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The Middlebury Register

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The Boy That Had No Remarkable Qualities.

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 a simple boy-baby, with two hands, two feet, two eyes, two ears, one mouth and one nose. He did not laugh, and cry, and waked, as baby food, of course and cried like any common baby.

When he grew older there were no uncommon developments, except that he was fat, healthy and heavy. Nobody congratulated his mother on raising a future President, nor applauded the genius that sparkled in the baby's eyes.

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 would never get through the multiplication table.

When the boys went to fishing, Joe went too, but he was slow getting to the water. The other boys were in and around the lake before his boat was fairly settled in the water.

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."

Joe's home was full of life, and noise, and bustle of intelligent older children and bright younger ones. Joe found himself, and everybody else found him, solitary and alone, taking very little notice of the stir around him.

When he grew to be a man, the bustling drive ahead laughed his plodding; but by some means he managed to make a mistake, and though he did not seem to accomplish as much in a week as many another 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.

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; persevering 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 know him.

Mrs. Partington. Mrs. Partington is considered a mythical person "evolved" from the brain of Mr. Stillman, but her counterparts are often found in real life. One of these ladies was overheard at an evening assembly speaking in high praise of a pretty girl just passing.

"Why, she is a perfect paragon of a girl!" "I think you mean parallelism; do you not?" suggested the waggish gentleman addressed.

Religion and Doctrine.

He stood before the Sanhedrin; The glowing rabbi gazed at him. His raven hair, his beard, his eyes, There was no fear, there was no shame. For one upon whose dazzled eyes The whole world's gaze was turned.

But still they questioned, Who art thou? What hast thou done? What art thou now? Thou art not he, who yesterday, Saw here and begged beside the way; For he was blind.

He told the story over and over; It was his faith, his only love. A prophet on the Sabbath-day Had touched his sightless eyes with clay. Which words and how, but cannot show. The hours of the night were long.

Their throats and fury all went wide; They could not touch his Hebrew pride. Their sneers at Jesus and His band, Nourished and fed, and humbly born; But he knew better far than that. That came to him, that Sabbath-day; And what he said, and how he said, He knew, and not the Sanhedrin.

They were all doctors of renown; They were all of a famous name. With deep brows, wrinkled, broad, and wise, He "gave" the "philosopher's" name. And honor crowned their silver hair; And honor crowned their noble name; But he knew better far than that. That came to him, that Sabbath-day; And what he said, and how he said, He knew, and not the Sanhedrin.

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From Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Georgia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 15, 1875. I took the cars Tuesday morning for Augusta, reached Aiken, S. C., one hundred and twenty miles, at five o'clock, and there I met the morning train.

The civilization and general order of things is so totally unlike those of New England, that no judgment based upon first and cursory impressions, is likely to contain elements of error, so that I am in danger, with my slight opportunities, of reaching no satisfactory conclusion.

The surface of the shield is called the field, because it contained honorable marks, gained upon the battle-field; as the arms of the family of Lloyd: "Or, four pallets gules." That is, a golden field, with four marks of red upon it.

An ancestor of this family, after fighting valiantly, chanced to draw his hand, which was covered with blood, across his shield, leaving the marks of his four fingers upon it. His king seeing it ordered him to bear the representation of the four marks upon his shield in memory of his valor.

The devices representing the brave acts achieved by the bearer are called armorial bearings, or achievements. In representing shields of arms, metals, colors, and furs are used. The metals are gold, called or, and silver, argent.

Or is represented by small dots, and argent by white. The colors are—red, gules; blue, azure; black, sable; green, vert; and purple, purpure. Gules is represented by perpendicular lines; azure, by horizontal, &c.

Of the furs, which represented the skins of beasts, with which the shields were covered in early times, there were originally but two—ermine and vair. Ermine is a white fur with black spots, and vair, supposed to be from the word varied, is made up of many skins of the gray and white squirrel put together in small shield-shaped pieces.

Coats-of-arms were called coats, because they were embroidered on the surcoat worn by the knight; and armorial, because originally borne by armed men in war or tournament. Sovereigns wore them on golden seals, and on the caparisons of their horses.

A woman wore her father's coat-of-arms embroidered upon her kirtle, or skirt, and that of her husband upon her mantle. They were granted by sovereigns as marks of honor for loyal acts. The arms of the Douglas family were granted to conduct himself like an honorable gentleman. The arms of traitors were reversed.

