

South-Jersey

Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, January 20, 1883.

Five Cents per Copy.

Swaynes

LIVE TO A GOOD OLD AGE,
FREE FROM ALL
ACHES AND PAINS, USE
THIS GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD

ACT AS A

WART CORRECTOR

And by cleansing, regulating, and strengthening
the organs of digestion, secretion and absorption,
and by acting on the blood, it cures all
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn,
Constipation, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Lack of Appetite,
Fever, Chills, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Dropsy,
and all the ailments which arise from impure blood.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Swaynes, Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLELY FOR THE

Advertisement for Swaynes Pills.

Stockwell

Takes pleasure in informing the citizens
of Hammonton and vicinity that
in addition to his stock of

**Dry Goods,
Notions,
And Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,
Flour & Feed**

He has added
A FINE LINE OF
HOLIDAY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
**Toilet Sets
Vases,
China Ware
Lamps,
Shades,
And Fixtures**

CALL AND SEE.

GERRY VALENTINE, UNDER TAKER.

In preparation to furnish
CASKETS, COFFINS, WITH HANDS & PLATES
In every variety, at the lowest cash prices.

Funerals promptly attended to.

Also repairs chairs and renovates furniture.

Shop up stairs over the wheelwright shop, Egg Harbor road, Hammonton, N. J.

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Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive
prompt attention.

For Sale!

A Good RELIABLE horse.

Apply to D. W. JACOB,
Middle Road

ONLY THE SUNNY HOURS.

Only the sunny hours
Are numbered here—
Not winter-time that lowers,
Nor twilight drear.
But from a golden sky
When sunbeams fall,
Though the bright moments fly—
They're counted all.

My heart its transient woe
Remembers not;
The ill of long ago
Are half forgot;
But childhood's round of bliss,
Youth's tender thrill,
Hope's whisper, Love's first kiss—
They haunt me still!

Sorrows are everywhere,
Joy's—all too few!
Have we not had our share
Of pleasure, too?
No Past the glad heart covers,
No memories dark;
Only the sunny hours
The dial mark.

—E. C. Steadman.

From Atlantic City.

Editor of the Republican:

DEAR COMRADE:—We had such a
good time Saturday evening at the social
reunion of our Post and the Loyal
Ladies League, that I wish you could
have been with us; but as you were
not, I thought perhaps a few notes about
it might be of interest to some of your
readers.

The weather was bad, but our hall
was comfortably filled and all seemed to
have come to enjoy themselves. This is
about the programme. After call to
order by chairman of committee, Cha-
lain Whittier, the drum corps played a
selection. After a few remarks by the
chairman, all united with the ladies'
choir in singing "America." A selec-
tion was read by Mrs. Noble, of the L.
L. L., title, "Too many degrees." An
interruption in the programme now oc-
curred; the President Mrs. Amole—
and Mrs. B. Bailey, Secretary of League,
escorted our Commander L. E. Wills

—from his seat to the platform, when
from the anti-room came Mrs. Minnie
Perkins, Past President, and in a neat
speech presented to him (for the Post) a
very large and handsome Bible, the gift
of the League. It was a complete sur-
prise, and, as you may judge, is valued
highly by the comrades. A recitation
followed by S. V. C., J. V. Albertson,
title, "Benedict Arnold." O. D., Com-
rade Behm, then sang the "Army
Bean." "War in the field from 1801-65
or in the State Council chamber 1870-
84," called forth some very interesting
remarks from Comrade Senator Gar-
ner. After singing "Battle Cry of Free-
dom" there was an intermission, during
which all present were supplied with
hot coffee, ham sandwiches, cake, oran-
ges and bananas, and a good social time
was enjoyed. Drums then sounded the
"Assembly," and after call to order
sang "Tening on the old camp ground,"
and Miss McAnney read "The Georgia
Volunteer." "Views of the war," as
seen through the furnace door of a gun-
boat," called out some original remarks
from Past C., L. C. Albertson, closing
with a very affecting incident as seen by
him in the naval fight at Fort Fisher.
A select reading by Mrs. Rose Bailey
followed, entitled, "The old Flag." The
"Star spangled banner" was next
supposed to be sung, by the Post choir,
Comrades Holmes (leader), Gardner,
Wescott, Zerus, and others, all non-
singers; the drum corps played the ac-
companiment.

