The Globe.

WM. LEWIS, HUGH LINDSAY, Publishers. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $2,00 a year in advance.

VOL. XXVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1870. NO. 23.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance....................$2 00
Six months....................1 00
Three months....................50

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 time.	2 do	3 do	1 month
One inch, or less	$ 75	$1 25	$1 50	$1 75
Two inches	1 50	2 25	2 75	3 25
Three inches	2 25	3 25	4 00	4 75

	3 months.	6 months.	1 Year
One inch, or less	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
Two inches	6 25	9 00	15 00
Three inches	8 50	12 00	20 00
Four inches	10 75	16 00	25 00
Quarter column	13 00	18 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	30 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding six lines, One year....................$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices, 6 times, $2 50
Auditors' Notices, 4 times....................2 00
Estray, or other short Notices....................1 50
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.
Local or Special Notices, 10 cents a line for single insertion. By the year at a reduced rate.
Our prices for the printing of Blanks, Handbills, etc. are reasonably low.

Professional & Business Cards.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH,
Having permanently located at Huntingdon, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, the same as that lately occupied by Dr. Luden on Hill street. ap10,1866

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

E. J. GREENE,
DENTIST.
Office removed to Leister's New Building,
Hill street, Huntingdon.
July 31, 1867.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 6, 1870.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON,
SURVEYOR & SCRIVINER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
All kinds of writing, drafting, &c, done at short notice Office on Smith Street, over Woods & Williamson's Law Office. Nov. 22,70

J. A. POLLOCK,
SURVEYOR & REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Will attend to Surveying in all its branches, and will buy and sell Real Estate in any part of the United States. Send for circular. dec29-tf

MILES ZENTMYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in Cunningham's new building, Montgomery st All legal business promptly attended to se27'70

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA,
Office on Hill street, three doors west of Smith. j5'69

LIME.
From the kiln of Geo. Taylor, Marklesburg, proven by chemical analysis to be of the best quality, constantly kept and for sale in any quantity, at the depot of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.
Apply to Henry Leister, Proprietor of the "Broad Top House." une-15tf

J. HALL MUSSER. S. E. FLEMING.
MUSSER & FLEMING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office second floor of Leister's building, on Hill street. Pensions and other claims promptly collected. my30'65

AGENCY FOR COLLECTING SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, BOUNTY, BACK PAY AND PENSIONS.
All who may have any claims against the Government for Bounty, Back Pay and Pensions, can have their claims promptly collected by applying either in person or by letter to
W. H. WOODS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
aug12,1863 HUNTINGDON, PA.

K. ALLEN LOVELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to Collections of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. jan1,1867

JOHN SCOTT, SAMUEL T. BROWN, JOHN M. BAILEY
The name of this firm has been changed from SCOTT & BROWN, to
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY,
under which name they will hereafter conduct their practice as
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, HUNTINGDON, PA.
PENSIONS, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government, will be promptly prosecuted.
May 17, 1865-tf.

P. M. Lytle & Milton S. Lytle,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
Have formed a partnership under the name and firm of
P. M. & M. S. LYTLE,
And have removed to the office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith.
They will attend promptly to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. apl-tf.

J. LAMBERSON,
Wholesale and Retail dealer in
TOBACCOS,
SEGARS and
NOTIONS,
(Near the Broad Top R. R. Corner,)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
R. McMurtrie having disposed of his stock to me, I have taken charge of this establishment with a determination to please customers with the quality and prices of Segars, smoking and chewing Tobaccos, &c., and will be pleased to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Dealers will find it to their interest to buy from me, as I am prepared to sell as low as eastern dealers.
Aug.3-70 JACKSON LAMBERSON.

