JGardner 7oct68

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDY, JULY 2, 1869. VOL. 42: NO. 26

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 monts.	6 months.	1 year
One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
Two squares	6.00	9.00	16.00
Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible to* the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. .....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. Apri 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.
On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK,
DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.
N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.
The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MDM. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

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BUSINESS CARDS,

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

THE snow is still two feet deep in Maine.

Florida has abundance of ripe peaches.

THE cable does a business of £645 per day.

THE orange crops of Florida will be very large.

SAILOR collars are the new fashion for ladies.

Americans are crowding Jerusalem this season.

THERE is but one licensed hotel in Tioga county.

IN Atlanta there is a woman who weighs 728 pounds.

Mr. Peabody has expended in gifts seven million dollars.

A New York hotel is being erected at a cost of $2,000,000.

One-eighth of the whole population of the globe is military.

THERE are 3642 languages spoken and 1000 different religions in the world.

Twenty-four persons have disappeared mysteriously from New York in the last two weeks.

Kansas City has a young lady somnambulist, who takes midnight drives in her night clothes.

IN Salt Lake persons are fined ten dollars for being drunk, and twenty dollars for profanity. Good.

A gentleman died in Chicago last week leaving life insurance policies to the amount of $150,000.

Gen. Hamilton, in his canvass for the Governorship of Texas, declares that if elected he will never pardon a fairly convicted criminal.

QUEEN CHRISTINA having returned to Paris, the happy family of Spanish Bourbons is at present in full feather at the French capital. Christina is rich enough to buy out all the planters of Cuba, but she displays a remarkable energy in retaining the mony which she took away from Spain.

THE ENGLISH PAPERS are making fun of "Bull Run Russell's" letters descriptive of the Prince of Wales' tour in Egypt. In one of them he says: "As there were no *other* asses to be found, the Duke of Southerland, Colonel Truesdale, Colonel Marshall and myself were obliged to trudge on foot."

THE VICE PRESIDENT having telegraphed to San Francisco that she, the said San Francisco, was now united to the East by ties that can never be destroyed. A California paper begs leave to correct. It assures Schuyler that green cottonwood ties are quite destructible. Tally one for the Pacific slope.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON thinks that if woman is to vote, she must have a decent place to deposit her vote. "The State," he says, "must build houses instead of dirty rooms and corner shops; the State must build palaces and halls in which women can deposite their votes in the presence of their sons, and brothers, and fathers. The effect of that reform upon the general voting of the State all can feel."

A NARROW ESCAPE.—At New Haven, last week, as a little girl three years old was looking out of a window of a third story house she lost her balance and fell. Quite a number of persons saw her fall and expected that she would be dashed in pieces on the pavement below. But, very fortunately, the loop of the child's shoe string caught upon the blind fastener, and she hung in that position until a man who saw her frightful condition could run from the street upstairs and take her in. It was a very narrow escape from instant death.

BOUGHT SOME REAL ESTATE.—The smallest lot on record, and the most extravagant one, was sold in New York city lately. The improvements on Portland street were to cut through a corner lot, perhaps half its depth, and the man who owned the next lot thought it would be a fair chance to widen his own by buying the remainder. He asked the owner what he would sell the margin for, whatever it might be when the street was carried through. One hundred dollars was asked and paid, and the purchaser was delighted with the thought of his bargain. When the improvements were finished, the lot was exactly three inches wide and thirty long.

AT the late meeting of the Presbytery, when the subject of Scripture was under discussion, Brother W. said early in his ministry he and another brother were conducting a meeting in which there was much religious interest. An old man gave expression to his joy by shouting, and continued it until it began to interrupt the services. Brother H. said to Brother W., "Go stop that old man's noise." He went to him and spoke a few words, and the shouting man at once became quiet. Brother W. asked Brother H., "What did you say to the old man that quieted him so promptly?" Brother H. replied, "*I asked him for a dollar for foreign missions.*"

ANNA DICKINSON, in her "spread" on "Nothing Unreasonable," says that politics to-day means an indecent scramble for office, where every man is for himself, and the devil takes the hindmost. As for the foremost, they are already safe in his hands. All this would imply a virtuous disinclination to office on the part of the disfranchised Anna, did she not assure us in the very next breath that she herself expects to be a member of Congress in ten years. Gentle Annie seems very desirous, if any "indecent scrambles" are going on, to take part in them. She should remember that if she is "hindmost" in the scramble the devil will take her, and if she is fitted to be foremost therein, then she is already "safe in his hands."