There is nothing mean or small among
old soldiers you know, so some of the
comrades got comrades Holmes and Coby,
tin and sheet-iron workers, to make side
arms for our new officers, so they were
called up to the platform, and comrade
and Surgeon I. K. Reed, in his usual
happy and original manner presented
them. Though unexpected the comrades
received them in good part and gave an
exhibition of their proficiency in using
them, which was worthy of others of
better means, which the Post hope to
procure soon. Comrade L. C. Albert-
son, by request, was called on to sing,
he said he could not, but as the rule of
the committee required all called on to
speak, sing, dance, whistle, or be rolled,

he concluded to sing, and we can recom-
mend him to your Post, if you have need
of singers. J. V. C., Eli Amole, was
called upon to tell what he knew about
"The Mule, its uses and abuses in the
Army." Surprised and indignant, he
got up and said he didn't know any-
thing about it, and sat down. But at
the calls of "roll him," he came out, and
told and illustrated a hog story, to the
satisfaction of all. Comrade L. C. Al-
bertson came forward and requested the
committee on sociable to come to the
front. After considerable oratory, he
presented on behalf of comrades, a basket,
made by comrade Behm, of rattan,
and strips of tin, and to each one what
looked like a box of confectionery or ice
cream. Surprised at such generosity,
the chairman murmured thanks, and on
opening their boxes found the contents
to be one hard shell clam.

The hour now getting late, all united
in singing "Marching through Georgia,"
and closed with music by the drum
corps.

If you don't believe we had a full even-
ing's enjoyment, come down and look
around. You can find the comrades
laughing over it yet.

Yours in F. C. and L.,
A COMRADE.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13, 1883.

The Senate military committee yester-
day considered and ordered to be
favorably reported the Logan bill to in-
crease the efficiency of the army. The
bill provides that in time of peace of-
fenders now punishable by regimental or
garrison court martials shall be tried by
a summary court, consisting solely of
the officer second in command, whose
sentence shall be subject to review by
his next superior officer. The number
of enlisted men in the army, including an
engineer battalion of 520 men, hospital
stewards and 1,000 Indian scouts, is
fixed at 30,000. The pay of privates in
the three arms of the service is increased
from \$3 to \$16 per month, and of other
men inferior to commissioned officers in
proportion. Commissioned officers at
military posts, apart from settlements,
may each employ one soldier as servant,
provided the soldier's consent be ob-
tained and his pay be charged against
such officer. Fuel in kind only shall be
issued to officers. Provisions are also
made that officers on duty as judge
advocates of court-martial shall receive
an extra allowance of \$2.50 per day;
that the secretary may employ civilian
in place of general service clerks at
military division headquarters; that
the governor of the military prison at
Fort Leavenworth shall rank as a colonel;
that officers of the line on duty as
acting assistant quartermasters shall be
allowed \$10 extra per month; that any
person ruptured in the army or navy
shall be supplied with a truss; that
statute forbidding payment of mileage
over land grant roads be repealed; and
that the Secretary of War be authorized
to employ 150 instructors for post-school
to have rank and pay of commissary
sergeants.

The cabinet meeting yesterday was
attended by all the members. The ses-
sion lasted about two hours, foreign
questions and military affairs being dis-
cussed. The action of Secretary Folger
in sending a revenue cutter to the as-
sistance of the British Columbia gov-
ernment in suppressing an Indian out-
break near Metlakala was approved.
Nothing was said about New York of-
fices or concerning the nomination of Mr.
Olmstead as Commissioner of the Dis-
trict of Columbia.