W. H. WOODS, W. B. LEAS, JAMES NORTH
R. MILTON SPEER, DAVID BARRICK
The Union Bank of Huntingdon
(Late John Bare & Co.,)
HUNTINGDON, PA.
CAPITAL, paid up, $50,000.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers and others. Liberal Interest allowed on time Deposits. All kinds of Securities, bought and sold for the usual commission.—Collections made on all points. Drafts on all parts of Europe supplied at the usual rates.
Persons depositing Gold and Silver will receive the same return with interest. The partners are individually liable to the extent of their whole property for all Deposits.
The unfinished business of the late firm of John Bare & Co. will be completed by The Union Bank of Huntingdon
f21,1869-tf C. C. NORTH, Cashier.

WILLIAM B. ZEIGLER,
Dealer in
Ladies' Gents and Children's Furnishing Goods, and Trimmings, of all kinds. A large stock of
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS,
BRILLIANTS, NAINSOOKS,
PIQUAS, INDIA TWILLS,
LINENS, of all grades, GLOVES,
and Hosiery for men, women and Children. Thibet and Cashmere shawls,
CASSIMERS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.
A general assortment of goods, always at lowest cash prices, and of the best quality.
Butter, Eggs, &c., taken in exchange
Huntingdon, April 26, 1870

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed on envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

WANTED.—10,000 pounds Tub washed wool for which the highest market price [Jan 16m] HENRY

"GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL."
"BOOKS WHICH ARE BOOKS."
FOR SALE AT LEWIS'.

Here is a list of such Works as should be found in every Library—within the reach of every reader—Works to entertain, instruct and improve the mind. Copies will be sent by return post, on receipt of price.

New Physiognomy; or, Signs of Character, as manifested through Temperament and External Forms, and especially in the "Human Face Divine."—With more than One Thousand Illustrations. By S. R. Wells. Price in one 12mo volume, 768 pages, handsomely bound, $5

Man, in Genesis and in Geology; or, the Biblical account of Man's Creation, tested by Scientific Theories of his Origin and antiquity. By Joseph P. Thompson, DD., LL.D. One vol., 12mo. $1

Wedlock; or, the Right Relations of the Sexes. Disclosing the Laws of Conjugal selection, and showing who may and who may not Marry. For both sexes. By S R Wells. $1 50

How to Read Character. A new Illustrated Handbook of Phrenology and Physiognomy, for students and examiners, with a Chart for recording the sizes of the different organs of the brain, in the delineation of Character, with upwards of 170 engravings.—Muslin, $1 25

Education; Its elementary Principles founded on the nature of man. By J G Spurzheim, M D. With an Appendix, containing the Temperaments and a brief analysis of the Faculties. Illustrated. $1 50

Family Physician. A ready Prescriber and Hygienic Adviser. With reference to the Nature, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents, and casualties of every kind. With a Glossary and copious Index. By Joel Shew, M D. Muslin, $4

Food and Diet. With Observations on the Dietical regimen, suited for disordered states of the digestive organs, and an account of the Dietaries of some of the principal Metropolitan and other establishments for paupers, lunatics, criminals, children, the sick, &c. By Jonathan Pereira, M D., F R S., and L S. Edited by Charles A Lee, M D. $1 75

Hand-Book for Home Improvement; comprising, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and "How to Do Business," in one vol. $2 25

Constitution of Man. Considered in relation to external objects. By George Combe. The only authorized American edition. With twenty engravings and a portrait of the author. Muslin, $1 75

Moral Philosophy. By George Combe. Or the duties of man considered in his Individual, Domestic and Social capacities. Reprinted from the Edinburgh ed., with the author's latest corrections. $1 75

Mental Science. Lectures on, according to the Philosophy of Phrenology. Delivered before the Anthropological Society. By Rev. G S Weaver. $1 50

Management of Infancy. Physiological and Moral Treatment. By Andrew Combe, M D, A Book for Mothers. Muslin, $1 50

Benny. An Illustrated Poem. By Annie Chambers Ketchum. Published in the elegant style of Enoch Arden. A beautiful present. $1 50

Pope's Essay on Man. With Notes. Beautifully Illustrated. Cloth, gilt, beveled boards $1

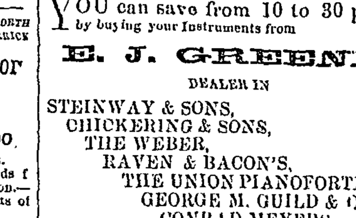
Natural Laws of Man. A Philosophical Catechism By J G Spurzheim, M D. Muslin, 75 cts.

