fred, "I fear
That will not be so easy;
But, like a man, I'll try a plan,
And do the best to please ye.
Did God intend that woman's mind
Such wondrous things should brew, love,
As Bustles, Bloomers, Crinolines,
Or Hoops-de-dooden-do, love?

"But really, if"—whif, whif, whif, whif—
"And mind you I'm not joking,
If you'll abandon Crinoline,
By Jove! I—I'll give up smoking."

Home Matter.

ALTOONA GAS AND WATER WORKS.

Some four or five years since, application was made to the Legislature for a charter of incorporation for the "Altoona Gas and Water Company." The charter was granted, but the formation of the company proving a failure, it was not lifted.—In the spring of 1858, when Altoona had reached a population of 4,000, a number of our citizens feeling the want of a sufficient supply of water, as well for the protection of property in case of fire as for the ordinary purposes of house use, agitated the formation of a company to lift the charter and bring the water into town.—The project, for some reason, it was hard to tell what, met with considerable opposition, and it was apparently dropped again for the time being, only, however, to be started afresh and with much more determination, some nine months later, after the burning of Jaggard's store, on the 24th of February last, when the necessity of a large supply of water in such cases was seen and felt.

A meeting of the citizens of the place was called about a week afterwards, to talk the matter over, get up a company, and have some slight amendments made to the original charter. At previous meetings water alone had been talked about, but at this meeting the gas question was brought up, and the practicability of connecting the two improvements was so clearly demonstrated that all who knew anything about such matters at once agreed to it, and a committee was appointed to amend the old charter and see to having it again passed through the Legislature. Notwithstanding the benefits the town would derive from these improvements, and the handsome per centage an investment in the stock of such a company would yield, all of which was fully demonstrated, there were some who laughed at the idea of having gas in Altoona; but those who had taken the matter in hand knew where they stood, and proceeded without delay to the formation of the Company.

The amendments to the charter were passed through the Legislature, and about the middle of May last, the commissioners appointed opened the books of the Company for subscriptions to the capital stock, which was limited to $40,000, with the privilege of increasing to $60,000. Stock to the amount of $30,000—in shares of $20—were taken by parties directly interested in the improvement and prosperity of the town, and a loan of $10,000 contracted. The amount deemed necessary for the completion of the works having been secured, the stockholders proceeded to the election of officers and the following persons were chosen:—

President, W. H. Wilson, (also Resident Engineer of P. R. R.); Treasurer, W. M. Lloyd; Secretary, B. F. Rose; Managers, John Shoemaker, A. B. Clark, C. J. Mann, G. B. Cramer, E. M. Jones; Engineer and Superintendent, Thomas S. Francis.

On the 15th of July last, Mr. Francis contracted to build the Works, and the next day gave out the contracts for the different parts of the work, as follows:—John Campbell, of this place, excavation, masonry and stonewark; W. H. Bell, of Harrisburg, brickwork; Thomas Burchinell, of Hollidaysburg, furnished the brick; the brickwork and cement of tank and reservoir was done by employees of the railroad company, under the superintendence of Stephen McAuley, who has the charge of the stone and brickwork on the eastern division of the railroad; the carpenter work was by J. L. Reifsnider, of this place; slating by Mr. Arnold, of Ptitsburg; castings by Mitchell, Herron & Co., of Pittsburg; sheet-iron work, holder and steam boiler, by Barnhill & Co., Pittsburg; wrought-iron work by Marshall & Bro., Pittsburg; fire brick from A. J. Hawes, of Johnstown; fire brick work by Elwood Matthews of Johnstown; street main by A. B. Long, of Lewistown; fire-plugs, stop-cocks, &c., by Mr. Stillman, of Philadelphia.

The plans and specifications were made by Mr. Francis, the engineer, and the works were erected under his immediate superintendence. Their speedy completion is owing to the assistance, at all times cheerfully rendered, of the building committee, consisting of the President of the Company and Managers Shoemaker and Clark.

The main building of the gas works is eighty-four feet long and thirty feet deep, with a twenty feet projection on Virginia street. It is one story, twenty-one feet high, and is divided into four rooms. The style of the front is new, and will compare favorably with any of the handsome dwellings in town.

The retort room is thirty feet square, with three arches for retorts. Two benches are complete, and but one in use at present. The retorts are of fire clay, of English manufacture, and were furnished by T. W. Parmelee, agent, New York. This room is complete in all its arrangements.