HOWARD.

IT MUST BE TRUE. Just as every
garden needs renewing, just as every
house needs cleaning, just as every
wardrobe needs replenishing, so also
does man need a thorough internal re-
novating in the spring. Winter's long
siege leaves many unhealthy secretions
within which if allowed to remain can-
not fail to impair the health. A few
doses of Swaynes' Pills taken about this
time will remove all possibility of danger
and leave the liver and bowels in a clean
and healthy condition. There is every-
thing in knowing just what to take.

We still
continue
to sell
Crack'd Corn
and
Feed Meal
at \$1.30
pr. cwt.

Corn, 70 cts.
pr. bushel.

At Anderson's
Flour, Grain, and Feed Store.

SEEK

health and avoid sickness.
Instead of feeling tired and
worn out, instead of aches
and pains, wouldn't you
rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling
miserable and good for no-
thing, and no one but your-
self can find fault, but if you
are tired of that kind of life,
you can change it if you
choose.

How? By getting one
bottle of BROWN'S IRON BIT-
TERS, and taking it regularly
according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with
pain in my side and back, and great
soreness on my breast, with shoot-
ing pains all through my body, at-
tended with great weakness, depres-
sion of spirits, and loss of appete-
ite. I have taken several different
medicines, and was treated by prom-
inent physicians for my liver, kid-
neys, and spleen, but I got no relief.
I thought I would try Brown's Iron
Bitters; I have now taken one bottle
and a half and am about well—pain
in side and back all gone—soreness
all out of my breast, and I have a
good appetite, and am gaining in
strength and flesh. I can justly be
called the king of medicines.

JOHN K. ALLEN.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is
composed of Iron in soluble
form; Cinchona the great
tonic, together with other
standard remedies, making
a remarkable non-alcoholic
tonic, which will cure Dys-
pepsia, Indigestion, Malaria,
Weakness, and relieve all
Lung and Kidney diseases.



Dr. Geo. R.
SHIDLE,
SURGEON
Dentist.

Dentistry in all its branches skillfully and
carefully executed. Amalgam and gold
restored when desired. All work guaranteed.
Office days, Thursday, Friday, and Sat-
urday of each week.

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Hammonton, N. J.

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OF
HAMMONTON.
TOMLIN & SMITH'S,
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White
Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and
MILLINERY GOODS.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.
Demorest's Spring Fashions have been
received.

Mrs. J. Sibley

Begs to inform the Ladies of
HAMMONTON and
VICINITY,

That she is making Ladies' Dresses,
and Wraps of all kinds. Also Chil-
dren's Suits at the LOWEST

CASH PRICES.

She asks the favor of your patronage,
and will be pleased to see Ladies at her
residence, on Main Road, opposite Oak,
Hammonton, N. J.

Prices as low as the best work can be
done for.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage
in the most pleasant and profitable business
known. Everything new. Capital not re-
quired. No experience necessary. You everything.
Every day and night you can make money
without leaving your home. No over-night. No risk
whatever. Many new workers wanted at
once. Make as much as men, and young boys
and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work
will make more money every day than can be made
in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who en-
gage at once will have a short road to fortune. Ad-
dress, H. HALLITT & CO., Portland Maine.

For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings
pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the town

For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000

In easy installments.

TO RENT FROM \$5 TO \$10 A MONTH.

Address,
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Hammonton, N. J.

A. J. SMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale,
and other papers executed in a neat, careful
and correct manner.
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We are now prepared to receive orders
for coal, to be delivered at any time
through the Fall and Winter, at lowest
prices. We deliver coal when desired.
The various sizes and best qualities of
coal constantly on hand at our yard, on
Railroad Avenue, opposite the railroad
shed. Coal furnished direct from
cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly
attended to. Give us your orders
early.