A NEW ORLEANS paper describes a person who, during the day, wanders aimlessly about the streets of that city and has done so for many years. No one knew what his business was or how he lived. The writer of the article which speaks of him says that the other morning he happened to go out quite early and found that this man earned his living in a singular, but very suggestive way. He was neither chiffonnier nor thief, but amused himself by walking out early in the morning and picking up every cigar stump and quid of tobacco that he could find, and dropping them into a dirty satchel. "What does he do with these old soldiers? Evidently he finds purchasers, but what disposition is made of the refuse by his employers? Cigarettes?"

Poetry.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

Life is a race, where some succeed,
While others are begining:
'Tis luck, at times, at others speed
That gives an early wishing.
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor;
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind,
'Tis better late than never.

If you keep ahead, 'tis well,
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel,
By honest patient labor.
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on, as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
'Tis better late than never.

Ne'er labor for an idle boast
Of victory o'er another;
But, while you strive your uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother.
What'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever;
And, if you fail to beat the rest,
'Tis better late than never.

Choose well the path in which you run,
Succeed by noble daring;
Then though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then never fret if left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor;
But ever keep this truth in mind
'Tis better late than never.

Yet, would you cure this sad defect,
Repining's unavailing;
Begin, at once, and now correct
This very common failing.
This day resolve, this very hour,
Nor e'en a moment wait;
Go make this better maxim yours—
'Tis better never late.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BY REV SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D. D.

The first thousand dollars that a young man, after going out into the world to act for himself, earns and saves will generally settle the question of business life with him. There may be exceptions to this statement; yet, for a rule, we think that it will hold true.

The first condition is that the young man actually earns the thousand dollers in question. He does not inherit this sum. It does not come to him by a streak of good luck, as the result of a fortunate venture in the purchase and sale of a hundred shares of stock. It is the fruit of personal industry. He gives his time and his labor for it. While he is thus earning and saving it, he must earn two or three, or perhaps four times as much to pay his current expenses. He is consequently held sternly to the task of industry for a very considerable period. The direct consequence to him is a steady, continuous and solid discipline in the habits of industry, in patient, persistent forecasting and self-denying effort, breaking up all the tendencies to indolence and frivolty, and making him an earnest and watchful economist of time. He not only learns how to work, but he also acquires the love of work; and, moreover, he learns the value of the sum which he has thus saved out of his earnings. He has toiled for it; he has observed its slow increase from time to time; and in his estimate it represents so many months or years of practical labor. His ideas of life are shaped by his own experience.

These natural effects of earning the first thousand dollars we hold to be very large benefits. They are just the qualities of mind and body which are most likely to secure business success in after years. They constitute the best practical education which a man can have as a worker in this working world. They are gained in season for life's purposes; at the opening period, just when they are wanted, when foolish notions are most likely to mislead an inexperienced brain, and when, too, there is a full opportunity for their expansion and development in later years. Men have but one life to live; and hence they start from opening manhood but once. And the manner in which they start, the principles with which they start, the purposes they have in view, and the habits they form, will ordinarily determine the entire sequel of their career on earth. To succeed, men must have the *elements of success in themselves.* One great reason why there are so many useless, inefficient and poverty-stricken men on earth—or, rather, boys seeming to be men—consists in the simple fact that they did not start right. A prominent reason why the children of the rich so frequently amount to nothing may be found in the luxury, ease and indolence which marked the commencement of their lives. It is the law of God that we should be workers on earth; and no one so well consults the best development of his being as when he conforms his practice to this law. The workers in some suitable sphere are the only really strong men in this world.