Fruit Culture for the Million. A Hand-book. Being a Guide to the cultivation and management of Fruit trees. Descriptions of the best varieties. $1

Inclose the amount in a registered letter, or in a P. O. Order, for one or for all the above, or call at LEWIS' BOOK STORE, Huntingdon, Pa.

SMUCKER, BROWN & CO.,
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
IN SMITHS' BUILDING,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Have just opened an immense stock of the latest styles and best manufacture of
PARLOR,
DINING-ROOOM, and
CHAMBER FURNITURE,
MATTRESSES, of all kinds,
COTTAGE & WALNUT SUITS,
of all styles.
Purchasers will find the largest stock of good furniture ever offered in Central Pennsylvania, which will be sold
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
We buy direct from manufacturers for cash and will sell for cash, and are thus enabled to offer
GREATER BARGAINS
than are to be had in the Cities.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
July 12-3m.

MUSIC STORE.



YOU can save from 10 to 30 per ct. by buying your Instruments from
E. J. GREENE,
DEALER IN
STEINWAY & SONS,
CHICKERING & SONS,
THE WEBER,
RAVEN & BACON'S,
THE UNION PIANOFORTE CO'S
GEORGE M. GUILD & CO'S.
CONRAD MEYERS,
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF
PI AOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S, and
GEO. WOODS & CO'S celebrated
ORGA S,
or any other make desired. Also, MELODEONS, GUITARS, VIOLINS, German Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.
New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
New 9 Octave Organs for $50
New Melodeons for 70
All Instruments Warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale prices, the same as in the city.
Call on or address E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
ap12,70 2d floor Leister's New Building.

Latest Arrival of Gent's Goods.
H. ROBLEY
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Has removed to the room over John Bare & Co's Bank, (Old Broad Top Corner.) where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business. He has just received a full line of
CLOTHS,
VESTINGS,
CASSIMERS,
CORDUROYS, &c.
Thankful for past patronage he solicits a continuance of the same. The attention of the public is called to his stock of cloths, &c., which he is prepared to make up to order in a fashionable, durable and workmanlike manner. Please give me a call.
H. ROBLEY,
Merchant Tailor.
Huntingdon, Pa., April 7th, 1869

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machines,

Received the only GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.

They are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dressmakers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Linen Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, etc. They work equally well upon silk, linen, woolen and cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam, quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind, and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the article sewed.
The qualities which recommend them are:
1. Beauty and excellence of stitch, alike on both sides of the fabric sewed.
2. Strength, firmness and durability of seam, that will not rip nor ravel.
3. Economy of Thread.
4. Attachments and wide range of application to purposes and materials.
5. Compactness and elegance of model and finish.
6. Simplicity and thoroughness of construction.
7. Speed, ease of operation and management, and quietness of movement.
Instructions free to all. Machines kept in repair one year free of charge.
U. B. LEWIS, Agent,
jel7-1y HUNTINGDON, PA.

A
GRAND DISPLAY
OF
FALL
CLOTHS,
BEAVERS,
CHINCHILLAS,
CASSIMERES,
ETC., ETC.
BY
GEO. F. MARSH
Merchant Tailor,
Second story of Read's new Building.
Huntingdon, Oct 30

READ AND BE POSTED!
TO THE NEWLY MARRIED
AND ALL IN WANT OF
New Furniture, &c.
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he manufactures and keeps constantly on hand a large and splendid assortment of
DINING AND BREAKFAST TABLES,
BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS
Windsor and cane seat chairs, cupboards, gilt and rosewood moulding for mirror and picture frames, and a variety of articles not mentioned, at prices that cannot fail to be satisfactory.
He is also agent for the well known Bailey & Decamp patent spring Bed Bottom.
The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Work and sales room on Hill street, near Smith, one door west of Yenter's store.
JAMES HIGGINS.
Huntingdon, Aug. 1, 1866