G. F. SAXTON
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Treasures of the Cathedral of Mexico.

The largest, most elegant, most costly, and in every way the finest church building in the American continent is the Cathedral of Mexico. It is three hundred years since this immense building was begun, and more than two hundred years since it was finished; yet it does not bear the appearance of old age, although nearly all the material in it, except the imported metals and precious stones, were centuries old when Columbus first sailed across the Atlantic, and was largely built of the stones of the Aztec temple that stood upon precisely the same site, and which was destroyed by Cortez.

Sixty-two life size statues serve as chandeliers, and everything else is in the same grand style. The choir is surrounded by a balustrade of gold, which was manufactured in China, and weighs more than twenty tons (not all gold). In the middle of the high altar is placed the tabernacle, supported by eight ranges of stone columns, in the first range of the choir stand the Apostles, Evangelists and principal Saints, and in the third rank a group of angels, among whom appears the Holy Virgin.

There are six chandeliers, and a cross, whose body and pedestal are laid with precious stones; a cross of gold filigree; six bouquets of precious stones; four more chandeliers, twenty chalices; six gold cups and stands; a pyx weighing 104 ounces of gold, covered with 1679 large diamonds, 138 rubies, 148 emeralds, the value of which is estimated at \$1,000,000. The principal altar is a yard high, ornamented with 5853 diamonds, and the other with 2,538,166 amethysts, 45 rubies and 8 sapphires, and containing 704 ounces of gold; 11 lustres of 24 branches each; 2 pairs of large chandeliers; 3 perfume pans, six feet high; 3 statues and a large number of gold and silver bouquets.

The statue of the Assumption, dating from 1510, and the most valuable piece in the Cathedral is now missing (without doubt it went to part of the expenses of some of the countless Mexican wars).

It was made of gold, and the ounce value of the gold, containing nothing for the wood workmanship, was \$1,088,504; it was covered from head to foot with precious stones. The large censer, and a large portion of the jewels were given to it.

The Cathedral was damaged by an earthquake in 1520, and a great gold lamp 28 feet high was sold to pay for the repairs. The lamp was 15 feet in diameter, had 54 branches, and cost \$75,000.

One of the builders of the Cathedral said to the architect: "Build us a church which will make poverty believe we were mad," and he did; but we prefer the higher and truer Catholic spirit in which they worked who put up our Old World sanctuaries of whom it is written: "They dreamed not of a perishable home who thus could build."—*The Lamp.*

Matches.

Rapid Progress Made Since the Days of Flint and Steel.

Few people who use half a box of matches a day are disposed to think much on the subject of their origin, and most content with the fact that they exist. Fifty years have not yet passed since the most elementary match in its present form was invented, and in 1792, the anniversary of that invention by three Austrians to whom, of course, that honor is assigned. In England, in 1822, matches had not reached their present shape, but had only reached the stage of "juffers." The modern generation has lost sight of all these gradual evolutions, and they are only known to survivors of those benighted and unenlightened days, and up to the beginning of the present century, the flint and steel and tinder stage had not been passed, though it is probable that Dr. Johnson and other residents were more skillful than we moderns are at this intricate operation. About the beginning of the century, however, matters began to improve, and long brimstone matches came into use to supply the place of the tinder. These were pieces of wood about six inches long, tipped with sulphur, and caught fire from the spark of the flint. It would be a difficult task to obtain specimens of them nowadays.

No museum seems to interest itself in these antiquities.

In preserving these little social curiosities.

and it is only some fifty years hence that they will be looked upon as such, and sought after in some technical exhibition of the match trade. It was not, however, till 1824 that matters began to improve, when an elaborate apparatus called the "Euphrion" came into use. This consisted of an open bottle containing sulphuric acid, soaked in fibrous asbestos, and the matches, which were about two inches long and sold at one shilling a box, were dipped with a chemical composition, of which chloride of potassium was the principal ingredient. On putting the match into the bottle and rapidly withdrawing it a flame was produced, but as the acid was innocuous and the matches liable to be spoiled by damp, the Euphrion, being shown not to be the fittest, did not survive. Many inventions were introduced, but the most successful was the "Euphrion," the pneumatic tinder box, and the hydrogen lamp of Dubouche, but it was not till 1833 that the first sign of a friction match was evolved, and was called a "Juffer" by the joking generation. Juffers were substantially the present match of to-day pulled through a piece of sand-paper.

