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BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,
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The Popular Remedies of the Day.
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From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1885.

Mr. Randall is quoted as saying distinctly that Congress is not in a mood for legislation now, and that little will be done at this session except passing the regular appropriation bills. I have, as a non-partisan observer of affairs in and around Congress, a high regard for Mr. Randall, who is, I believe, a very careful legislator, and less the servant of party than most leaders among Congressmen are. But I think Mr. Randall is mistaken this time as to the temper of Congress, if not as to probabilities of action during the next six or seven weeks.

There has been a remarkable change of opinion during the past week on at least two of the measures before the House and it is a change which promises to make laws of at least those two measures. One is the Grant retirement bill, and the other the Blair Educational bill. In the telegraphic reports sent from here yesterday was a statement that the House Military Committee had voted, six to two, against reporting a bill retiring Grant, but another bill for the same purpose was reported, and I doubt not the House will take very prompt action when the subject comes up, and such action as will put Grant on the retired list before March.

The Educational bill has grown in favor wonderfully of late. It is getting active and general support from the South, a section which has heretofore seemed strangely indifferent on the subject. I say strangely for two-thirds of the seventy millions to be expended will go to the one third of population known as "the South." Put down the educational bill as one that will be passed in time to receive President Arthur's approval.

The net result of the present week's work has been the passage of the French Spoilation Claims bill, a venerable bill which has come down to us from former generations. The claims are as old as the Government. Claimants are simply permitted to go before the Court of Claims, after which if the court finds anything due, Congress will make the necessary appropriations. I was in the House gallery during the last day's debate on this bill and noted, with a great deal of satisfaction, that party and section had nothing to do with it whatever. Representatives from New England and Louisiana and Alabama and the West united without a thought of locality in favoring or opposing the bill.

Your readers will perhaps hardly believe me at first, but this is the only House debate for twenty years on any important subject, in which party or section had not some place. But it is true, so far as I can remember. Congress barely buried a Senator or Representative in the last decade, without a reference in the obituaries to the late war, or to "the South," or to "the North," or to the services of the deceased to his party. The venerable French Spoilation bill was to much for members, however, and only the merits and demerits of the bill itself were mentioned.

Every thing goes on well with the Monument dedication, and presidential inauguration managers. The gathering here, especially on the 4th of March, will be even greater than has heretofore been expected. Funds are being subscribed by all classes of people, and citizens without regard to party are at work upon the committees. Reports from every section are to the effect that hardly a township will be unrepresented.

For some reason unknown to the outsider, there has lately been much less confidence among Republican clerks here in regard to their places than there was a month ago. It seems to be generally understood among them that the axe will fall heavily.

FROM THE CORPORAL.—From the Marine Barracks, Pensacola, Florida, Corporal Ben Barger writes of the benefits of Brown's Iron Bitters in that malarious region. He says: "I have used several bottles and must say I am greatly benefited by using it. Several of my comrades use Brown's Iron Bitters, and you may rest assured they all think it is the greatest thing on earth." This kind of testimony comes from all quarters concerning Brown's Iron Bitters—the best tonic.

Judge Reed, of the Cumberland County N. J., Court, has decided that the privilege of The West Jersey Game Protective Association is exclusive in the six southern counties of the state.

The sixty-eighth anniversary of the American Colonization Society was celebrated in the Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, Sunday. The receipts of the society during the year were \$10,673 and the payments \$12,721; eighty-one persons were sent to Liberia from the United States. The total number sent is 15,730.

Silver certificates sold at a discount in New York Friday.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy action, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take, gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

During the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1884, the number of postal cards issued was 158,315,250, as against 194,641,060 in the corresponding six months of preceeding year. Officials regard this reduction as evidence that postal cards have been in a great measure displaced by the two-cent stamp.

Senator McPherson has published an article on the silver question and the evils and perils of our system. He says silver and gold can only be kept at par by international agreement, and speaks of the dangers of silver monometallism in this country.

A marble tablet in memory of the late Vice-President Henry Wilson is about to be placed in the Senate Wing of the Capitol, in which he died.

Jonathan Chase has been elected U. S. Senator from Rhode Island, to succeed the late Senator Anthony. Mr. Chase is a large cotton manufacturer, and a well posted man.

The annual report of the State Bureau of Statistics shows the number of deaths in the State last year to have been 21,617; births, 25,263; marriages, 8,063. The 25 cities of the State made returns of 5,664 marriages, 14,448 births, and 13,617 deaths. Only three cities in the state show more deaths than births.—Atlantic City, 22; Camden, 125; and Rahway, 16.

The illness of Emperor William, of Germany, continues, and causes much uneasiness.

Florida has a town named "Hurrah." It is said the Cape Cod Canal will cost \$7,500,000, and consume three years in digging.

Two islands that were thrown up by the great Java earthquake, last year, have again sunk out of sight and below the deep water line of navigation. The volcano Merapi, which started the previous disturbance, is once more unusually active.

The mission house at Sitka, Alaska, has accommodations for 100 pupils. It was founded in 1880, and has done much good work. Upon entrance to the mission, each child is given an English name, of which he is ever afterward wonderfully fond.

Secretary Lincoln has been bitterly assailed by counsel for Gen. Swain.

The confirmation of Emory Speer as a Circuit Judge in Georgia will be vigorously contested by the Democrats in the Senate.

It is reported that England has determined to assume the entire administration of Lower and Middle Egypt, taking all financial responsibility from the Egyptian Government, and giving over to the Sultan Upper and Equatorial Egypt.

The general freight agents of the East bound freight roads met at Chicago on Tuesday, but were unable to restore rates, owing to complications in the East.