New Cheap Store.
Crownover & Decker,
Have just opened at their new store, west end of Hill Street, next door to the National Hotel, near Fisher's Mill, in Huntingdon, a large and selected stock of
DRESS-GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENS-WARE
FISH and SALT,
FLOUR and CHOP,
And everything else generally kept in a first class store.
Everything new and selling cheap, for
CASH OR PRODUCE.
May 24-6m. CROWNOVER & DE

SELF BASTING
SEWING MACHINES.
A Patent Self Baster has been attached to the celebrated GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.
The above machines will make either the chain or Lock Stitch, (stitch alike on both surfaces). Call and see them work. For further information write to or call on
GREENE & BRO.,
Leister's Building, up stairs.
April 26-tf. Huntingdon, Pa

Lancaster and Hagerstown
ALMANACS,
For Sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE SABBATH.

Fresh glides the brook and glides the gale,
Yet yonder halts the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six days of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength the slave of wat may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain;
A God hath made thee free!

Ah! tender was the law that gave,
This body respite to thy breast;
To breathe the gale, to watch the wine.
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the gentlest guide,
What image charms to light thine eyes?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth,
The rest from mortal toil is given;
Go snatch the brief reprieve from earth,
And pass—a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, and juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour;
Each age that ripens power in man
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven at least,
One bright republic shall be known;
Man's world a while hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own.

Six days may rank divide the poor
O, Dives, from thy banquet hall;
The seventh the Father opens His door,
And holds His feast for all!

A Dream of Stephen Girard and its Consequences.

Stephen Girard was one of the most remarkable men who ever lived. Philadelphia, the city where he amassed his great fortune in business, was the recipient of his munificent bounty at his death, and his name and memory are well preserved in the Girard College, Girard Row, Girard Avenue, Girard Bank, Girard Insurance Company, Girard House, ect. At Girard College where the support and education of some five hundred orphan and half orphan boys are provided for, there is a marble statue of Mr. Girard, which represents him with exact fidelity to his appearance in life. He was of short stature, had a benevolent smile and a shrewd face. He wore a large peculiar coat, and his hair was tied in a queue. His whole life was marked by eccentricities, which, in no particular were more observable than in his occasional act of benevolences.

In his office was a young man as clerk, who attended to his duties very intelligently and faithfully. This had attracted the attention of Mr. Girard, for nothing escaped him. One morning he came into the office, and calling the clerk, remarked:

"Young man, I dreamed about you last night."

"Dreamed of me?" returned the clerk in surprise.

"Yes; I saw a form and heard a voice. The form was your own, and the voice said: 'This man is your best clerk, but he should be a cooper. Merchants fail, but coopers are always sure of a living by their trade. So you must leave me and learn to be a first-rate cooper. I never go contrary to my dreams. They often tell me how to proceed. I trust in them as I do my own judgment, and I obey them conscientiously. Go and get a place to learn the trade of a cooper, and when you can make a barrel come and see me again."

The clerk was, of course, greatly astonished, but he had no fear of toil, and he knew that he would lose nothing by falling in with the directions of Mr. Girard. Accordingly he settled up his affairs at the office, and in a few days engaged with Mr. Girard's cooper to learn the trade. During a long period he kept steadily at work, and made excellent progress.

Meanwhile Mr. Girard had not forgotten him. He often saw the young man in his overalls on the wharves at work, and he always spoke encouragingly to him. He had not made up his mind as to what he would do for him, but he was greatly pleased at the successful carrying out of his dream. On one occasion, as he came from the wharf, he muttered:

"My young cooper is doing well. He is a man, every inch of him. I must give him a helping hand."

A few nights subsequently the good old man was sleeping calmly in his humble looking apartment. His real wealth did not show itself in anything about him. The furniture was old-fashioned, and all the surroundings were strictly after the plain taste of the owner. As he slumbered his countenance was calm, and without the trace of a single care. At times a slight smile flitted over his face, and he seemed to be in a pleasant dream.