The remembrance of such a contrivance is calculated to make us think less than we do of that dull time. But the country was waiting for it, and the contrivance, which is the match of to-day, soon followed the "Reform" bill. Whether the contrivance was called after the rocket of that name is a doubtful point. There is a story of its inventor, which shows, if true, the value of attention on the part of schoolboys, and might be put up in all board schools. The real inventor, it is said, was a village schoolmaster—explained it to his boys at school, and one more intelligent talked it to his still more intelligent parent, who was a chemist, and who turned it to material advantage. But that is a story, this was the same as the match of to-day; and it has since undergone few improvements, except one changing it from a silent to a noisy match. The silent match, which is selected by burglars, and is necessary accompaniment to list slippers, consists in the omission of chloride of potassium in the composition of the crackling end, which is liable to awake the landlord's ire.

The last great invention was a safety match, which was patented by Bryant & May, in 1868.

The Law of Extradition.

A vexed question in international law of many years standing has just received learned discussion from Judge Hoffman, of California. It is: Whether a fugitive from justice brought back upon a charge of one crime can resist being tried on any other. One view has been that, although criminals ought not to be extradited except upon specific charges, and ought not to be put on trial on any other charge than the one mentioned in the proceedings, yet the culprit had no right to object. The question was only a diplomatic one between the two nations. When Winslow was demanded from Great Britain by the United States, Lord Derby, under an act of Parliament later than the treaty, claimed that he should be tried only on the charge named, and not on administration refused to give it, and there was long disagreement between the two nations over the question. In a note dated at Lagrange the New York Courts held that until some law or treaty limited the prosecution of returned offenders to the very crime specified, the Courts could not refuse to entertain any regularly made charges. Other jurists of high standing have thought it proper for a Court to entertain a prisoner's objection that he had been brought back unfairly; and of this opinion is Judge Hoffman. He argues that specifying in a treaty certain crimes as grounds of extradition implies that no others shall be allowed; and, further, that the treaty is a part of the law of the land, of which the individual is personally entitled to the benefit.

For day weddings or receptions the frock or cutaway coat and light trousers are the correct thing for gentlemen. Gloves are again in vogue, and no gentleman will appear "bare fisted."

Sorghum seed of the amber-cane variety is sold readily at 65 cents per bushel, and at this price it will pay all expenses of the crop. It weighs nearly 50 or 60 pounds per bushel.

A Standing Army.

One Side of a Question.

The *deceit* of the conservative mind in national politics is a standing army. They are in constant dread of the military arrangements upon the other arms of the government. The interference of the military in civil affairs is constantly harped upon, and they argue that this formidable element under the control of ambition, could be used as an effective engine in the prostration, if needs be, of the civil power in the State.

There is a liberal view of it, but this view of it is but the reverse of a liberal view. There is no higher grade of discipline than that furnished by a military school, and as discipline underlies the entire political strata, it is quite plain that military discipline would advance the general discipline of the country if it should become, what it is in all well regulated educational institutions, a complete school of discipline in itself. Standing armies, except for gallantry or other forms of meritorious service, there could not be found a wider or more elevated school for our advanced youth than the army.

When we say army, we mean an organization of from one hundred to two hundred thousand officers and men; regulars, whose efficiency and promptness and knowledge would command the respect of the world, and be recognized as a magical power of inter-state tranquility; not a few thousand troops scattered over thousands of miles of territory, having no experience in brigade or division movements.