Coats-of-arms were sometimes assumed by the knights themselves, and often represented some personal peculiarity, or had some allusion to the name of the bearer. The Castletons bore three castles; the Salmons, three salmon; the Lamberts, three lambs. These last were called armes parlantes, or allusive arms.

The heart surmounted by a crown, in the arms of the Douglas family, was a pilgrimage to the Holy Land to deposit the heart of his king, Robert Bruce, in holy ground.

About Heraldry.

When a knight wished to enter the lists at a tournament, it was the duty of one of the attendants to blow a horn, and then recount the brave deeds of the knight and describe his arms.

We call all the weapons used in battle arms, but in heraldry the word is applied to the crest, helmet, and shield. The shield, or escutcheon, was the warrior's principal defense in combat. It was covered with blood, across his shield, leaving the marks of his four fingers upon it.

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Mercy for Miss Mary.

"You trials? Oh, yes. That reminds me now, that we saw an old friend of yours lately, who had just returned from San Francisco." "Yes?" "Well, why don't you look surprised?" "Because I am not surprised."

"Why, has he written to you?" "No." "He certainly has not been here?" "But he has." "Well, now, that was really treacherous in him, for we charged him not to write or to visit you, lest it might call up old 'sentiment,' and make you unhappy again."

"He is not a boy, to be ordered or hidden by any one. We have both come to years of discretion, or ought to have done so, for your curls and mine are both gray now, as you see."

"What in the world did he think was to become of father, if you married and went so far away?" "He said you and Emma could take your turn nursing father, and that you were to be good for him," replied Mary, with a smile.

"The heartless man! He knew our hands were more than full; and I am sure a change would kill father, and break your heart, too!" "And yet it may come to that. I am not immortal, Julia; but I pray heaven every day that I may outlive him."

"I hope you may, dear, for he could not live long without you. The friend we are speaking of surely did not try to tempt you away from your duty?" "He thought that, in going with him, I should be doing my duty. He reminded me that fifteen years ago you all said, 'if it were not for mother we should all say go,' and that I did not say 'no' for ten long years, and then another came upon me, and I had to go."

"I had begun to fear that your friend had left you away from your duty. Depend on it, dear, the path of duty is the path of peace. God rewards those who walk in it. He marks out for them," "I firmly believe that."

"I hope you will not allow letters from San Francisco to come and annoy you?" "No." "Well, dear, don't reply in monosyllables. Tell me how matters were left." "They were left."

"How?" "Just left, that is all." "I suppose old True-Heart promised to write you soon, and you come back and fulfill the dream of fifteen years?" "I make no bargain for death to seal. I should feel as if some one was watching for father's last breath, and that would make me wretched while I am struggling to prolong his life."

"You didn't want to go, I'm sure, dear. When a woman reacts forty without marrying, the romance of life is gone, and it is happier taking care of herself, putting kittens and raising canaries," said Mrs. Howard, with a laugh.

"I hope I shall never be content with such a life."

A Crisis in Holland.

In the erection of the buildings for the other machines, the "Lijnden" and "Cruisjans," the contractor employed a firm a foundation and such good material at the site of the former, that a small pump worked by two horses was sufficient to keep the bed dry. At the "Cruisjans," at a depth of nineteen feet, he struck a bed of shells from which water and quick-sand poured in on every side as through a sieve.

He established and maintained in action, night and day, three pumps with sixty horses, and a six horse-power steam pump. The deeper they sank the greater became the difficulty, until the caving in of the whole bank became imminent. Finding the case hopeless, he announced to the president of the commission that he had ceased a work which insurmountable obstacles rendered impossible, and asked a discharge from his contract. The reply was: "All means are not yet exhausted; there is room on your neighboring bank for a fourth horse-pump and a second steam-pump. The caving in can be prevented by sheet piling. Until these means have been tried and found insufficient, then, and then only, will force majeure be established. Until these have been tried the commission cannot discharge you, and you will be immediately prosecuted for an abandonment of the work; but we will come to your aid, and will add 10,000 gulden to your compensation if you immediately apply the means indicated, especially the sheet-piling."