His slumbers continued for a considerable time, when he suddenly awoke. He rubbed his eyes and then spoke.

"Ah, ha!" he said, "I've had a dream again about my young cooper. I thought that I'd hear something about him again. There is a good spirit looking after his welfare, surely. 'When he finishes his apprenticeship, and is a good cooper, give him twenty thousand dollars to start in business,' whispered a voice in my ear. Of course I will. He is worthy of encouragement. The money will go into good hands. Of course I'll give it to him but in my own way. Ha, ha; I've a plan for that."

Soon the old man dropped into another slumber again. He had the same calm countenance, and the same serene smile. His life was devoid of all evil, and his dreams were of good deeds in store for the future.

Time passed on. One day the young man called into Mr. Girard's office. He was in the garb of a mechanic, and he looked healthful and sinewy from manual labor.

"Good day, Mr. Girard," he said, as the old gentleman turned to him with a warm greeting. "I have come to tell you that I am a good cooper now." I've served my entire time."

"Can you make a good barrel?"

"As good as any cooper in Philadelphia."

"Make twenty, and bring them here yourself."

The young man went off, and in an hour was hard at work at the barrels. He was really a superior workman, and when the twenty barrels were completed they were the admiration of all in the shop. When they had been placed in Mr. Girard's store he examined every one of them with the closest scrutiny. He looked at the staves, the hoops, the heads, the shape, the cutting, and the driving, and in the end remarked to the young cooper, who was anxiously waiting his verdict:

"They are good barrels. I never saw better. You have learned your trade, and done your part faithfully. Come into the counting-room, and I'll now do mine."

The couple went into the office. The old man's face was beaming with pleasure and satisfaction, and the young man's was flushed and pale by turns from the peculiar circumstances of the moment. Mr. Girard took down his check-book, and wrote a check. This he cut out, and then turning to the young man, said:

"My young friend, listen to me. Your fidelity, promptness and energy attracted my attention Then I had the dream about you I mentioned to you a long time ago. You acted with alacrity upon the suggestion made in consequence of that dream, and to-day you stand before me skilled in a trade. I have dreamed of you in the meantime. A good spirit whispered into my ear to give you twenty thousand dollars. You have made for me twenty superior barrels, for which I will now pay you one thousand dollars each, making twenty thousand in all.

Mr. Girard at this juncture placed in the hand of the agitated young man the check he had prepared.

"Now," he continued, you have a capital to commence business as a merchant if you see fit. Should disaster overtake you, go to your trade again."

The young man broke forth into a torrent of thanks, but Mr. Girard abruptly stopped him, saying:

"You lose interest on your money while you talk. I have fulfilled my dreams, and done justice by you. Good morning."

Here this strange interview ended. The young man went away with the deepest gratitude in his heart, and a resolution to make a man in business worthy of the respect of his generous benefactor. He subsequently became one of the first merchants of Philadelphia. This incident is one of the most singular in the history of Mr. Girard, and no less in the annals of dreams.

Running a Newspaper.

One of our exchanges is excited over being asked to do gratuitous puffery and relieves itself in this vigorous fashion:

"Some men who have paid two dollars at an early period in life for an advertisement worth four or five, appear to think they are stockholders in the establishment for eternity. They demand the publication of all marriage and funeral notices, obituaries and family episodes for the next forty-seven years gratis. Speak of pay and they grow indignant. 'Don't I patronize your paper?' "Yes; but you received the worth of your money for what you paid." "But," says the patron, "it will not cost you anything to put this in," which is as ridiculous as to ask a man to grind your ax on his grindstone, and graciously tell him that it won't cost him a cent. It takes money to run a newspaper, as well as any other business, and no paper will succeed financially that carries a deadhead system. Any mention of the people's affairs that they are anxious to see in print is worth paying for.