The *other* condition of the statement is that the thousand dollars should be saved, as an actual surplus beyond daily consumption. He who spends all he earns is always poor. He never has a dollar of accumulated wealth. The stream runs out as fast as it runs in. In spending his entire earnings he will, on the one hand, contract the habits of prodigality, with its kindred vices, and, on the other, lose those of a sound and judicious economy. This being the phase of things as life opens with him, his prospects for the future are a minus quantity. Life with him will be a failure; mature years will be marked by insignificance; and old age, if he lives to see it, will be loaded with poverty. He is an object of charity at the moment in which he ceases to be a producer, having no reserve upon which to draw in the day of adversity. Some men seem to be doomed to this by necessity, and in their case poverty and want are not their fault; yet a very large number make this condition their choice—and, hence, with them it is self-produced.

The great rule of good sense and Christain virtue is not to spend *more* than one earns, never to spend anything either foolishly or viciously and always spend as much less than one's earnings as is consistent with a reasonable degree of personal comfort and a proper sense of duty to God and man. This is the general thought which every one must apply for himself. It is not meanness, but economy. It is not selfishss, but a legitimate self-love. It is far me likely to dwell in the bosom of virtuous in that of depravity. It is, indeed, form of virtue, graded to the realities a necessities of this life and not unfittin his subject for the enjoyments and glori of the next.

N in saving the first thousand dollars, the ng man whom we have in view praces this economy. He lives within his ans, and hence owes no debts he can pay; he never spends money in a fool or a vicious way; and, after a pro attention to his own wants, and the dut which bind him to others, of which queons he is the sole judge, he lays by, fromonth to month, or year to year, his surs earnings as so much accumulated capi- At length he reaches the point, ands worth a thousand dollars. The less thus acquired will almost certainly lasim for a life-time. They are wrought in the very tissues of his personal being. Fortune smiles upon him, as it probably w it will not make him a fool. He can sd prosperity without explosion. He derstands economy, for he has practiced

It is with him not an idea merely; but fact, and a fixed feature of character. e outflow of his earnings may increase th his increase of means; yet the law ich governed and the processes which cured the saving of the first thousand dols will be likely to stand by him in all he to come. Some men fail for the want sufficient action to command success; aers fail for the want of sufficient econo in respect to the products of action; l others fail for the want of both. Some ve no discretion in prosperity, and others ve almost no energy and force in the of adversity. The trained worker and trained economist belongs to no one of se classes. His personal qualities make n a *man*—a sensible, prudent, forcible, actical man in every relation and at all nes.

We select a thousand dollars as the trial stn, because it is not too large to be attainable in most cases, or so small as to be of easy attainment. It is about sufficient to put a young man to the test, and bring out what there is in him, and in this way give him a practical education for the business work of life.

It is quite true that this article refers mainly to a point in material civilization, evelopment, and progress; and it is just a true that humanity was designed, while moving through this sphere, wisely and well to do the things that belong to this sphere. The present life has its laws and its necessities; and to obey the former and mt the latter is as really a duty as it is to pray or sing psalms. There are six days in every week for business as well as a seventh for religious worship. Society rests on business. Productive industry is the life-blood of the world. I feeds and clothes the race. The surplus earnings of humanity beyond immediate consumption constitute the accumulated wealth o mankind. It is first produced by industry and then saved by economy; and but for t the race would be a herd of paupers an savages. The man who fools away th life in indolence or prodigality is a fool if here be no other life; and he certainly is fool if there be another. The young man to whom it is a matter of no consequence whether he works or plays, wheth he saves or spends, deserves a workhouse task him and a short allowance to discipline him. The father who, having an ample fortune, brings up his sons upon this shiftless theory is practically their enemy, and is inexcusable as he would be if he should poison them with rum. To all such fathers and all such sons we commend the practical profit of earning and saving the first tousand dollars.

WHT THE FEATURES INDICATE.