An agreement was at once resumed, and the next day work was resumed with unobstructed force and tenacity. The bargainers of the city of Rotterdam furnished six additional men; the fourth horse-pump and a ten horse-power steam pump were added. All this pumping apparatus, twelve immense pile-drivers, 450 workmen and eighty-three horses were in full activity in and about the excavation. The top and slope of the bank were covered with shales, shanties, stables, materials forage, everything in movement, and working, and all amidst the most cheerful songs and cries. While they gained slowly, inch by inch, on the rushing water, the twelve pile-drivers sunk the enormous piles of pine and oak. All this activity of movement, persistent, obstinate, apparently incoherent, yet perfectly regulated—this mass of men and animals gathered in so narrow a space in the midst of water and mud—all worked together for the same end, the leveling of the bank, the effects of the law of water to seek its level. The skill and energy of man triumphed over nature. Soon 1,700 piles, 1,000 of them of oak, were covered with their heavy floor; the foundations were laid upon the lake, and the walls rose above the waves of the lake.

The construction of these two engines, with their pumps, required no material point from the successful Leight's star, but some minor modifications delayed their completion, so that only in April, 1849, did they commence their work. Every part of the machinery, as well as of the buildings to receive them, had to be originated and constructed from theoretical plans only. Some parts were made in Amsterdam, and others in England, and the construction was done by mechanics of both countries, who had great difficulty in understanding each other until they had invented a Dutch-English patois, unintelligible to others, but quite effective for their own purposes, and which is still the language of the pumping stations.—Scribner for May.

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Experiments with Oats.

K. Wolff describes water-culture experiments on oats, in which the nourishing solutions, eight in number, supplied graduated quantities of phosphoric acid. The percentage of phosphoric acid in the dry crop varied with the amount supplied. When this percentage fell below 0.33 (with good field oats it is about 0.44) the amount of straw seriously diminished, but an increase of phosphoric acid about this point did not increase the straw. The corn, however, was greatly affected by an increased supply, and gave by much the largest yield when the phosphoric acid reached 1.11 per cent. of the dry crop.

The ash of the straw contained no silica, none having been supplied; its percentage of phosphoric acid was 4.4-18.9, that in the ash of field oats (silica deducted) being 9.1. In the ash of the corn the phosphoric acid varied only from 37.7-43.9 per cent. the percentage in the ash of field oats being 41.3.

The nephoscope is a new meteorological instrument recently perfected in Germany, and designed to measure the height, direction, and apparent velocity of clouds. No mathematical calculations are requisite in its use, but it can be applied only to clouds which are at a medium height and comparatively isolated. The altitude indicated by the instrument is that of the cloud above its shadow, not above the position of the observer.

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Business Cards.

SLADE & HARRIS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Brewer's Block, Middlebury, Vt. JAMES M. SLADE, HENRY HARRIS.

ELECTRO PLATING, by S. HOLT, 407, Middlebury, Vt.

E. E. SMITH, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office over Postoffice, Middlebury, Vt.

H. KINGSLEY & SON, Dentists. 42, LE STAIRS, Middlebury, Vt.

O. P. REED, Real Estate Broker. 15, Middlebury, Vt.

W. W. KIDDER, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. 26, 6th, BRISTOL, VT.

E. W. JUDD, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of American and Foreign Marble, Granite Work, &c. With Old Middlebury Marble Co. 117.

A. P. FUPPER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY. Office over Postoffice, 38, MIDDLEBURY, VT.

PROUT, SIMONS & WALKER, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. 27, Middlebury, Vt.

R. H. MARDIN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Solicitor and Notary in Chancery, Bristol, Vermont. Middlebury—Geo. W. Grandy, Hon. C. Heath, Hon. John W. Rowley.

E. P. RUSSELL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office over Postoffice, 38, Middlebury, Vt.

B. F. SUTTON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, next door east of the Addison House. Office hours, from 9 to 10, a. m. 12 to 1 p. m., and 6 to 8 p. m., 15, Middlebury, Vt.

JARON DAVENPORT, Fire Insurance Agent, will write policies in the Farmers' Mutual and other companies represented by W. J. Francis in Rutland, Vermont. Also the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. Office at J. L. Fiddell's Store, 49.

L. R. SAYRE, Dealer in Household Goods. Provision, a general assortment of Groceries, Flour, Cheese, Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Oil, Tobacco, &c. Cash paid for Prime Butter at its own store any day in the week. 104.