"The newspaper business is very exacting on all connected with it, and the pay is comparatively small; the proprietors risk more money for small profits, and the editors and reporters work harder and cheaper than the same number of men in any other profession requiring the given amount of intelligence and training and drudgery. The life has its charms and its pleasant associations, scarcely known by the outside world; but it has its earnest work and anxieties and hours of exhaustion, which, likewise, are not known to those who think the business all fun. The idea that newspaperdom is the charmed circle where the favored members live a life of ease and free from care, and go to the circus at night on a free ticket and to the springs on a free pass in the summer, is an idea which we desire to explode practically, theoretically. Business is business, and the journal that succeeds is the one that is run on a square business footing, the same as banking or building bridges, keeping a hotel or running a livery stable."

☞ Vanity has many outlets in conversation; but great "I" is the front door.

☞ A crooked tree will have a crooked shadow.

☞ The more we sleep, the less we live.

☞ He that fears you present will hate you absent.

Science Versus Distance.

The first circumnavigators of the globe were accepted as great heroes, and viewed with a kind of superstitious admiration. The published accounts of their voyages and travels made many a boy a sailor and a wanderer for life. And, considering the limited knowledge of the geography of land and sea possessed by the wisest of that day, and the utmost speed and strength to which sea going vessels had then attained, the first feats of circumnavigation deserved to be regarded as wonderful achievements.—But all the facts have wonderfully changed. Distance, as against science, has sustained tremendous losses in the conflict. At present a trip round the world may be computed as follows:

From New York to Cleveland, 625 miles, in seventeen hours; thence to Chicago, 538 miles, in twenty-one hours; thence to Omaha, 499 miles, in twenty-three hours; thence to San Francisco, 1,950 miles, in ninety-three hours; thence to Yokohama, 4,714 miles in twenty-one days; thence to Hong Kong, 1,670 miles, in six days; thence to Calcutta, 3,500 miles, in fourteen days; thence to Bombay, 1,219 miles, in two days; thence to Cairo, 3,600 miles, in twelve days; thence to Alexandria, 100 miles, in five hours; thence to Marseilles, 1,800 miles, in six days; thence to Havre—via Paris and Rouen—575 miles, in thirty hours; thence to New York, 3,150 miles, in nine days—thus "swinging round the circle," 23,739 miles, in just seventy-seven days and twenty-one hours.

Is it at all a matter of surprise, in view of this marvelous swiftness of the vehicles of modern travel, that the Dodds, Smiths, Hills, Joneses, and even the "Innocents," should be tempted to start and pursue the circle round? A traveled man once had claim to some distinction. But alas for him now if he has no better claim! The fool and the philosopher—the beggar and the prince—now jostle each other the world around. All that is to be seen of this world with the eyes of man is fast becoming common property; and, like all other things when made common, we presume the select will soon cease to travel, and will seek for eminence in the superior advantages which surround them at home.—*State Journal.*

The Trades of Animals.

Bees are geometricians; their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstice. So, also, is the ant-lion; his tunnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artists of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meteorologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so, also, is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray, and the electric eel, are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter; he cuts down trees and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturalists; they make mushrooms, upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird *ploceus textor* is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor; he sews the leaves together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants are regular day-laborers. The monkey is a rope dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of patriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

MAGNETIC SPRING.—Sometime during the year 1868, a company commenced boring for salt water at St. Louis, Gratiot county, Michigan with the intention of starting a salt factory. After they had gone down 200 feet they struck a stream of water, which discharged 280 gallons of water per minute. This caused them to cease their boring, and as the water was fresh, it was abandoned so far as manufacturing was concerned, but the people of the place used it for culinary and other purposes. Finally it was discovered that it magnetized iron, and knives were laid in it for a day or so, and found to be completely magnetized. Afterwards a man, living in the place, who had a paralyzed arm, commenced bathing it in the water, and the relief he obtained was so visible that others who had friends so afflicted sent for them, and all being benefitted, the water obtained quite a celebrity; and at the present time there are hundreds stopping at the hotels erected in the town for the accommodation of invalids. The company owning the well has erected a bath house close by, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of patients.

☞ He that has thirteen may lie till seven.

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What a Spider eats per Diem.