We are told that the extremes of both largeess and smallness of stature are not favorable to strength or intellect. Giants and dwarfs are generally deficient in this respect, and excessive corpulency or meagreness is seldom associated with mental activity. Aristotle and Napoleon Bonaparte however, were very short, Charles James Fox was exceedingly fat, Daniel Webster both broad and tall, and Lord Nelson a living skeleton. A large head is generally the accompaniment of a great intellect; but a small one with a comparatively extensive forehead in quite consistent with mental capacity. Raphael, Charles XII., Frederick the Great, and Lord Brougham were illustrations of the latter fact. It is said that any nose which is less than the height of the forehead, is an indication of defective intellectual power. The eyes indicate character rather by their color than form. The dark blue are found most commonly in persons of a gentle and refined character; light blue and gray in the rude and energetic. Lavater says: "Hazel eyes are the more usual indications of a mind masculine, vigorous and profound; just as genius, properly so called, is almost always associated with eyes of a yellowish cast, bordering on hazel." The higher the brows rise the more their possessor is supposed to be under the influence of feeling, and the lower the better controlled by his reason. A very small eyebrow is an indication of want of force of character. A tolerably large mouth is essential to vigor and energy, and a very small one is indicative of weakness and indolence. In a manly face the upper lip should extend beyond and dominate the lower. Fleshy lips are oftener found associated with voluptuous and meager ones with a passionless nature. The retreating chin indicates weakness, the perpendicular, strength, and the sharp, acuteness of mind.

AN ENGLISH COMPLAINT.—The English papers complain that some of the great manufacturing establishments of America keep agents in the manufacturing towns of England to foment strikes and stir up difficulties among the work people, in order to secure the principal and most experienced hands for shipment. Thus, we are told, were stired up the recent troubles in Preston, which resulted in the transfer of a large number of hands to Lowell; and it is now reported that agents are operating in the "Black Country," and picking out a large number of good workmen for the Pittsburgh iron works in Pennsylvania. We judge there is some misstatement about this matter. We suppose the truth simply to be that large American manufacturers occasionly send agents to Great Brittain to engage experienced workmen; and it is the wages these agents are able to offer which causes the difficulties the English papers suppose to be systematically planned.

THE SINGULARITY OF AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

Moncure D. Conway, writing from London to the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, says:

The shadow of slavery is yet so heavy upon the minds of some Americans that they cannot conceive how petty and provincial the prejudice against color seems to the cultivated people of England and France. The New Yorker, for example, who sent the photographs of the negroes in the South Carolina Legislature, was, I doubt not, impressed with the idea that the mere sight of a black face in a Legislature would evoke exclamations of horror from the eminent gentlemen and ladies of the Royal. But English scholars are just now too much engaged in searching, with increasing admiration, into the literature of their two hundred million swarthy Indian subjects, to find a red flag in any black skin. Livingstone has made contempt of the negro forever impossible in England. The other evening John Ruskin lectured at the Royal, and immediately in front of him, on a bench reserved for the eminent, sat a black woman, accompanied by a noble lord and his lady. There were a few Americans in the audience; they revealed themselves by whispering their astonishment. But Mr. Ruskin, champion of Governor Eyre as he was, evidently did not note her presence. In France it is positively an advantage to be colored. A likely negro is there apt to be a lion, so fond are the French of something unusual. One may there see proud ladies escorted by, or dancing with, decorated negroes. And in England that disposition to take a peculiar interest in the swarthy races which has already given to England the tragedy of "Othello," has assisted to make "Black and White" the most popular drama now being acted on the London stage. The interest of this piece, written by Wilkie Collins, turns upon the passion of a white girl for a hero who has negro blood in him, in a region where the old prejudice prevails. Her love is finally victorious over prejudice. It is a pure miscegenation drama. Fechter acts the dark hero splendidly; and the audiences are enthusiastic enough to make an American negrophobist rave. No one can reside here without perceiving that everywhere in Europe the prejudice against color is becoming a sign of inferior culture. This lately, when, in a suit for breach of promise in Ohio, which turned upon the question of whether the woman had negro blood, physicians were called in to testify on the subject, the report of the trial was reproduced everywhere, and commented on with wonder that such an event could occur in a community calling itself civilized. It was treated as a trial for witchcraft might be.

ABOUT BLOOD.