But the most practical view of the question is the means it would furnish to absorb a large amount of our surplus physical force. Men out of work on the one hand, or dissipated on the other, could be transformed into soldiers, and the better inspectors had just pronounced it perfectly safe for one hundred pounds.—*Iron.*

These are the conclusions of Professor E. Wolcott on the physical properties of the soil in a dense and loose state. When it is desired to increase the proportion of water in a soil density is to be aimed at, but a loose condition should be maintained when the contrary state is found useful. The more densely the particles of the soil are packed together the more such soil will vary in temperature.

New Method of Bleaching.

The *Textile Manufacturer* describes a new method of bleaching manufactured cottons, especially cotton on cotton. The plan consists in placing the cotton in a closed reservoir lined with lead, this reservoir being some 10 feet long, 7 feet broad and 5 feet deep, and capable of holding 300 pounds of cotton. A rubber tube connects the reservoir with an apparatus in which about three cubic yards of chlorine gas are generated by using sulphuric acid in a mixture consisting of one part of lime, one part of chloride of lime, and one part of water. The vapor is conducted into the reservoir, where for about two hours a pressure of two atmospheres is put on the cotton, after which the bleaching is accomplished. Afterward a mixture of hydrogen, carbonic and sulphuric ether, produced in a Wolf bottle, is passed over the cotton, and in the space of about fifteen minutes all smell is found to have left the bobbins. This process is found to possess some valuable advantages over the ordinary method.

Popular Science.

One Side of a Question.

In June, 1873, Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier sent up the first balloon. An experiment is soon to be made in New Orleans to adapt moquette wood, a native of Texas, very durable and nearly as hard as iron, for street-paving purposes.

Good yeast may be kept in excellent condition if it is twice well washed with ice-cold hard spring water and then dried and well pressed. This mass is afterward to be well mixed with malt dust and stored in closed jars in ice cellars.

Four German expeditions are now prosecuting their researches in Africa, two from the east and two from the west side of that continent. Very interesting and accurate reports of the several journeys are looked for after the explorers have revised their journals.

A French chemist has analyzed the juices of the so-called milk tree of Central America—to the nutritive qualities of which attention was first drawn by Humboldt—and has found that the vegetable product really possesses many of the characteristics of cow's milk.

Professor Bruns, of Tebbinsen, has made some experiments on dogs which he regards as proving that bone marrow, completely separated from the rest of the animal, may be transplanted under the skin of the same animal at a remote part of the body, with the result of giving rise to the formation of bone and cartilage.

Among recent boiler curiosities was the discovery of a piece of a plate covering a space of about six inches square, full of fine cracks. These cracks had evidently come from defect in the iron in the first instance, but the boiler had been run for two years at from eighty to ninety pounds pressure, and the boiler inspectors had just pronounced it perfectly safe for one hundred pounds.—*Iron.*

These are the conclusions of Professor E. Wolcott on the physical properties of the soil in a dense and loose state. When it is desired to increase the proportion of water in a soil density is to be aimed at, but a loose condition should be maintained when the contrary state is found useful. The more densely the particles of the soil are packed together the more such soil will vary in temperature.

Dull gold may be cleaned in this way: Take 80 grams calcium hypochlorite, 80 sodium bicarbonate and 30 sodium chloride, and treat the mixture with 8 litres of distilled water. It must be kept for use in well corked bottles. Goods to be cleaned are put in a basin and covered with the mixture. After some time they are taken out, washed, rinsed in alcohol and dried in sawdust. The articles then have the same appearance as if new.

—*See American Naturalist.* Mammals, which have been so long looked for in vain in Laramie beds, have at length been found. Mr. J. L. Wortman, who was sent to explore this formation of the past season, was instructed to look especially for mammalian remains. He now states that he has found them in place and mingled with the remains of sauropods in such a manner as to leave no doubt that they were of the same period.

