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Select Poetry.

THE LITTLE COFFIN.

We cannot imagine anything more exquisite of the kind than this poem, by Mrs. H. L. Brewster. It is one of those poems that no one can see to read through—

With a tiny, rosewood coffin,
With its stars of silver white,
Silver tablet, black and bright,
Downy pillow, satin lined;
That I, lathering, chanced to find,
In the dust, and gloom of a gloom
Of the undertaker's room,
Waiting, empty—ah! for whom?

Interesting Miscellany.

THE FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This Institution, at this moment, claims the special attention of its friends. Its projectors design that it shall be a school where Agricultural knowledge and science may be obtained at an expense so moderate as to be within the means of those whose occupation is that of a farmer.

It is the desire of the Board of Trustees to put the public in possession of all information respecting the design, present condition, and future prospects of the Farmer's High School, and to ask of them to take such interest in the Institution, as its object and merits demand.

The Board of Trustees in 1855, after a most careful and personal examination of several points, in various quarters of the State, fixed the location in Centre county, on the southern slope of Penn and Nitany Valleys, within, perhaps, five miles of the Geographical Centre of the State, where the land is limestone, fertile and beautiful.

Two hundred acres of this land was generously donated to the Institution by Gen. James Irvin, with the privilege of purchasing one hundred acres upon each side of it, at any time within five years, at sixty dollars an acre; and in the same time, to lease possession of the interest upon the value of the last mentioned two hundred acres.

OF IMPROVEMENTS ON THE FARM.
90 acres have been grubbed and sprouted; 340 rods of fence rows cleared, grubbed, picked and burnt; 67 acres of Wheat sown September 1856, now planted, put down in clover; 75 acres of corn ground spring of 1857; 546 rods of hedge planted in 1856; 300 rods of hedge in 1857; 100 rods of hedge in 1858; 43,000 nursery plants set out, comprising a full assortment of the most desirable nursery stock; 250 rods of seed beds of fruits, hedge plants, &c.; 16,000 plants of over 100 different sorts, received as contributions, many of them intended for the arboretum, and now set in reserve beds, until the ground can be prepared; 600 apple trees set out in orchard rows; 400 peach do.; 200 plums, apricots and nectarines do.; 250 pear, standard and dwarf do.; 200 cherry; 1000 plants of nuts, berries, &c.; 1500 grapevines in vineyard; 60 avenue maples; 400 chestnut, larch, oak, pine and other seedling timber trees, collected and to be planted in lines, so as to give at sight the measure and location of every part of the farm; 500 pine, spruce, fir, &c., to be planted for sheltering edges. Of these all are doing well beyond expectation, under the favorable influences of a good season, excepting only a small portion of the contributed plants, which were injured by delay and exposure.

OF BUILDINGS.
One double-storied barn is finished and fitted up, and has been in use parts of two seasons; it is very spacious and much admired for its conveniences.

The farmers' house is also finished and part of the out-buildings. For the college building, the cellars have been excavated; 6000 perch of superior building stone, are quarried and on the grounds; three gangs of brick-makers have been at work for some time, and the masons are about to commence the walls. The delay occasioned by uncertainty, up to the 20th of May, as to the amount of funds

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

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NO. 9.

which would be at the disposal of the Trustees, affected all work on the farm and nurseries, as well as the buildings, though to less extent. Work was done with hired teams and tools, and temporary hands, and therefore, under much disadvantage; most of the ground being new and but imperfectly cleared, and yet with many stumps and roots.

This account might be much enlarged by detail, but it will serve to communicate an idea of what the progress has been. All this work has been done under the direction and management of Wm. G. Waring, Esq., a practical horticulturist and farmer; in whose skill and science the Board of Trustees have the most entire confidence.

