The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 47. HUNTINGDON, PA., JULY 17, 1872. NO. 28.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
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July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, HUNTINGDON, PA. june26,'72-6m,

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

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.
☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
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Miscellaneous.

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Shop No. 750, Hill Street,
(2d door from S. E. Henry & Co's.,)
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will do all kind of painting cheaper than any firm in town. Give them a call before applying elsewhere. 1may0m.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of
HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.
Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872–6mo.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

TO ADVERTISERS:

:o:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

:o:

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

United States Laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 67.]

AN ACT to provide that minors shall not be enlisted in the military service of the United States without the consent of parents or guardians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted or mustered into the military service of the United States without the written consent of his parents or guardians: *Provided*, That such minor shall have such parents or guardians entitled to his custody and control.

SEC. 2. That in case any officer knowingly violates the provisions of this act by the enlistment or muster of a minor, he shall be liable to be arrested and tried by a court-martial, and, upon conviction, shall be dismissed from the service, or suffer such other punishment as such court may direct.

Approved, May 15, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 68.]

AN ACT to regulate the salary of the consul at Tien Tsin, China.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the salary of the United States consul at Tien Tsin, China, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be thirty-five hundred dollars; and the laws regulating the duties of salaried consuls shall govern said consul.

Approved, May 17, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 69.]

AN ACT to authorize the construction of certain bridges across the Mississippi river, and to establish the same as post-roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the Western Illinois Bridge Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Missouri, to build a bridge across the Mississippi river at the city of Quincy, Illinois, for the purpose of crossing persons and property, such as are usually crossed on wagon bridges; and also to lay on and over said bridge railway-tracks for the more perfect connection of any railroads that are or shall be constructed to the said river at or opposite said point, and that, when constructed, all persons and property as aforesaid, and also all trains of all roads terminating at said river, at or opposite said point, shall be allowed to cross said bridge for reasonable compensation, to be made to the owners of said bridge, under the limitations and conditions hereinafter provided; and in case of any litigation or alleged obstruction to the free navigation of said river, the cause may be tried before the district court of the United States of any State in which any portion of said obstruction or bridge touches; and that all railway companies desiring to use the said bridges shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of the same, and in the use of the machinery and fixtures thereof, and of all the approaches thereto, under and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of War, upon hearing the allegations and proofs of the parties, in case they shall not agree.

SEC. 2. That said bridge may, at the option of the company building the same, be built either as a pivot draw-bridge, or with unbroken or continuous spans: *Provided*, That if the said bridge shall be made with unbroken or continuous spans, it shall not be of less elevation, in any case, than fifty feet above high-water mark, as understood at the point of location, to the bottom chord of the bridge; nor shall the spans of said bridge be less than two hundred and fifty feet in length, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river, and the main span shall be over the main channel of the river, and nor less than three hundred feet in length: *And provided also*, That if said bridge shall be constructed as a pivot draw-bridge, the same shall be constructed with a draw over the main channel of the river at an accessible and navigable point, and with spans of not less than one hundred and sixty feet in length, in the clear, on each side of the central or pivot piers of the draw; and the next adjoining spans to the draw shall not be less than two hundred and fifty feet, if the proper location of the draw over the channel will admit spans of this width between it and the shore, and said spans shall not be less than thirty feet above low-water mark, and not than ten feet above extreme high-water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge, and the piers of said bridge shall be parallel with the current of the river: *And provided also*, That said draw shall be opened promptly, upon reasonable signal, for the passage of the boats whose construction shall not be such as to admit of their passage under the permanent spans of said bridge, except when trains are passing over the same; but in no case shall unnecessary delay occur in opening the said draw during or after the passage of trains.

SEC. 3. That any bridge constructed under this act, and according to its limitations, shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and knownas a post-route, upon which, also, no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States, than the rate per mile paid for their transportation over the railroads or public highways leading to said bridge, and the United States shall have the right of way for postal telegraph purposes across said bridge.

SEC. 4. That said company may execute a mortgage upon said bridge, and issue bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold or United States currency.