The *American Miller* gives the following rule for computing the contents of a hopper, the rule apparently relating to the lower square or rectangular central portion only: Multiply the length by the breadth in inches, and this product by one-third of the depth, measuring to the point. Divide the last product by 2160—the number of cubic inches in a bushel—and the quotient thus obtained will be the contents of the hopper in bushels.

When the supply of coal gets short elsewhere, the world can turn to China for "black diamonds." Baron Richthofen shows that in that country the supply of anthracite coal is not less than 1,000,000,000 of tons, and the bituminous coal area is just as large. The Baron thinks that, taking what is left in other parts of the world with the Chinese coal area, we need not fear a fuel famine. He thinks that the supply in the Chinese province of Shensi alone will last the world about 4200 years.

Dr. H. P. Sharps, of the Hartford (Ct.) Retreat for the Insane, accounts for the increased amount of disease of the nervous system observed of late of the twenty-four hours which the masses of the people spend within doors. A far greater part of the population than used to be employed in counting-houses, business stores and factories, inhaling a heated and contaminated atmosphere, and confined to their places upon the delicate structure of the brain cannot but be most unfavorable.

Mr. F. A. Rollo Russell, an English sanitary engineer, has come to the conclusion that the upper parts of buildings are by far the most healthy, and that even second stories possess decided advantages over ground floors. He finds that the climate undergoes less variation on hills than on the tops of lofty buildings, being cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than on the surface of the earth. It has been observed that frost strikes the valleys first and that in cold weather the thermometer on the hill tops does not fall so low as in the valleys.

It is contended by M. P. de Tohlnschel that the great deserts of Asia and Africa are not sea-beds recently made dry, but that they had been raised at remote geological epochs, and that their sand is not of marine origin but is the product of rock disintegrated by the winds, changes of temperature and other similar sub-aerial causes. He says that the Sahara is much more modern than the deserts of Asia. He makes the statement that on May 18th a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit and snow two yards in depth had been found in the Gobi at a point having the same latitude as Palermo.

It is estimated that nearly 2,000,000,000 pounds of paper are produced annually, one-half of which is for printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder coarse paper for packing and other purposes. The United States alone produce yearly 200,000 tons of paper, averaging seventeen pounds per head; the educated German takes eight pounds, the Frenchman seven pounds, the Italian, Spaniard and Russian take, respectively, three pounds, one and a half pounds and one pound annually, the consumption of paper being roughly in proportion to the education and intellectual activity of the people.

Value of Asses' Milk for Children.

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The virtues of asses' milk have been appreciated some time in France. For many years Paris and the large towns have been visited every morning with troops of the asses' brought in to supply their milk for invalids. It is said that the use of the milk was introduced by Francis I, who, reduced to a very weak state and a despair to physicians, was induced by a Jew from Constantinople to take asses' milk, and thereby got well again. This milk has much less of plastic matter and butter than goats' or cows' milk, and is easily digested. M. Parrot notices the practical advantage in the case of suckling from the ass in that the animal is so easily fed; it is content with the poorest fodder. The goat suffers from a diet that lacks variety, and in the city its milk is not what it is in the country. The asses kept at the hospital referred to are in stables adjoining a field, in which they generally pass part of the day. It may be mentioned, in this, that weekly salutes for Paris have lately presented the unwanted fact of an excess of 200 and 200 births over the deaths.

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Executions.

One hundred and one persons paid the penalty of their crime by death during the past year. Of this number, thirty-eight were hanged, and three were shot. The scene of the executions of the latter being the Indian Territory. Of those who forfeited their lives fifty-two were negroes, thirty-eight were white, eight were Indians and two were Chinese. Three women were executed. One was hanged in Georgia, with four men for having committed a murder at a camp meeting, another was executed in South Carolina, for her brother-in-law, for murdering his sister, and the third died on the gallows with two men in North Carolina for killing her husband. Eighty-eight of the executions were for murder, five for arson, three for treason, two for lying in wait and stabbing, and three for assaulting women. The persons hanged for treason were three Indian scouts, executed by the United States authorities at Fort Grant, Arizona. Two brothers were hanged together in Tennessee, and two cousins died on the same gallows in Pennsylvania.