A contract has been entered into, for the erection of an edifice, calculated for the residence of Professors, lecture-halls and dormitories for students, to be built of stone, five stories high, 233 feet in front, with wings, and to cost fifty-five thousand dollars. This building is ready in progress, and it is hoped that a part of it may be put under roof and so far completed this fall, as to enable the Board to make arrangements, and receive a few students in the Spring of 1858.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its last session, has fully recognized the public appreciation of this effort to produce a class of educated farmers whose practice and example may extend into every county of the State. It has appropriated fifty thousand dollars to enable the Board of Trustees to carry out their plan; twenty-five thousand of which is payable only upon condition that a like sum shall be raised from some other source. There is no other mode of raising this sum than by private contribution or that of County Agricultural Societies throughout the State.

The Board of Trustees have not yet adopted any system of teaching, or subjects to be taught, but that our friends may be able to form an idea of our general plan, it is suggested that the following will be submitted as the basis of their action:

THE SUBJECTS PROPOSED TO BE TAUGHT, ARE:
Mathematics—Including practical surveying, leveling, and the care and use of instruments.
Natural Philosophy—The principles of all mechanics; the laws of motion and force; steam; electricity; magnetism, &c., illustrated by apparatus.

Agricultural Engineering and Mechanics—The methods and materials used in construction; what is good material and what is good workmanship.
Implements and Machinery—The principles involved; parts liable to wear or break; adjustment; care; repair; specimens in the museum; mills.

Road Making—Materials; methods; legal regulations; bridging.
Building—Specifications; contracts; prices; architectural taste and detail; finish.
Drawing—Of plans, implements, animals, maps, machinery, &c.
Conveyancing—Forms; titles; procedures, &c.
Language and Literature—Comparisons of styles of expression; speaking to an audience; writing for the press; criticisms.

Principles of Government—American institutions; comparison with others; duties of township and county officers; laws of vicinage, &c.
Accounts generally, and farm accounts specially; formation of methodical habits by daily practice at the institution.

Farm Economy—Expenditures and returns; determination of the most economical mode of accomplishing given jobs of work.
Hydraulics—Methods of supplying water where wanted, and of preventing injury by excess; machines; pipes.
Drainage—Its effects on soils; methods of effecting it.

Agri-cultural Chemistry—Practical analysis of manures, soils, plants, &c., their elements; chemical agents and apparatus.
Geology—The crust of the earth; soils of all kinds; how formed; specimens in the museum.
Geography—Features of the earth's surface, position of places, maps, productions and peculiarities of different regions.

Astronomy—Motions and influences of the heavenly bodies, revolutions, seasons, climates.
Meteorology—Atmospheric influences; electric and magnetic agencies; heat; cold; moisture; drought; winds; storms; shelter; construction; instruments; observations; deductions.
Mineralogy—Identification of rare or valuable minerals; gypsum, lime, phosphato of

lime, cement lime, magnesia; coals, &c., specimens in the museum.
Botany—Arrangements of plants in families; names of individual species and parts of plants; plants of other countries in museum.

Vegetable Physiology—The structure of the vegetable body, functions of roots, leaves, stem, bark, sap, &c.; growth of plants; diseases.
Animal Physiology—The structure of the animal body; composition, forms and functions of its parts; nourishment; growth.

Health—Laws of health; effects of exposure to which farmers are liable; prevention of disease.
Veterinary Practice—Diseases of animals; injuries.
Entomology—Habits of insects useful and injurious, especially those injurious to vegetation; specimens in the museum.

Breeds of Stock, Poultry, &c.—Their peculiarities; points, &c., specimens.
Feeding—Amount, quality, and preparation of food; experiments, soiling.
Training of Animals—Of horses, oxen, &c.
Culture of the Soil—Varieties of soils and conditions; instruments and processes applicable to various soils, crops and seasons.

Manures—Preparation and use of all home manures; experiments with foreign and artificial manures.
Production—Preservation and marketing of grain, meat, fruits, roots, &c.
Agricultural History—Condition in different nations, and at different periods, causes of improvement.

Horticulture—The garden; the orchard; the nursery; the yard; pruning, training, grafting, &c.; best shrubs, trees, flowers, fruits, vegetables; peculiarities of varieties as to habits and culture; decoration and love of home.
Experiments—With manures, processes, seeds, &c., systematic trial; record; publication of results.