SEC. 5. That the right to alter or amend this act so as to prevent or remove all material obstructions to the navigation of said river by the construction of said bridge, is hereby expressly reserved; and the said bridge shall be built under and subject to such regulations for the security of the navigation of said river as the Secretary of War shall prescribe; and the said bridge shall be, at all times, so kept and managed as to offer reasonable and proper means for the passage of vessels.

SEC. 6. That the plan and specifications, with the necessary drawing of said bridge, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, for his approval, and until, he approve the plan and location of said bridge it shall not be built or commenced; and should any change be made in the plan of said bridge during the progress of the work thereon, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of War; and all changes in the construction or any alteration of said bridge, that may be directed at any time by Congress, shall be made at the cost and expense of the owners thereof.

SEC 7. That the Warsaw and Alexandria Bridge Company, their successors and assigns, a corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Missouri, be, and his hereby, authorized to construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi river at and between the city of Warsaw, in Hancock county, and State of Illinois, and the city of Alexandria, in Clark county, and State of Missouri; and the bridge authorized to be built by this section is hereby declared to be a post-route, and shall have all the privileges and be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements contained in the foregoing sections of this act: *Provided*, That the construction of the bridge mentioned in this section shall be commenced within eighteen months from the passage of this act.

Approved, May 17, 1862.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 58.]

AN ACT to change the time for holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of holding the circuit and districts courts of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin, at La Crosse, be on the third Tuesday of September of each year, instead of the first Monday of December, as now provided by law; and that the December term at La Crosse be, and the same is hereby, abolished, and that all recognizances, indictments, writs, process, and other proceedings, civil and criminal, pending in either of said courts, may be entered, heard, and tried at the time herein fixed for holding said courts: *Provided however*, That a term of said court may be held in December, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, for the purpose of taking forfeitures of recognizances and disposing of any and all matters pending in said court, civil or criminal necessary to be disposed of at said term to prevent discontinuances or any loss of any rights that may have accrued to any party or to the government of the United States.

SEC. 2. This act shall not interfere with the term of said courts appointed to be holden at Madison, in said district, nor with the power now possessed by the judges of said courts to order special terms of the same, as now provided by law.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

[GENERAL NATURE.—No. 59.]

AN ACT to extend the time of payment for their lands by persons holding pre-emptions on the public lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons holding preemptions upon any of the public lands of the United States within the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, and Territory of Dakota, whose final payment has not been made, shall be allowed the additional time of one year in which to make final proof and payment from the time at which such pre-emptions are required to be paid for by the present laws.

Approved, May 9, 1872.

The Muses' Bower.

Rain Upon the Roof.

When the humid shadows hover
Over all the starry spheres,
And the melancholy darkness
Gently weeps in rainy tears,
'Tis a joy to press the pillow
Of a cottage chamber bed,
And to listen to the patter
Of the soft rain overhead.

Every tinkle on the shingles
Has an echo in the heart;
And a thousand dreamy fancies
Into busy being start.
And a thousand recollections
Weave their bright rays into woof,
As I listen to the patter
Of the rain upon the roof.

Now in fancy comes my mother
As she used to, years agone,
To survey her darling dreamers,
Ere she left them till the dawn.
Oh, I see her bending o'er me
As I list to this refrain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter of the rain.

Then my little seraph sister,
With her wings and waving hair
And her bright-eyed cherub brother—
A serene, angelic pair—
Glide around my wakeful pillow
With their praise or mild reproof,
As I listen to the murmur
Of the soft rain on the roof.

And another comes to thrill me
With her eyes, delicious blue,
And forget I, gazing on her,
That her heart was all untrue!
I remember but to love
With a rapture akin to pain,
And my heart's quick pulses vibrate
To the patter of the rain.

There is naught in Art's bravaras
That can work with such a spell
In the spirit's pare, deep fountains,
Whence the holy passions well,
As that melody of nature,
That subdued, subduing strain
Which is played upon the shingles
By the patter on the rain.

How Softly on the Bruised Heart.

How softly on the bruised heart
A word of kindness falls,
And to the dry and parched soul
The moistening tear-drop calls;
Oh, if they knew who walked the earth
'Mid sorrow, grief and pain,
The power a word of kindness hath,
'Twere paradise again.