Observe your mother when she is packing a trunk, and you will see that whatever she is most afraid will be spoiled, she is most careful to put in the middle, that it may be least exposed to accidents. And this is what a kind Providence has done with the arteries, which have the utmost cause to dread accidents, while the veins, which are much better able to bear rough usage, are allowed to wander about freely just under the skin. But when the bones happen to take up a great deal of room, and come near the skin themselves, as is the case in the wrist, the artery is forced, whether he likes it or not, to venture to the surface, and then we are able to put our finger upon him. And there are others in the same sort of situation; the artery of the foot for instance,

You feel quite sure blood is red, do you not? Well, it is no more red than the water of a stream would be if you were to fill it with little red fishes. Suppose the fishes to be very, very small—as small as a grain of sand—and closely crowded together through the whole depth of the stream; the water would look quite red, would it not? And this is the way in which blood looks red; only observe one thing; a grain of sand is a mountain in comparison with the little red fishes in the blood. If I were to tell you they measured about the three thousand two hundredth of an inch in diameter, you would not be much wiser, so I prefer saying (by way of giving you a more perfect idea of their minuteness) that there would be about a million in such a drop of blood as would hang on the point of a needle. I say so on the authority of a scientific Frenchman—M. Boillet. Not that he has ever counted them, as you may suppose, any more than I have done; but this is as near an approach as can be made by calculation to the size of those fabulous blood fishes, which are the three thousand two hundredth part of an inch in diameter.—*Jean Mace.*

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

Much of the disaffection between the employer and employed which leads often to acrimonious and unpleasant disputes, might be avoided by a more generous interpretation of the terms of the contract specified or implied between them. In many cases the employer makes his concern a disciplinary school, the pupils of which are to be drilled to become as mere machines as the insensate mechanism they oversee or attend. A certain set of iron-bound rules, immutable and unchangeable as those of the Mades and Persians, is made to govern and control the help, with no opportunity for variation or adaption to circumstances or person. The honest, conscientious workman finds himself, under this system, ranked with the careless, unjust, and selfish man who would feel a pride in "getting ahead" of his boss.

All this is wrong. Certain rules must, of course, be made and observed in order to insure a uniformity of work and a proper division of duties; but the rule that is necessary for him who, having no standard of right in himself, bows only to the law of force, is not the rule for the concientious workman anxious mainly to protect and insure the interests of his employers. In the contriving of rules for the governing of mechanical establishments, the character of the men employed should be considered. No man should have his sense of manliness crushed or injured by being subjected to rules fitted only for the inmates of a penal institution. It not only injures him morally, but it deprives his employer of his best efforts, as he cannot and will not work *con amore* when he knows he is under espionage or suspicion. Let employers treat their men as men and they will find it to be to their pecuniary advantage. Circumstances alone generally give them an advantage over their fellows.—*Scientific American.*

THE Ohio Board of Agriculture offers $100 for the best wheat.

"GETTING ON IN THE WORLD."

When we see Jenkins, or Jones, or any other of our acquaintances, who started in the race of life with nothing but their wits or luck, go dashing by in their carriage, or look at the fine houses they are erecting, we instinctively say, Jenkins, or Jones, as the case may be, is "getting on in the world." It may be true, in a pecuniary point of view, that Jenkins' or Jones' bank account is large—his carriage may be lined with purple velvet, and his pew in church as soft as upholstery can make it, and as conspicuous as his standing as "one of the annointed" should be—but yet Jenkins or Jones may not sleep as sound, or enjoy that peace which cometh from a clear conscience, as well as some whose names are not in any Bank Ledger, or whose house is not the envy of the rabble. The truth is, there are many different ways of getting on in the world; it does not always mean making a great deal of money, or being a great man for the people to look up to in wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one is getting on in the world; to be active and industrious, instead of idle and lazy, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; to work as dilligently in the master's absence as in his presence, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attending to his duties, persevering through such difficulties to gain such knowledge as shall be of use to himself and others, and offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with small means, for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a good deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. There are more helps toward getting on than is generally supposed; many people lag behind or miss altogether, because they do not see the abundant and simple means which surround them on all sides, and so it happens that there are aids, which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get along in the world must have a stock of patience—of hopeful confidence a willingness to learn and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

RESPECT THE BODY.

Respect the body, dear men and women! speak of it reverently, as it deserves. Don't take it into unworthy places; give it sunshine, pure air, and exercise. Be conscientious as to what you put down its throat. Remember what is fun to the cook and confectionary trades may be death to it. Give it good, wholesome food; let it be on intimate terms with friction and soap and water; and especially don't render it ridiculous by your way of dressing it.