Mulchpractices—What to avoid doing; exposure of proved errors; trial of supposed errors.
Very Respectfully,
FRED'K. WATTS,
Pres't. of Board of Trustees of Farm. High School,
Carlisle, July 15, 1857.

The Last of a Celebrated Thief.
The late steamer brings us news of Vidocq, the celebrated ex-thief and thiefcatcher, whose "Memoirs," published in 1829, made his fame almost world wide. The truth of the old adage, "Set a thief to catch a thief," was never better proved than in the case of Vidocq, who, after a most brilliant career as thief, burglar and highwayman, abandoned his evil associations, and became at once celebrated as an equally brilliant and unprecedentedly successful detective, and, during the time he held the office of Chief of the Paris Municipal Police, was the terror of all evil doers.

In those days it was the policy of the government to have always at the head of the Central Bureau of Police an ex-thief. Vidocq was somewhat surprised by Lacour, an equally expert, but less noted reformed rascal. Here upon M. Vidocq set up on his own private account, and devoted himself to the elucidation of such mysteries of rascality, as, for certain reasons, the sufferers or partakers therein found it expedient to keep from the knowledge of the public and the government.

He made it his business to hunt up and restore letters, which, in recipients hands, compromised the writers; to keep watch over the morals of wives at the instance of their husbands, or of husbands at the instance of wives; to trace up private robberies in respectable circles, where the restoration of the stolen articles was more an action than the exposure of the robber—in short, he was a private detective. In this employment he was very successful, bringing to his duties a thorough knowledge of human nature, great keenness, activity and decision, and the utmost secrecy. In such services he accumulated in a few years a considerable fortune, and then retired entirely from active life. He has been living for many years in the Quartier Poppincourt, in the midst of poor people, and in great obscurity.

His last act as a private detective was the recovery of a part of a sum of 150,000 francs which had been stolen from a rich merchant. The loser, a middle aged man, of unprepossessing exterior, laid the case before Vidocq.

"How old is your cashier?" asked the thiefcatcher.
"Twenty five years of age. But I am convinced that he is not the thief; he has lost also, a very considerable sum."

"Are you married?"
"Yes."
"How old is your wife? Is she pretty?"
"Is she virtuous?"
"My dear sir, my wife is a model of virtue and propriety. I can have no personal doubt of her."

"Perhaps not; but you say your book keeper is twenty five years of age, and your wife is pretty—those are facts—is it not so?"
"Yes; if I must say it, my dear wife is beautiful—but—"

"But I don't want any buts. You desire to recover your money?"
"Certainment."
"And you have faith in me?"
"The fullest."

"Ben! Now, go you home, and immediately prepare yourself to start on a journey of some days. Meantime arrange some method by which I may, unperceived, gain a lodgment in your house.

The merchant departed on his journey concealing himself in a closet of the house, whence he could watch the actions of his client's wife.—He had some time to wait.

At length she ordered supper to be brought into her private room, and close upon the supper followed a rather handsome young man.

"He is gone, Arthur!" said the lady to the young man.
"But I fear that he suspects us, or at least you!"
To this Arthur the book keeper, made an answer by some assurances of attachment,

and a final proposition.
"Let us take the money and fly to America. Then we can live in peace and happiness."

At these words Vidocq emerged from his place of concealment, saying to the wretched pair in his peculiar way—
"Be quite still, my children, or I will beat your brains out. Where is the money you have appropriated?"

There was a momentary silence—then—
"Here are but 100,000 francs left," faltered out the woman.
"Is that all?"
"I will swear."

"Don't trouble yourself, madame; but give me the money."
She opened a secret drawer in her writing desk, and took thence the money, handing it over in silence to Vidocq, whom both had recognized.

Now, then, let all this be forgotten by you, madame. Say nothing to your husband of what has occurred. From me he will never know it.

"And as for you," turning to the book keeper, "let me leave your hand, my young friend."

So saying, he took from his coat pocket a neat set of shackles, and placed them upon the wrists of the overwhelmed criminal. He took him to Havre, and placed him upon a vessel just sailing for America.