The weakest and the poorest may
The simple pittance give,
And bid delight to withered hearts,
Return again and live:
Oh, what is life if love be lost?
If man's unkind to man,
Oh, what the heaven that waits beyond,
This brief and mortal span?

As stars upon the tranquil sea
In mimic glory shine,
So words of kindness in the heart
Reflect the source divine;
Oh, then be kind whoe'er thou art,
That breathest mortal breath,
And it shall brighten all thy life,
And sweeten even death.

The Story-Teller.

Walter Gordon's Resolution.

BY HORATIO ALGER, JR.

STEP by step, Walter Gordon had sunk from a position of respectability to that of a confirmed inebriate. When he commenced visiting the tavern at which liquor was dealt out, he did so with a feeling of shame, which led him to go at a time when he was likely to meet few persons.

But as the habit grew upon him, he became much more reckless of public opinion. Gradually his income from his business—he was a carpenter—diminished; people being afraid to trust him with commissions, for they would probably have to wait a longer time than was convenient.

Walter was a married man. At the age of twenty-five he had united himself to an estimable girl, who, though she brought him little in the way of worldly goods, proved an excellent wife.

They had been married ten years, and had one child, a boy of six, the sole fruit of the union. Charley Gordon was a bright rosy-cheeked boy, with merry ways that might have gladdened any father's heart.

Of course their wordly circumstances had been sensibly affected by Mr. Gordon's course. Dollar by dollar, the hoard in the savings bank had dwindled away. Next commenced the diminution of their domestic comforts. It cost Mrs. Gordon a long fit of weeping, when one day the landlord of the village tavern, a rough man, with neither principle nor refinement, drove up to the door, and on her opening it, announced that he would take the sofa.

"The sofa!" exclaimed Mrs. Gordon in amazement.

"Certainly! Hasn't your husband told you about it?"

"What should he tell me?" inquired the wife, not suspecting the truth.

"He's sold it to me," said the landlord, looking shame-faced, in spite of his brazen effrontery.

"And without saying a word to me about it?"

"That's his affair, not mine."

"What induced him to sell it? How much do you give him for it?"

"He was owing me a debt—a matter of fifteen or twenty dollars," muttered the landlord.

"And this debt was for rum, I suppose," said Mrs. Gordon, bending her eyes searchingly upon the landlord, like an accusing spirit.

"Well, and suppose it was. I suppose it's a debt for all that."

"You can take the sofa," said Mrs. Gordon; "it is in that room. But I warn you, John Glover, that the riches which you are fast accumulating will bring you no happiness. Ruining the souls and bodies of your fellow-men is a great price to pay for wealth."

"When I want to hear preaching I can go to church," muttered the landlord, a little uneasy in his conscience at the words of his victim's wife, callous as he had become.

A month afterwards the Gordons moved from the comfortable house which he had hitherto occupied, to a miserable old building which had not been tenanted for a long time, and ought to have been pulled down. But it had fallen into the hands of John Glover, the tavern keeper before referred to, and he had persuaded his victim to hire it.

Sad days succeeded the removal. First, the physical discomfort of living in such a miserable shell was not small. It afforded scanty protection, and the discomfort was increased by the deficiency of suitable furniture. All that was good had gone the same as the sofa. Not a carpet was left, and but a single stove. So they were obliged to live, during the cold season, in one room. Walter Gordon, however, was seldom at home. It had long since lost all its attractions for him, and he was generally to be found in the bar-room, where the landlord was gracious, and his drunken hilarity and jests were applauded by the company. It was not quite time for the landlord to break with him. That he would defer until his victim was completely ruined, and there was no prospect of his squeezing any more money out of him.

One night Walter Gordon had remained in the bar-room longer than usual. He remained until all his companions had slipped off one by one, and he was left alone. He, too, would have gone, had he not fallen into a drunken stupor, which left him half insensible to what was going on. Half insensible, I say, for events proved that he was not wholly so.

At this time a stranger entered the room and wished to speak with the landlord apart.

"I have no fire elsewhere," said the landlord. "You can speak freely here."