H. S. PUTNAM would inform the people of Middlebury, Vermont, that the old Cotton Mill is in full operation, and that he is prepared to furnish carpet warp and twine of a superior quality, at the lowest cash price. Middlebury, Dec. 13, 1872. 39:11

H. TURKILL, Dentist. Office hours 9 to 12, Middlebury, Vt.

PAINTING. I have opened a Paint Shop over Lucia & Dewey's carriage shop on Cross Street, where, by using twenty years experience, I will do any thing in the line of Carriage, Sign, and Ornamental painting on short notice, in the best manner, and in modern style. GEO. W. NICHOLS, 123.

MRS. JACKSON, HAIRDRESSER. North Pleasant street, Middlebury, Vt. Her specialty on hair, for sale, hair wigs, hair ornaments, &c. She will give the highest price for head hair and wigs. Custom work done with the utmost promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed. She has also lately added to her facilities and is now prepared to straighten combings and to bring the roots all together. 262.

THE DOWNER, Bolton & Allen will sell will be put in operation for sawing cut logs, at the center of the mill, in Rutland, Vermont, on your logs. The saw and drive branch, combined with the mill, will also receive a log. J. W. MARTIN & TUPPER, December, 1874. 40:1

NEW HARNESS SHOP.—I HAVE opened a new Harness Shop, in H. L. Sheldon's Block, over Pierce's tobacco store. I am prepared to do any kind of harness, in the best manner, and at the lowest price. My terms will be as easy as at any other establishment, which will be a pleasure to me. I am myself in full of my customers. MIDDLEBURY, VT., March 15, 1875. 39:11

NOTICE. Having purchased the Saloon formerly kept by Wm. H. Edie, it is my intention to keep a FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE. Hot and cold meals at all hours, and all the latest and most fashionable cooking. The patronage of the public which I solicit. MIDDLEBURY, June 1, 1875. JASPER DUNN.

STORE AND GOODS IN BRIDPORT FOR SALE. The store and goods formerly owned by F. P. Fletcher, deceased, are for sale, and an opportunity is now offered to purchase an established business, with the good will of customers extending over a period of fifty years. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to start a business, and one that will not require a large capital. For particulars and terms inquire of Mrs. Geo. W. Chapman, Adm'r. 48:1

FARM FOR SALE. A superior farm of about 90 acres, situated in the east part of Shelburne, formerly known as the "Middlebury Farm." Paid for in full state of cultivation. It is well adapted for raising a good head of stock, besides a variety of smaller stock. The farm is well fenced, and has a good well, one barn 30x40 with horse and cow sheds, one sheep barn, nearly new, 25x40, with running water in the barn, and a good house, with shade trees in front, and an excellent view of the water. The farm is situated near school and two miles from town. Store and goods for sale. For particulars and terms inquire of Mrs. Geo. W. Chapman, Adm'r. 48:1

CENTRAL V.T. RAILROAD. RUTLAND DIVISION. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. MOWEN NORTH.—Night express leaves Bellows Falls at 11:25 p. m.; Chester at 12 m.; Ludlow 12:25 a. m.; arrive at Rutland at 1:45 a. m. 3:05 a. m.; Rutland 1:45 a. m.; Middlebury 3:05 a. m.; Vergennes 3:40 a. m.; Burlington 4:15 a. m.; Brandon 7:25 a. m.; Middlebury 8:10 a. m.; Vergennes 8:45 a. m.; Burlington 9:15 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 p. m.; Vergennes 1:00 p. m.; Burlington 1:30 p. m.; Brandon 4:15 p. m.; Middlebury 4:45 p. m.; Vergennes 5:15 p. m.; Burlington 5:45 p. m.; Brandon 8:15 p. m.; Middlebury 8:45 p. m.; Vergennes 9:15 p. m.; Burlington 9:45 p. m.; Brandon 11:50 p. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:15 a. m.; Burlington 5:45 a. m.; Brandon 8:15 a. m.; Middlebury 8:45 a. m.; Vergennes 9:15 a. m.; Burlington 9:45 a. m.; Brandon 11:50 a. m.; Middlebury 12:25 a. m.; Vergennes 1:00 a. m.; Burlington 1:30 a. m.; Brandon 4:15 a. m.; Middlebury 4:45 a. m.; Vergennes 5:1