"If you come back, I will have you in the galleys for life, you scoundrel!"
Returning to Paris, he called upon the merchant and handed him 100,000 francs.
"Your book keeper was the thief. He had already spent 50,000 francs in rioting with a depraved woman," said the imperturbable Vidocq.

He is now on his way to America, and beyond the rest of justice.
The woman kept her secret, and the merchant, whose jealous suspicions had been aroused by the questions of Vidocq, was thenceforth the happiest of husbands.

Notwithstanding his complete retirement, Vidocq was of an ambitious temper and coveted such honors as he could attain. In his will he made provision for an extensive funeral cortege, by directing that a great number of laboring men should receive three francs each to attend his corpse to the grave.

Proverbs of Solomon beginning with A.
A wise son makes a glad father.
A foolish son despiseth his mother.
A false balance is abomination to the Lord.
A just weight is his delight.
A tale bearer revealeth secrets.

A faithful spirit overcometh the matter.
A good man obtaineth favor from the Lord.
A man of wicked devices will be condemned.
A man shall be commanded according to his wisdom.
A perverse heart shall be despised.
A fool's wrath is presently known.
A prudent man covereth shame.

A wise son heareth his father's instruction.
A scorner heareth not rebuke.
A righteous man hateth lying.
A panic of fools shall be destroyed.
A true witness delivereth souls.
A deceitful witness speaketh lies.
A sound heart is the life of the flesh.
A wholesome tongue is the tree of life.
A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.

A soft answer turneth away wrath.
A wrathful man stirreth up strife.
A merry heart doeth good like a medicine.
A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.
A false witness shall not be unpunished.
A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

A wise man is strong.
A man of knowledge increaseth strength.
A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver.
A lying tongue hateth those that are afflicted by it.
A faithful man shall abound with blessings.
A man's pride shall bring him low.
A wise man will hear, and will increase in learning.
A man of understanding shall attain unto wise counsels.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.
A wicked messenger falleth into mischief.
A faithful ambassador is health.
A froward man soweth strife.
A foolish son is a grief to his father.

THE WAY TO GET ON IN THE WORLD.—To get on in this world you must be content to be always stopping where you are; to advance you must be stationary; to get up you must keep down; following riches is like following geese, and you must crawl after both on your belly; the minute you pop up your head, off they go whistling before the wind, and you see no more of them. If you haven't the art of sticking by nature, you must acquire it by art; put a couple of pounds of bird lime upon your office stool, and sit down on it; get a chain round your leg and tie yourself to your counter like a pair of shop scissors; nail yourself up against the wall of your place of business like a weasel on a barn door, or the sign of the spread eagle, or what will do best of all marry an honest poor girl without a penny, and my life for yours if you don't do business.

Never mind what your relatives say about guineas, talent, learning, pushing, enterprize, and such stuff; when they come advising you for your good, stick up to them for their loan of an eagle, and you will never see them on your side of the street again. To do any good, we tell you over and over again, you must be a stickler. You may get fat upon a rock, if you never quit your hold of it.

GENTLE FOOLS.—He who wipes his nose with a nutmeg grater, and picks his teeth with a razor.
She who says "no" to the proposal of a gentleman when she has reached the age of thirty years.
He who gets so drunk at night that he puts his clothes to bed and hangs himself on the back of the chair.
She who rubs her cheeks with brick bats in order to give them a color.

Pennsylvania Editorial Convention.
DANVILLE, Aug. 4, 1857.

The sessions of the Convention were held in Cox's Hall, commencing in the forenoon, and terminating (after two adjournments) at 1 P. M.

Mr. Minor was chosen temporary Chairman; Col. Tate, permanent President; Messrs. Best, Worden, Painter, and Davis, Vice Presidents; Messrs. Puleston and Youngman, Secretaries; and Dr. J. Henry Puleston, of Pittston, Luzerne county, Corresponding Secretary.

Committees were appointed, through which various propositions to secure the fraternity against losses and impositions were presented, considered, and decided upon—generally, with entire unanimity—after short, straight-to-the-point, practical, and full discussions. We never knew a body of men to apply themselves more diligently or pertinently to the matters before them, than on this occasion.