The boiler room and workshop is twenty by twenty-four feet, fifteen feet high, containing washers, the combined arrangement of sprinkler and box washer, and a steam-boiler, of Barnhill & Co.'s manufacture, for heating the purifying room, and to prevent the tank from freezing up. The boiler is a neat affair, and admirably answers its purpose.

The office is twenty by twenty-four feet. In the centre is placed a forty inch station meter. In this room also is one of Code, Hopper & Gratz's patent rotary valve dry test meters. By means of glass coverings the interior works can be seen, showing a complicated yet most complete arrangement. These meters were patented in 1858, and are fast coming into use, it being claimed that they are much superior to wet meters, the use of water and alcohol being dispensed with, thus removing the liability to freeze.

Beneath the two rooms last mentioned is a spacious cellar, in which the condensers are placed on timbers, on an inclination from horizontal. The syphons and appurtenances thereto are self-acting, requiring but little attention.

The purifying room, adjoining the office and boiler room, is thirty feet square, containing four cast-iron purifying boxes, each five feet square, holding four courses of lime each. In the center of the room is the centre seal. The castings of these are heavy and put together very substantially The wrought iron work of the centre seal was very neatly done by Barnhill & Co., of Pittsburgh. The drum was made in Philadelphia. This room is well ventilated, an essential necessity, owing to the unpleasant work necessary to be performed there.

The gas-holder is forty feet in diameter and sixteen feet high. The tank pit is sunk level with the ground, rendering it more secure than were it banked up. The holder is the most complete ever made anywhere. Its superiority is in tightness, the quality of iron used, and the peculiar framing of the interior. The iron was prepared at the works of Barnhill & Co., in Pittsburg, and put together here, Wm. Barnhill, Sr., superintending and assisting in the work. The works are so arranged, that, without any additional construction, fifteen thousand cubic feet of gas can be supplied per day.

The water reservoir is situated on the upper or north side of the borough, at a sufficient elevation for all present purposes. It is fifty feet in diameter and fourteen feet deep, and is sunk in the side of the hill. The outer wall is of stone, three feet thick, and lined with a brick wall four inches thick, laid in Rosendale cement, with a concrete bottom twelve inches deep. The work on the reservoir and the tank at the gas works is done in a very superior manner.

The supply of water is obtained from pipes laid by the railroad company, from Pottsgrove Mills, two and a half miles from the borough. The water, which is of an excellent quality, comes from a stream in a gorge of the mountains, called, from its peculiar formation, the "Kettle." The railroad company have a reservoir at Pottsgrove's Mills, which has heretofore answered its purposes. The construction of this reservoir, together with pipe laid—about three miles—cost, we believe, about forty thousand dollars. The pipe commences with ten inch and reduces to six. The use of this pipe and supply of water is given to the gas and water company, the railroad company having, as a consideration, the advantage of four feet head, its supply pipe being laid that much lower in the connection to the new reservoir than the connection of the gas and water company. The pipes laid for supplying the town commence at eight inch and reduce to six, four and three inch.—Previous to the making of the new reservoir, the head of water at the connections then existing was reduced while the engines were being supplied, but now the additional reservoir counteracts, the head of water remaining uniform.

The pipe-laying was done by Mr. A. B. Long, of Lewistown. The gas and water pipes were laid in one trench, in the centre of the streets, the latter five feet deep and the former three. Fifteen fire plugs have been placed in different parts of the borough, and the total amount of pipe laid is upwards of five miles.

That no accident or drawback of any kind has occurred in the rather speedy completion of the gas and water arrangements, is owing to the fact that the pipes and gas fitting were rigidly inspected and thoroughly tested before being used.

As almost everybody in the country is aware, the completion of these improvements was celebrated on the 15th of December last, (just five months from the time the contract for building them was given) by a grand parade during the day and a brilliant illumination in the evening. Previous to the dismissal of the procession in the afternoon, Col. L. W. Hall delivered an address, from the portico in front of the Logan House, the following extracts from which we find in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, of the 31st ult:—

We have reached an era in the history of our town. Since the great steam horse first frightened the startled echoes of the Tuckahoe Valley till they fled shrieking up the hollows of yonder mountain gorges, the spot we stand upon has not witnessed an occasion so grand—so joyous—so worthy of celebration. Not alone do I say this because of the comfort, convenience, healthfulness, and happiness this water and gas will bring to us directly and immediately, but looking to the future, to the benefits subsequent generations of Altoona's citizens will enjoy from the works we this day inaugurate—looking to the position and character such an undertaking prosecuted to successful competition gives to our town abroad—looking to the results these improvements must have in inducing persons to move into our midst, charmed with the progressive spirit of you all—looking to the effect upon the minds of the tens of thousands of strangers upon that great central line of travel, which cuts your town in two, as whirled through the passes of the Alleghenies, they come upon our new built town, cheerful and brilliant with its gas, and clear and bright with its water, like the rosy, laughing face of the fresh washed morning schoolboy.