Of the murders explained six were the wives of a husband, one of a son, one of a daughter-in-law, and one was committed in prison. One of the executions was that of Guitau, for the assassination of President Garfield, one that of the Indian chief Brave Bear, and two occurred in New York city, those of Snorran and Leighton, on the 20th of April and May 19th, respectively. The 101 executions are divided among the several States and Territories as follows: Georgia, 11; South Carolina, 9; Louisiana, 7; Missouri, 6; Illinois, 5; Kentucky, 4; Tennessee and Texas, 4; New York, 3; Alabama, 3; Mississippi, 2; Arkansas, 2; Florida, 2; Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico and Oregon, 1 each.

Lynchings.

Judge Lynch has been very busy during the past twelve months. By his orders 57 persons have been put to death for various crimes. There were twelve double and four triple lynchings. Thirty-four of those whose summary justice was inflicted were white men, twenty-two were negroes, and one was an Indian who was hanged in California.

Of the fifty-seven lynchings, thirty-four were for murder, three for horse-stealing in Missouri, two for cattle-

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The Sin of Fretting.

There is one sin which it seems to me is everywhere, and by everybody is underestimated, and is too much overlooked in valuations of character. It is the sin of fretting. It is as common as air, as speech; so common that unless it rises above its usual monotone, we do not even observe it. Watch any ordinary coming together of people, and see how many minutes it will be before somebody frets—that is, makes a more or less complaining statement of something or another, which, most probably every one in the room, or in the car, or on the street corner, as it may be, knew before, and which, why say anything about it is cold, it is hot, it is wet, it is dry; somebody has broken an appointment or ill-cooked a meal; stupidity or bad faith somewhere has resulted in discomfort.

There are plenty of things to fret about. It is simply astonishing how much annoyance and discomfort can be found in the course of one's everyday living—even at the simplest, one keeps a sharp look-out on the dark side of things. Even holy writ says we are born to trouble, as sparks flying upward. But even to the sparks flying upward, in the blackest of smoke, there is the bluest of blue sky above, and the less time they waste on the road the sooner they will reach it. Fretting is all time wasted on the road.

A Gentleman of the Old School.

The Providence *Star* relates a pretty story thus: "After all, sinners profess to be the sweetest and most acceptable. The other day I saw a New London man in Providence—a New Londoner not noted for his urbanity, but rather for his grizzly salubrity. At home he never lifts his hat to anybody. Well, he was on the Pawtucket horse cars, when there came hobbling up a poor deformed girl, plodding along by the aid of a rude crutch. She was hunched-backed, and had a limp infirmly in fact, it seemed as if she were a little better. Now, what did the grim old New Londoner do, but dismount and help her aboard; and what did he further do, but unpin his button hole bouquet and hand it to her; and what did he further do, but raise his hat and make her the profoundest of bows; in return for all of which she beamed upon him one of the saddest of smiles—a smile so sad it seemed to have caught the sweet melancholy of the October sunshine. He was, the gentleman of the old school—a school that ought never to have been dismissed.

Idaho Meanness.

"Don't yer go there!" he said, as he turned around on the passenger who announced that he was going through to Idaho. "They are the most selfish people you ever saw." "How?" "Well, take my case. I ran a wildcat under a school-house and discovered a rich mine, and yet they wouldn't let me do any blasting under there during school hours for fear of disturbing the children. I had to go to work altogether, and they even charged me thirty cents for breaking the windows." "Indeed?" "And in another case, where I staked out a claim and three men jumped it, the Governor refused to issue ammunition or let the Sheriff mount, and do you know what I had to do? I had to dig a canal from the river, three miles away, and let the water in to drive the jumpers out, and even then the