"But—" expostulated the stranger, pointing over his shoulder at Walter Gordon, who was reclining on the settee.

"Oh, that will make no difference.—He's a poor drunken fellow, and is far enough over the bay not to comprehend anything that is going on."

"Faugh!" said the other, "I should not think you would harbor such miserable fellows as he."

"I shan't, much longer. I've most cleaned him out, and when I have, shall order him off."

With this they proceeded to business which was of a character not to require our further attention.

The landlord supposed Walter Gordon was too far gone to hear what was said.—Perhaps it would not have troubled him much if he had known that this was a mistake.

Walter Gordon did hear the last words that were spoken, being, as has been said, only half unconscious. He had still manhood enough left to feel the full measure of his degradation. Now it was presented to him in a way that was humiliating enough.

"So I'm a poor drunken fellow!" thought he to himself. "That's what the landlord says, and he ought to know, for *he made me what I am!* and yet, no, I cannot say that, for if I had not given my consent, his efforts would have been powerless."

These thoughts ran through Walter's mind. Meanwhile the conversation went on, and we heard Glover express a determination to have done with him, after he had cleaned him out.

This declaration filled him with secret indignation, and yet it was only what he might have known before. But the landlord's manner had been so smooth and polite, that he never suspected the opinion which he had entertained of him.

His first impulse was to leave the room, but something restrained him. Without appearing, therefore, to have heard what had been said, he continued to lie quiet for a few moments, then yawning naturally, he staggered slowly to his feet.

"Going?" inquired the landlord, in his usual smooth tone and with his hypocritical smile.

"Yes, it is getting late," said Walter.

"You won't take another glass, for a night-cap, you know?"

"No, I won't take anything more to-night," and Walter slowly walked out of the room. He did not hear the landlord's sneer.

The first time I ever knew Gordon to decline drinking. He must have taken an over-dose to-night.

Out in the fresh air a new spirit seemed to possess Walter Gordon. Reflection had completely sobered him. He looked back at the building from which he had just emerged, and exclaimed in a low, but resolute voice:

"I will never drink another drop of liquor in that room, nor in any other place, so help me God!"

It did him good to make that resolution. He felt instantly, he knew not how, a conviction that God would help him; and in spite of his ragged clothes, his destitute family and miserable prospects, he was cheered by a hope of better things.

His wife was waiting for him, not with reproaches, for these she felt would only make matters worse; but with an air of depression which pained him to witness. He wanted to tell her of his new resolution, but decided not to do so, till he could give her some decisive proof that it would be carried out in practice. She for her part, did not perceive much difference in his demeanor from that which she usually observed.

The next morning early, Walter Gordon awoke, and left the house, for the tavern, as his wife supposed.

She was mistaken. He bent his steps to the house of Deacon Holmes.

The Deacon was considerably surprised to see him at that early hour.

"Deacon Holmes," said Gordon, "I have heard that you intend building a barn.

"Yes," the deacon replied, "I think of doing so."

"Have you engaged any one to build it?"

"No," said the deacon, hesitatingly. He anticipated what was coming next, and it embarrassed him.

"I am in want of work, and will do it as cheap as any one."

The deacon looked down. He was evidently trying to frame a refusal.

"Yes, I am aware that you are a good workman; but——"

"But my intemperance is an objection—the only one I have—but as you will admit, I think, a weighty one?"

"It is, I freely acknowledge it. But, Deacon Holmes, I made a resolution last night, never to touch intoxicating liquors from henceforth."

"And do you think you shall have strength to abide by that resolution?" said the deacon, eagerly. "Are you willing to sign the temperance pledge?"

"I am not desirous of doing so," said Gordon.

"What, may I ask led you to form this resolution?"

In answer to this question, Walter Gordon detailed to the deacon the particulars with which the reader is already familiar.

"And now, do you think," he said in conclusion, "that you are willing to trust me with this job?"

"I will trust you," he said, heartily extending his hand to Walter. "God forbid that I should discourage you in your resolution by a refusal. Perhaps, however, it will be better for me to employ you by the day, trusting to you to make the job a short one, since you might find it difficult to get trusted for the timber, if you attempted to procure it on your own responsibility."