Yet it was no boy's play to build these. It was the work for men. A broad patent our citizens have spread before the world, showing title to energy, perseverance, and a generous manhood. To have been active and efficient in such public works as these may well give any man a pleasurable pride. I know of no way to hand one's name down to posterity more commendable—with less of selfishness about it.

It is a trite remark that this is an age of progress—so threadbare from use that it fails almost to stir the mind to thoughtfulness. In fact, it is very difficult to realize the full extent of our onward strides. Tell the sturdy axeman to fell yonder oak—the sharp stokes ring out clear on the frosty air, and in an hour his arm undoes forever what Nature, with patient toil, has been a century or more in rearing, and the monarch of the forest, with a groan, expires. Count the concentric circles of its yearly growth, that tell you, with infallible certainty with which Nature always speaks when read aright, the year it was an acorn. Ah! the forest trees that tower around you have witnessed mighty changes, not only in this valley, but in all this broad land. They will take you back, the oldest of them, to the time when no white man's foot had pressed upon the soil of what is now our noble Commonwealth.

But I might be wearisome to you and foreign to the occasion to enter upon so vast a theme, and I propose rather to remark upon the discovery and use of illuminating gases. Imagine New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore without street lights. How crime and pollution would hold high revelry beneath night's dusky veil. How Bowery Boys, Killers, and Plug Uglies would riot in security—burglars and thieves issuing from their dens at nightfall, to steal with impunity and chuckle at the impotent police. And yet 175 years ago London, with a population of a half a million, was destitute of street lamps. Macauly in his History decribes the city as it was then. When the evening closed the difficulty and danger of walking about was felt by every one. Falls, bruises, and broken limbs were of common occurrence. Robbers and thieves plied their trades in security, and dissolute young men swaggered about the town, breaking windows, upsetting sedans, beating quiet men, and offering rude caresses to pretty women. When *we* become as large as London we will have the advantages of light at all events—and I think all will agree that with plenty of gas in our streets at night—and with our own policeman, *Joe Ely*—the quiet of our city will be preserved.

In 1684, the last year of the reign of Charles the Second, an ingenious projector named Edward Hemming obtained letters patent, conveying to him the exclusive right of lighting London for a term of years. From 6 to 12 o'clock of moonless nights, from Michaelmas to Lady day, he placed a light before every tenth door. Those who now see the great English capital all the year round, from dusk to dawn, blazing with a splendor compared with which the illuminations for La Hogue and Blenheim would have looked pale, may smile to think of Hemming's Lanterns glimmering feebly before one house in ten during one night in three.—But such was not the feeling of his cotemporaries. His scheme was enthusiastically applauded and furiously attacked. The friends of improvement extolled his as the greatest of benefactors. But the cause of darkness was not left undefended. There were fools in that age who oposed the introduction of what was called a new light, as strenuously as *fools* in our age have apposed the introduction of vaccination and railroads; as strenuously as the fools of an age anterior to the dawn of history, doubtless opposed the introduction of the plough, and of alphabetical writing. Many years after the date of Hemming's patent, there were extensive districts in London in which no lamps were seen. It was not until the early part of the present century that that city was illuminated by gas lights. In 1737 Dr. Clayton demonstrated by experiment that bituminous coal subjected in retorts to a red heat furnished an air which burned with a bright flame. It does not appear that this species of air was ever produced from coal for the purposes of illumination until 1792, when Wm. Murdoch, a mining engineer, employed coal gas for lighting his house and office in Cornwall. The first application of this light on a large scale, was made in Manchester in 1805, when the great cotton mills of Philips & Lee were fitted up under the directions of Mr. Murdoch, and a quantity of light equal to 3000 candles was introduced and distributed through the building. This example was speedily followed, and coal gas was soon after introduced into most of the larger cities of Europe and America.