In order to test what a spider could do in the way of eating, we arose about daybreak in the morning to supply his fine web with a fly. At first, however the spider did not come from his retreat, so we peeped among the leaves, and there discovered that an earwing had been caught and was now being feasted on. The spider left the earwig, rolled up the fly, and at once returned to his "first course." This was at half-past five a. m., in September. At seven a. m., the earwig had been demolished and the spider, after resting awhile, and probably enjoying a nap, came down for the fly, which he had finished at nine a. m. A little after nine we supplied him with a daddy long-legs, which he ate by noon.—At one o'clock, a blowfly was greedily seized, and then immediately, with an appetite apparently no worse for his previous indulgence, he commenced on the blowfly.

During the day towards evening, a great many small green flies, or what are popularly termed midges, had been caught in the web; of these we counted one hundred and twenty all dead and fast prisoners in the spider's net. Soon after dark, provided with a lantern, we went to examine whether the spider was suffering from indigestion or in any other way from his previous meals: instead, however, of being thus affected, he was employed in rolling up together the various little green midges, which he then took to his retreat and tea. This process he repeated, carrying up the lots in little detatchments, until the web was eaten, for the web and its contents were bundled up together. A slight rest of about an hour was followed by the most industrious web-making process, and before day break another web was ready to be used in the same way. Taking the relative size of the spider and of the creatures it ate, and applying this to a man, it would be somewhat as follows: At day break, a small alligator was eaten; at seven a. m. a lamb, at 9 a. m a young camel-leopard; at 1 o'clock a sheep, and during the night one hundred and twenty larks. This, we believe, would be a very fair allowance for a man during twenty-four hours; and could we find one gifted with an appetite and digestion, we can readily comprehend how he might spin five miles of web without killing himself, provided he possessed the necessary machinery.

Served Them Right.

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal relates that a number of young men, residents of Daviess county, returning from a dance just before daylight, a short time ago, thought it would be funny to make those whom they might meet perform a double shuffle, or pigeon wing, for their amusement. Accordingly they issued orders to two or three wayfarers, and saw them executed, to their delight. Just about daylight they met a horseman coming toward them, and apprized him of the rule they had made, and refused to listen to him when he politely declined. The stranger dismounted with great apparent reluctance, and tied his horse to the fence.

"Now, boys," said he, "I want to furnish my own music," and drawing a large revolver, pointed it at the head of one of the disciples of Terpsichore, "Now, you rascals," said the traveler, "dance!"

The boys looked at each other in dismay, and then commenced. Heel and toe, double shuffle, essence of old Virginia breakdown, hornpipe, and every other variety of the terpsichorean art, known to the rustic jokers was perofrmed for about an hour, when the grim equestrian mounted his horse and rode off, leaving the young jokers tired and covered with perspiration, dust and humiliation.

SIMPLE CURE FOR DEAFNESS.—A gentleman, who for some years was so deaf as to be utterly unable to hear conversation in an ordinary tone of voice, called upon us the other day, and requested us to publish the method by which his cure was affected, for the benefit of all who may be afflicted with his infirmity, whether arising from catarrh or other cause.

After trying the remedies prescribed by his physician, this gentleman, now over sixty years of age—was recommended to inject into the ear a mixture of castile soap and tepid water; or it may be made as hot as the part will bare.

By this simple and entirely innocent preparation, used daily for about two weeks the hearing of the gentleman recommends it was completely restored.

The additions of a few drops of pure oil or glycerine is also of advantage, as it softens the wax of the ear when it becomes hardened; or if the deafness is accompanied with the sence of uneasiness or pain, the addition of a few drops of laudanum will be of advantage in relieving the pain. A very large number of people are afflicted with partial deafness, and it can, we trust, do no harm to try so simple a remedy—a remedy which, our informant assures us is a certain cure in many cases.—*Exchange.*

☞ A tree is known by its fruit, and not by its leaves.

☞ Better be poor and live, than rich and perish.

☞ The Pen is mightier than the Sword.

☞ When flatterers meet, Satan goes to dinner.

☞ No man was ever so much deceived by anoth as by himself.