Thank you, Deacon, for your consideration. I have, I am aware, destroyed my credit. I shall be glad to take it on your terms. When shall I begin?"

"I will order the timber to-day, so that it may be on the ground to-morrow. Meanwhile, I have little jobs around the house sufficient to occupy you to-day."

That evening Walter Gordon came home at six o'clock, somewhat to his wife's surprise.

How much greater was her surprise when he took from his vest pocket a two dollar bill, saying kindly:

"Clara, you must need some money for household expenses."

"Oh, Walter," she said, with a tremulous hope at this unwanted action, "can it be that you——"

"That I have reformed? With God's help, I think I have. Clara I shall try to make you a better husband in the future."

There was joy in the humble home of Walter Gordon that night—the joy of a wife who had found her husband, and of a man who had found himself.

When John Glover heard of Walter Gordon's reformation, he laughed incredulously, and said: "I shall have him again before the week is out."

He was not mistaken. Walter did call on him before the week was out; but his errand was to say that he was about to vacate his present house and move into a better one, owned by Deacon Holmes.

Three years passed by. At the end of that time Walter Gordon was well, happy and prosperous, while the landlord had himself sunk into a drunkard's grave, which he had prepared for so many others.

Reading for the Million.

The Boy that was not Remarkable.

Most boys who "get into the newspapers" are very remarkable boys.

Joe had nothing about his looks, or actions, or color that attracted the particular attention of anybody.

When he first breathed the vital air, he was simply a boy baby, with two hands, two feet, two eyes, two ears, one mouth and one nose. He did not laugh and crow, and sit upright, as young geniuses do in their babyhood, but he slept, and waked, and ate, (baby food, of course), and cried like any common baby.

When he grew older there were no uncommon development, except that he was fat and healthy and heavy.

Nobody congratulated the mother on raising a future President, nor applauded the bright genius that sparkled in the baby's eyes. The gossippers looked wonderfully at each other as the tender mother watched over her baby boy, provided for his comforts, and pressed him to her warm bosom.

He grew to boyhood, but he was only a common boy. He learned his A B C with difficulty, and was slow in learning to read. His teacher thought he never would "get through the multiplication table." But he never forgot it.

When the boys went a fishing Joe went too, but he was slow in getting his hook and line ready. The other boys were on and in and around the lake before his hook was fairly settled in the water. "Too slow to move," the boys would say. "He'll sit there expecting the fish to come to him." It was even so; he remained stationary and fixed; but when night came somehow his basket was always full, while many of the bright talking geniuses went home with the sad intelligence that the fish "wouldn't bite."

When he grew to be a man, the bustling drive-aheads laughed at his plodding; but by some means he seldom made a mistake, and though he did not seem to accomplish as much in a week as many others did in a day, yet at the end of the year there was always something tangible in his results, while the work of those who seemed to utterly outstrip him at first ended in demolished air castles.

He has passed the meridian of life. Men eminent in the profession respect his judgment. Business men coming upon the stage of action long to learn the secret of his success. The bank leans upon him to carry it through the trying crisis; merchants and manufacturers lean upon him to save them from bankruptcy. Steady, constant and hard study made him a scholar; perservering industry, accompanied with economy, raised him to opulence; close observation and deliberate reflection cultivated a sound judgment, and honesty and integrity secured for him the confidence of all who knew him.

Courting in Siberia.

When once the youthful beau among the korakas becomes infatuated, he makes known his passion to the father of his 'affinity' and expresses his desire to strive for her hand. A kind of contract is immediately entered into, by which the young man binds himself to the father as a servant for a term of years, at the expiration of which time he can have the pleasure of learning whether the daughter will have him or not. In this manner, if the father be the possessor of a beautiful daughter, he may have a dozen men ready to do his bidding at one time. When the term of servitude expires, one of the larger youths is selected, and all the old women of the place, armed with sticks and pieces of seal thongs, are stationed in the pologs suspended around the room. The daughter then appears, thickly clad in skin garments, followed by her lover, when a race ensues around the enclosure, the contestants dodging about among the pologs. To win his bride he must overtake her and leave the print of his nail on her person, before she can be rescued by the old women, who, during the race, impede the lover as much as possible by beating him with sticks, and tripping him by seizing his legs as he rushes by them. The advantage is all with the girl, and if she does not wish to become the wife of the pursuer, she can avoid him without difficulty. On the other hand if she likes him, she manages to stumble, or make her wishes known to the old women, who then only make a show of impeding her pursuer. Sometimes the lover is so smitten that just after being foiled he returns to the father and binds himself for another period of years for the privilege of making another trial.