Recognize the dignity of your body; hold it erect when your awake, and let it lie out straight when you're asleep. Don't let it go through the world with little mincing steps nor great gawky strides; don't swing its arms too much, and don't let them grow limp from inactivity. Resolve to respect its shoulders, its back, and its fair proportions generally and straightway shall "stoops," and wriggles, and "grecian bends" be unknown forever.

Respect the body—give it what it requires and no more. Don't pierce its ears, strain its eyes, or pinch its feet; don't roast it by a hot fire all day, and smother it under heavy bed covering all night; don't put it in a cold draught on slight occasions, and don't nurse or pet it to death; don't dose it with doctor's stuffs, and, above all, don't turn it into a wine cask or chimney. Let it be "warranted not to smoke" from the time your manhood takes possession.

Respect the body; don't over rest, or over love it, and never debase it, but be able to lay it down when you are done with it, a well worn but not misused thing. Meantime, treat it at least as well as you would your pet horse or hound, and my word for it, though it will not jump to China at a bound, you'll find it a most excellent thing to have, especially in the country.—*Hearth and Home.*

MAKING GLASS EYES.

It is said that there are in New York at least seven thousand persons who wear false eyes. The manufacture of these eyes is done entirely by hand, and is thus described by the *American Artisan*:

A man sits down behind a jet of gas flame, which is pointed and directed as he wishes by a blow-pipe. The pupil of the eye is made with a drop of block glass imbedded in the center of the iris. The blood-vessels seen in the white of the eyes are easily put in with red glass while the optic is glowing with heat like a ball of gold. The whole eye can be made inside of an hour, and it is at once ready to put in. The reader should know that it is simply a thin glass shell intended to cover the stump of the blind eye. After being dipped in the water, this shell is slipped in place, being held by the eyelids.

The secret of imparting motion to it depends upon working the glass so that it shall fit the stump. If it is too large, it will not move, if it fits nicely, it moves in every particular like the natural eye, and it is quite impossible in many cases to tell one from the other. The operation is not in the least painful, and those who have worn them a number of years feel better with them in than when they are out. A glass eye should be taken out every night, and put in in the morning. In three or four years the false eye becomes so worn that a new one has to be obtained.

A CORRESPONDENT of an Eastern exchange finds the chief cause of Irish discontent in absenteeism. Some 340,000 people own Ireland in fee simple, and most of these people reside abroad. Consequently some £400,000,000 or £500,000,000 sterling annually are taken from the country. It is, in reality, raked like a New Eengland cranberry bed. Hence the resident laborers never thrive or prosper. The surplus above actual existence is periodically withdrawn. Whenever, therefore, anything extraordinary occurs, as the potato rot in 1848, for example, the people have no alternative but death. Alison and others give the number of deaths in that year from famine at some 800,000 or 1,000,000, yet Porter's *Progress of the nation* shows in that very year 7,400,000 bushels of cereals exported from Ireland, and the beef and mutton, etc., was in similar proportions. The proceeds, of course, going into the pockets of the land owners.

AMERICAN SHIP BUILDING.

The Wilmington (Delaware) *Commercial*, makes the important statement that iron-ship builders there, the most extensive in this country, have recently competed directly with the builders on the Clyde, and having put in a lower estimate have received work in preference to those celebrated English artisans. The case in point was the construction of a sea-going iron steamship, for Central American trade, built at the order of the Panama Railway Company. The proposal of the Wilmington firm being less than the Clyde builders, the ship was built there. It is needless to say that the work was as well done in all respects, and the material as good as it would have been if constructed in Great Britain, but it is proper to add that new contracts at rates similar will be accepted by our builders. In another case, a Wilmington firm has built two steamers, and is now at work on a third for a company who run lines on some of the South American rivers. For various reasons our builders are preferred, after a direct comparison of their abilities with those of the English builders, and the company in question give them the work.

To these facts the *Commercial* adds the following:

"So decided, indeed, is the conviction of the leading firms of this city on this question, that, on being recently applied to by a proposed ocean steamship company for a certificate to be presented to Congress, that on account of the tariff on ship's materials it was impossible to furnish vessels at foreign prices, and that therefore those duties should be repealed, they conscientiously refused to make any such statement, for the simple reason that they knew it to be incorrect. This, too, notwithstanding that the statement had already been signed by leading firms in New York and Boston.