The following are among the resolutions adopted by the Convention:
Resolved, That we organize the "Key-stone Editorial Union," which shall meet, annually, at such time and place as may be decided upon from year to year.

That we earnestly recommend to all publishers of newspapers in this State, that from and after the first day of January next they send no paper out on credit.

That the members of this Association will have no dealings with any Advertising Agent who will not promptly settle, in full, his accounts at the end of every quarter, for all advertisements contracted for and published within that time.

That any Advertising Agent failing to comply with the foregoing resolution, shall be published as no longer our agent.

That we deem it impracticable for editors in different localities, distant from each other, to form a uniform scale of prices, and that we therefore, recommend that it be made a matter of local arrangement amongst publishers, governing themselves according to circumstances, and in no case deviating from the terms of advertising as set forth in their respective Journals.

That believing mutual confidence and co-operation necessary to secure any practical benefit to the editorial profession, we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts, both individually and collectively, to cultivate that spirit.

That the publication of personalities reflecting upon the private character of a brother editor, or of any other individual, is derogatory to the editorial profession, and should not be countenanced.

That it is a violation of that courtesy, which should ever characterize the fraternity, to employ apprentices who have not served out their full term with their employer, unless by mutual agreement, and we pledge ourselves to discourage its countenance.

That we will not take apprentices hereafter for a shorter period than four years.

That we pledge ourselves to exclude all advertising matter of an indelicate nature.

That all general Laws passed by the Legislature, should, in the opinion of the Convention be published and laid before the people as fully as possible, immediately after they are enacted, and that the cheapest and only successful mode of accomplishing this would be by the passage of an act providing for the publication of all such laws in every newspaper published in the State, at a cost of one-half the regular rates of advertising.

That a copy of the above Resolutions be forwarded to the Speakers of both Houses, properly authenticated by the Secretary of this Association.

The Union finally agreed to hold another meeting at Pottsville on the first Tuesday of May next, at 2 P. M.

Although all was not accomplished that we thought advisable, yet a commencement was made; some means were taken to secure ourselves from losing our hard earned dues, and we believe the day's work will tend to smooth much of the ruggedness of our paths—make us respect each other more—elevate our own conceptions of the dignity and the power of the press—and ensure to the mutual advantage of both publishers and patrons.—Lewistown Chronicle.

"To Persons of an Employment."—Go to work. Take off your coat, roll up your sleeves and look about you. If you can't find anything congenial or remunerative in the city or town, betake yourself to the country. Better weed gardens and tend sheep, or follow the ploughshare barefooted, and tread on the furrows, or to act as a scare crow in a corn field, than remain in the city, out of pocket, out at the elbows, in debt, in distress, and in misery generally. Don't be afraid to commingle freely with your mother earth, and then sit under a catarract and be washed clean—be invigorated and feel like a man. The country is the place for you, decidedly, where the sunbeams steal through the cracks in your chamber and dance flings on the floor, where one doesn't have to walk a mile and a half to see the sun rise, and where the waving grain bows gracefully to the gentle breeze, and eggs can be had for the hunting. Once there, and de-invigorated, and you will look with pity upon mortals walled in by brick and mortar on all sides, with the heavens far, far before them, and no hope of ever reaching that blessed abode.

The Counterfeit Three.

"I say, Tom, here's a pretty good counterfeit three. If you'll pass it, I'll divide."

"Let's see the plaster," said Tom, and after examining it carefully, put it in his vest pocket remarking:
"Is it an equal division, one dollar and a half apiece?"

"All right," said Tom, and off he went. A few moments after, he quickly stopped into the store of his friend Ben, purchased a can of oysters for one dollar and a half, laying down the three note for them.

The clerk looked at the note rather doubtfully, when his suspicions were immediately calmed by Tom, who told him there was no use in looking, for he had received that note from Ben himself not ten minutes since.

Of course the clerk with this assurance, immediately forked over the dollar and a half in change, and with this deposit and the can of oysters, Tom left.