Immortality.

The following beautiful gem is from the pen of the late Geo. D. Prentice: "Why is it that the rain and the cloud come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass away and leave us to moan on their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars which hold their nightly festival around the midnight throne, are placed beyond the reach of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And why is it that bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view, and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of affection to flow back Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born to a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rain-bow never fades—where the stars will be set out before us like islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful being that passes before us like a meteor, will stay in our presence forever."

A Secret for Women.

Many women who, before marriage, made it their study to please the eyes of the men they wished to marry, lose their affection after marriage by carelessness in dress. Men are fastidious in this matter. Even those who are careless in regard to their own appearance take delight in seeing their wives neat in their attire. They miss those coquettish garments, the neatly dressed hair, and all the thousand tasty and fanciful little articles with which young women adorn themselves, more than they would be willing to allow. The neatness and order which charmed them too often give place to a slovenly morning gown, frowsy hair, slipshod and unlaced shoes, and the like. Men reason that they should have the same desire to please the men they have chosen after marriage as well as before it. The last new song loses its charm coming from the lips at a slattern. The poetry goes out of life at a glance, and the household loses its brightness. The wife who on account of household cares neglects her personal appearance commits a grave mistake, which too often bears bitter fruit, and they see their husbands leave their society for that of others without roally knowing the cause, and most men are too proud to tell them. Let women always give the same care to their dress after marriage which they gave it before, and not rush from the room to "dress up" only when there is prospect of "company." Let them consider that that which gives them a charm in the eyes of their friends has a like effect upon a husband, and they will see that he will not have so many pressing business calls "in the city" in the evening, but will have the same delight in their society as in their days of courtship.

Country Newspapers.

Few people appreciate the value of the village papers which gather up the news of a county and advocate the interests of a locality. And few understand the amount of ability required to edit such a paper, where one man must be editor, publisher, printer, book-keeper, and all. Imagine how much the intelligence of the country would suffer by the blotting out of the country papers, which treat the immediate interests of the people and thus come into immediate contact with their minds!

The true country editor understands that his paper thrives by being intensely local; that it is not by learned editorials on tariff and income tax, but by articles in favor of the new railroad, by descriptions of the new factory, by advocacy of the new bridge, that he must succeed. People look in his columns not only for the latest general news, but for a mention of every interesting fact, of every curious matter of gossip in his own county. And thus the paper becomes the reflector of the current events and the public sentiment of his section. Nothing is too small to be itemized if only it is of interest. A country editor advertised the other day that he would insert a list of the names of all the people who had joined the churches in the county in a recent revival. Which showed that he understood his business. He proposed to chronicle every event of interest occurring in his jurisdiction.

Every intelligent family should give a cordial support to the local newspaper. It is one of the great educational influences. —*Hearth and Home.*

A Perpetual Weather Table.

J. Cool Mexico, Miama county, Indiana, sends the following table which, he says, was constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschell, upon a philosophic consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon. It is confirmed by the experience of many years observation, and will suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any of her quarters. As a general rule it will be found to be wonderfully correct:

If the moon changes at 12 o'clock, noon, the weather immediately afterwards will be very rainy, if in summer, and there will be snow and rain in winter.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock, fair both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 10 o'clock p. m., in summer fair, if the wind is northwest; rainy, if south or southwest. In winter fair and frosty, if the wind is north or northwest; rainy, if south or southwest.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock p. m., rainy in summer and fair and frosty in winter.

Between 12 at night and 2 o'clock a. m., fair in summer and frosty in winter—unless the wind is from the south and southwest.