"Previous to the Morrill tariff, some seven or eight years ago, the English plate iron, 'angle iron' and rivet iron were used universally in all first-class iron vessels. None was produced in this country or anything like as good quality. But the tariff raised the price, stimulated our manufacturers, and after some years, the result was and now is, that of these varieties of iron the American is best, is altogether used, and would be used by builders even if it cost more.

ORIGIN OF AN OLD CUSTOM.—Surely the custom among men of touching their glasses before drinking the health of a friend (or on other occasions merely for ceremony's sake) merits some attention in regard to its origin. Possessing a fondness for antique researches, it affords an infinite pleasure to communicate the why and the wherefore of the above mentioned practice. Several years anterior to the time Socrates, it was given out that any criminal condemned to die the death (by having the poisoned drink administered) was at liberty to consider his life insured, if he could succeed in prevailing upon his friends to share the potion with him even in such small quantities as might prove innocuous to all; and in order to ascertain precisely the exactness of each one's allowance, they had resource to the every day custom of touching glass with glass, measuring in this manner their respective portions, pledging the health and happiness of the thus liberated convict, and rejoicing that they had been made the medium through which life was saved.

APPEARANCE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.—A writer in the San Francisco *Bulletin* says: Brigham Young, in his sixty-ninth year, is a remarkable man, and bids fair to live for many years. His step has lost some of its elasticity, and his figure shows that he is going down the hill of life; but his hair, always light, is unmixed with gray, and though his locks may be thinner than they were forty years ago, there are no signs of approaching baldness. His brow and cheeks are clear and smooth, with a slight ruddy tinge, and without wrinkle except around the corners of the mouth. His brow is lofty, his nose prominent and well formed, his eyes gray, and in repose show something of the dullnes of age, but he looks as if he could give a stern order and watch its execution, however bloody, without flinching. His lips, too, are thin, and when set give an aspect of severity to his countenance; yet he can smile very pleasantly when he chooses.

WOULDN'T DO FOR A JURYMAN.—A joke was perpetrated a few days since upon Judge Barker, who was presiding over the Supreme Court, in session at Lockport, N. Y. A juryman was absent from his seat, all the others being occupied. A dog, looking for the master, very quietly took the vacant place. The Judge, addressing Hon. A. P. Lanning, of Buffalo, said: "You see, Mr. Lanning, that the jurymen's seats are all occupied. Are you ready to proceed? The distinguished pleader raised his glasses to his eyes, and after a brief survey of the jury-box made the witty reply: "Your Honor, that fellow might do for a judge, but I should hate to trust him for a juryman." The good-natured Judge joined heartily in the merry laugh that followed, and proved that he could take as well as give a joke.

MR. LEWES AND "GEO. ELIOT."—The facts in regard to the relationship between Mr. Lewes, the philosophical historian, and "Geo. Eliot," are as follows: Mr. Lewes was married early in life; his wife subsequently eloped with a paramour; three or four years later Lewes found her in great distress and relieved her necessities, settling upon her a part of his income.

He then applied for a divorce, which was refused by the English courts on the ground that his provision for the erring wife was a forgiveness of her error. The Scotch court was less rigorous, however, and, having secured a divorce there, Lewes married Miss Evans on a Scotch certificate.

THE Supreme Court decides that if a passenger on a railway train cannot find a seat, and gets injured while standing, in consequence, upon the platform, he is not to be blamed for negligence, but that the negligence must be imputed to the conductor. It is the latter's business to find a seat for the passenger, not the passenger's business to look for one.

ON Tuesday last the supply of strawberries was the largest ever known in New York. The rain checked the sale of them, and the market was perfectly glutted. Prices touched ten cents a quart for good qualities. In the afternoon the common average sold as low as six cents. Whole cargoes of Norfolk berries were thrown into the river.

JUSTICE in Texas is still very rapid, if not always certain. A black mare was stolen from a livery stable, and, after search, was heard from in a distant town. The proprietors sent a messenger after her, and a day or two afterwards received a despatch as follows: "Your mare is here; I will bring her; thief hung."