Previous to 1766, hydrogen had been confounded with other combustible gases several of which had long been known. In that year it was first described as a distinct gas by the English chemist, Cavendish, and was called by him *inflammable air*. But in our search after *light*, we must not overlook the benefits derived from the admirable manner with which our town is supplied with an abundant supply of water. Whilst the ancients knew nothing of illumination by gas, some of their cities were bountifully supplied with water conducted through hills and over valleys for miles—stupendous works erected at immense expense—the remains of which are yet extant, exciting the wonder and admiration of the traveller It requires no eulogy to be passed on pure, cold, sparkling water; it requires no language to be employed to tell the people of this town the benefits they may derive, intellectually, morally, and socially, from its introduction. And here allow me to remark for the benefit of our Town Council, that I think it would be an admirable outlay of money, and one which I think they would be sustained in doing by every citizen of the town, to erect a public bath house. Every town of this size should have one at least—there is no greater promoter of health than such establishments, if used. The value of water in a town like ours, in case of fire would be invaluable—water as we have it now in abundance and brought to our doors.

The manner in which our American Republic has sprung up on this Western Continent seems almost a miracle, and clearly shows that we are indeed circled by the hand of God. The past of our country's history seems as a dream—the *destiny* of America, no man could scarce even guess at.

What a marvellous change, in the past few years, has come over the whole country that we love so justly and so well.—All areas of latitude and longitude have shrunk into their chords, and American language, laws, religion, and authority, once confined to the Atlantic Coast, now prevail from the Northern Lakes to the Southern Gulf, and from the stormy Eastern Sea to the tranquil Western Ocean.—Onward we have marched with rapid strides, and onward we are destined to march, spreading liberty through all the world. The Union of these American States will never fail. All are connected together as beautiful links in one chain—its strength increasing with the daily multiplication of its bonds. The steam engine and electric telegraph, both newer than the Union, have obliterated State lines, unless in the minds of a few crazy fanatics, and forged the links of that chain, if possible, still more closely together.

In no way can this change in our land be better exemplified, than by a reference to the *past* of Altoona, this town of less than ten years' growth, now numbering over five thousand inhabitants. Less than that time ago, not the vestige of anything was to be seen here, except the old farm house, the picture of which graces the printed town plots. Then, where are now seen your mechanical shops, famous for their substantial character, size, and neatness, wherever railroads have pierced, your hotels, stores, and private residences, would have been seen a very poor farm, that scarce repaid the worthy husbandman for his labor bestowed on it, with a small log house as the owner's residence. Could a fitter illustration be made of the energy and indomitable perseverance of the people of this boasted land of freedom?—Time will not allow me to sketch the rise and progress of our town, and in fact did it, I would not know how to do it better than to say, ten years ago not one of all these houses and places of business were here; and the present five thousand persons living here have been brought hither from all points of the States—now quietly enjoying life, a busy, active, and happy people.

POWERS OF CALCULATION.—There is a man in St. Louis, named Meredith Holland, said to be a perfect prodigy in figures. The *Republican* says he will answer the most abstruse arithmetical question with astonishing promptness and accuracy; will calculate interest, simple and compound, for any time, amount and rate, and for this alone would be an invaluable acquisition to a counting-house. He is totally unable to explain how he rrrives at the results, and it said that philosophers have studied him in vain. His is a natural gift that the most acute observer cannot wrest from him. His mind is incomprehensible, and its mode of operation is unfathomable.

We will only give one or two instances of his powers of calculation. A random question was asked him—"How many inches in 419 miles?" In less than one quarter of a minute he answered, 26,547,840, which is correct. Another question was, "How many bricks 9 inches long and 4 inches will be required to pave a yard 10 feet square?" His answer was 1,600 also correct. These examples will suffice. They are of that character which place the possession of a great gift beyond doubt.

IDLENESS.—Carlyle says: Nine-tenths of the miseries and vices of manhood proceed from idleness; with men of quick mind, to whom it is especially pernicous, this habit is commonly the fruit of many disappointments, and schemes often baffled; and men fail in their schemes, not so much for want of strength, as the ill direction of it. The weakest living creature by concentrating his powers on single object, can accomplish something; the strongest, by dispersing his over many, may fail to accomplish anything. The drop, by continued falling, bores it passage through the hardest rock—the hasty torrent rushes over it with hiduous uproar and leaves no orifice behind.

☞ "Oh, Jacob," said a master to his apprentice boy, "it is wonderful to see what a quantity you can eat." "Yes, master," "I've been practising since I was a child."