Between 4 and 6 o'clock a. m., rainy both in winter and summer.

Between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m., wind and rain in summer, and stormy in winter.

Between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m., showery in summer, and cold and blustery in winter.

An Editor.

The realm of the Press is enchanted ground, wrote Bayard Taylor. At times an editor has the happiness of knowing that he has defended the right, exposed the wrong, protected the weak; that he has given utterance to a sentiment that has made somebody happier, kindled a smile upon a sad face, or hope in a weary heart. He may meet with that sentiment many years after it may have lost all charm of paternity, but he feels affection for it.—He welcomes it as a long absent child. He reads it as if for the first time, and wonders if, indeed, he wrote it, for he has changed since then. Perhaps he could not give utterance to the sentiment now—perhaps he would not if he could. It seems like the voice of the former self calling to its parent, and there is something mournful in its tone. He begins to think. He remembers why he wrote, where were his readers then, and whither they have gone; what he was then, and how much he has changed. So he muses, until he finds himself wondering if that thought of his will continue to float after he is dead, and whether he shall really look on something that will survive him. And then comes the sweet consciousness that there is nothing in the sentence that he could wish unwritten—that it is a better part of him—a shred for a garment of immortality he shall leave behind him, when he joins the "innumerable caravan," and takes his place in the silent halls of death.

ADVICE TO BOYS.—"You are made to be kind, generous and magnanimous," said Horace Mann. If there is a boy in school who has a club foot, don't let him know you ever saw it. If there is a boy with ragged clothes, don't talk about rags in his hearing. If there is a lame boy, assign him some part in the play which does not require much running. If there be a dull one, help him to learn his lesson.

Sewing Machine Sales for 1871.

There is a circumstance connected with the late disastrous fire in Chicago, which deserves special mention, as expressive of the comparative estimation in which the various sewing machines now in use in this country are held by the Western people. It is stated in the Report of the Special Relief Committee of that city, as published in the Chicago *Tribune* of March 9, of the present year, that the whole number of sewing machines for which orders have been issued to the date of the report is 2,944 on which the committee have paid the sum of $71,530.89. Of these the Singer Manufacturing Company supplied 2,427; Wheeler & Wilson 235; Howe, 127; Grover & Baker, 44; Wilcox & Gibbs, 30; Florence, 18; Finkle & Lyon, 20; Blees, 17; Ætna, 11; Wilson, 5; Western Empire, 2; Manhattan, 2; Davis, 2; Elliptic, 1; Gold Medal, 1; and American Button Hole, 2.

This report indicates how well the Singer Sewing Machine maintains its early and well-earned popularity. It may be regarded as one of the pioneers in the Sewing Machine manufacture, which is one of the most remarkable events in the progress of mechanical invention, and one of the most striking features of modern productive industry. Additional evidence, however, is given of the popularity of the Singer "New Family" sewing machine, by the annual returns made by the various Companies, and sworn to by them in obtaining licenses in 1871, from the owners of the sewing machine patents. Those returns show that the Singer Manufacturing Company sold, during the year, 181,260 machines; the Wheeler & Wilson Co., 128,526; Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 50,838; Weed S. M. Co., $9,655; Howe Machine Co., (January 1st to July 1st,) 34,010; Wilcox & Gibbs, 30,127; Wilson S. M. Co., 21,153; American B. H. O. & S. M. Co., 20,121; Original Howe S. M. Co., 20,051; Florence S. M. Co., 15,947; Gold Medal S. M. Co., 13,562; Davis S. M. Co., 11,568; Domestic S. M. Co., 10,397; Finkle, Lyon & Co., 7,639; Ætna S. M. Co., 4,720; Blees S. M. Co., 4,557; Elliptic S. M. Co., 4,575; Empire S. M. Co., 2,955; Parham S. M. Co., 2,056; Bartram & Fanton Manufacturing Co., 1,004; Bartlett S. M. Co., 614; J. G. Folsom, 280; McKay S. M. Association, 218; C. F. Thompson, 147; and the Union Button Hole Machine, 124; thus making the sales of the Singer Machines exceed those of all others, 52,000.—*New York