Shortly afterwards he met Ben, who asked him if he had passed the note.

"Oh, yes," said Tom, "there is your share," at the same time passing over the dollar and a half to Ben.

That evening when Ben made up his cash account, he was surprised to find the same old counterfeit three in the drawer. Turning to the locum tenens he asked:
"Where did you get this cursed note?"

"Didn't you know it was a counterfeit?"

"Why," said the clerk, "Tom gave it to me, and I suspected it was fishy, but he said he had just received it from you, and I took it."

The whole thing penetrated the soul of Ben; with a peculiar grin he muttered "sold," and charged the can of oysters to profit and loss account.

WOMAN IN ADVERSITY.—Woman should be more trusted and confided in, as wives, mothers and sisters. They have a quick perception of right and wrong; and, without knowing why, read the present and future characters and acts, designs and probabilities, where man sees no letter or sign.—What else do we mean by the adage, "Mother wit," save that woman has a quicker perception and reader invention than man?—How often, when man abandons the helm in despair, woman seizes it, and carries the ship home through the storm? Man often flies from home and families, to avoid impending poverty or ruin; woman, seldom, if ever, forsoketh home thus. Woman never craved mere temporal calamity by suicide or desertion. The proud baron, rather than see his property gazetted, may blow out his brains, and leave his wife and children in want, protectorless; loving woman would have counselled him to accept poverty, and live to cherish his family and retrieve his fortune. Woman should be counselled and confided in, as a friend. It is the beauty and the glory of her nature, that it instinctively grasps at and clings to the truth and right. Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides; but woman's instinct never hesitates in its decision, and is scarcely ever wrong, where it has even chances with reason. Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he desponds, and triumphs where he falls.

THINGS TO REMEMBER.—If you do not keep your paper, cut this out and put it where you can find it.

A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 76 feet, divided into 100 links, or 792 inches.

A sower's chain is 10 square poles, and 10 square chains is an acre.

Four rods are an acre, each containing 1240 square yards, 34,787 feet, or 24 yards 25 inches on each side.

A pole is 5 1/2 yards each way. An acre is 4840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot 8 1/2 inches each way; and 3 acres are 1200 yards each way.

A square mile, 1760 yards each way, is 640 acres; half a mile or 880 yards each way, is 160 acres; a quarter of a mile, or 440 yards each way, is a park or farm, of 40 acres; and a furlong, or 220 yards each way, is 10 acres.

RECIPE FOR MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—Preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow, as it were, together, and at last it will become as one.—Ah! if many young pairs had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than—alas! they are!

AN IRISH REBUKE.—A lad from the "Green Isle," whose occupation was that of blacking stoves, fire place and stove-pipes, bearing upon his arm a pot of blacking with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of the city who was standing at his door, "has your honor any stoves to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business."

The person addressed not being of a very courteous manner gruffly answered, "go about your business."

Pat moved a few steps to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied with a knowing wink, "your honor will not be the worse for a little polishing yourself, I'm thinking."

QUAKER'S REPROOF.—Some time since, a sailor on one of our wharves, was swearing most boisterously, when one of the Society of Friends, passing along, accosted him very pleasantly, and said:

"Swear away my friend, swear away till thee gets all that bad stuff out of thee, for thee can never go to Heaven with that bad stuff in thy heart."

The sailor with a look of astonishment and shame, bowed to the honest Quaker and retired.

A HOME THRUST.—The late Rev. Dr. — of a certain town in Maine, an eccentric but honest minister, was once preaching on the practical virtues, and having a short time previously bought a load of wood of one of the officers of the church, and finding it fall short in measure, took this occasion to speak his plainness on the subject.—"Any man that will sell seven feet of wood for a cord, is no Christian, whether he sits in the gallery, below, or in the deacon's seat!"

AN honest farmer being asked why he did not subscribe for a newspaper, "Because," said he, "my father when he died, left me a good many newspapers, and I have not read them through yet."

ANNoyANCES.—Would you touch a netté without being stung by it? Take hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances, and few things will ever annoy you.