Owing to the steamship war, a steerage passage across the Atlantic can now be had for \$2.

The New Jersey Editorial Association held its twenty-ninth annual session and election of officers at Trenton Monday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has broken the freight pool and is cutting rates to the South and Southwest.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced a sweeping reduction in immigrant passenger rates of from \$13 to \$1 from Philadelphia and New York to Chicago.

The semi-annual report of President Frank L. Badine, of the Window-glass Manufacturers' Association, made to the meeting in Washington, showed an almost unparalleled depression in the trade, and no encouragement for the next six months.

Hundreds of lives have been lost by the avalanches in the Piedmontese section of Italy.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PHYSICIAN AND CHEMIST'S RECOMMENDATION
This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, entirely and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—after long medicinal use. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.
For intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

This medicine, combining iron with pure vegetable tonics, entirely and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia. It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver. It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—after long medicinal use. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves heartburn and belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves. For intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal. The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

AYER'S PILLS.

A pure proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes: "AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from headache, and your PILLS are the only thing I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."
W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro., Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."
J. T. HAYES.

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The Rev. FRANCIS B. HARTWELL, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costly habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

BUY YOUR
Bread and Cakes
Pies, Rolls, Buns,
Etc., Etc.,
Baked Fresh Every Day,
At Packer's
"Old Reliable" Hammon-
ton Bakery.

Patronize home industry, and encourage home enterprise. By so doing you will be better enabled us to serve you, and thus deserve your patronage.

Baker's Liquid Yeast
Which most people prefer, made fresh every day.

Fruits and Confections
As usual,
Wm. D. PACKER.

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LOTS FOR SALE.

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Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
Call on, or address,
A. J. SMITH, Hammonton, N. J.
P. O. Box 299.

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R. W. Woodruff & Co.,
Commission Merchants in
FRUIT, VEGETABLES
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Shipping Cards and Bills, and information furnished by Wm. R. Porter, M.D., who says: "I find that I ship all my produce to them in preference to any other house in New York."

L. W. COSLEY,
Fly-Nets, Dusters, Hoods, etc.
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Everything in that line kept for sale including Trunks, Valises, etc. Satisfaction given in new work or any kind of repairing.

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CONTRACTOR & BUILDER
[Of 32 years' Experience.]

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and Scroll-work.
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Calcined Plaster.

Manufacturer of
FRUIT PACKAGES
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Cranberry and Peach
CRATES.
Odd Sizes of Fruit Crates
made to order.

CEDAR SHINGLES
A Specialty, — odd sizes cut to order.
Oak and Pine Wood for Sale,
Cut and Split if desired.
A large quantity of Pine and Cedar
Cuttings, for Summer and kindling,
\$2.50 per cord. CEDAR PICKETS
five and a-half feet long, for chicken
wired fence.

Dr. GEORGE R. SHIDLE,
DENTIST,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Office Days, — Wednesday, Thursday,
Friday, and Saturday of each week.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

All how to virtue, and then will away.
He is well pleased who is well satisfied.

Venture not upon the threshold of wrong.
I love you well, but touch not my pocket.

No one can be taught faster than he can learn.

Violence is the argument of the wrong party.

Honest as the cat when the meat is out of reach.

Attend carefully to the details of your business.

The chestnut is for the man who takes it off.

A good cause makes a stout heart and a strong arm.

He that refuteth instruction despiseth his own soul.

If an ass goes a traveling he will not come home a horse.

One of the sublimest things in this world is the plain truth.

More hope for a fool than for one wise in his own conceits.

Irreproachable manners and a good life are man's true nobility.

He hath a good judgment that lieth not wholly on his own.

Good will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

An effort made for the happiness of others lifts us above ourselves.

The world does not require so much to be informed as to be reminded.

Pride is the consciousness of what one is, without contempt for others.

Confidence in another man's virtue is no slight evidence of a man's own.

Learn as if you were to live forever, live as if you were to die to-morrow.

Reason, man's greatest faculty, takes time to hesitate before it decides.

There are people who feed themselves on their grief until they get fat on it.

I had rather preserve the life of a citizen than destroy a thousand enemies.

The cup of pleasure sometimes has dregs that one must drink long afterwards.

Not to believe in others, not to trust in others, is to reduce life to a mean habit.

Every base occupation makes one sharp in its practice, and dull in every other.

Animals are such agreeable friends! They ask no questions; they pass no criticisms.

Disparage and depreciate no one; an insect has feeling and an atom a shadow.

Whatever we may pretend, interest and vanity are the sources of most of our afflictions.

They are all discoverers that think there is no land when they can see nothing but sea.

To parents nothing marks so impressively the flight of time as the growth of their children.

You cannot bring the best out of a man unless you believe the best is somewhere in him.

High positions are like the summit of high, steep rocks; eagles and reptiles alone can reach them.

Do not lose courage by considering your own imperfections, but instantly set about remedying them.

Many a child goes astray, not because there is a bad home, but because home lacks nurture.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.

He who seeks exclusively his own interests will never find them; for they lie not in the path he is pursuing.

The most scalding of all tears are those that flow inward through the soul, not outward down the cheek.

A great peril, safely passed, instantly sheds on all comers hardships a strange light of comfort and peace.

Delay and procrastination, indecision, are effectual robbers of time and defrauders of men's purposes.

Work and relation are both means to the same great end—the perfection of individual happiness and national welfare.

A head properly constituted can accommodate itself to whatever places the vicissitudes of fortune may allow under it.

It is more disgraceful to mistrust one's friends than to be deceived by them; our mistrust justifies the deceit of others.

Even a fool does not choose a fool for a favorite. He knows better than that; he must have something to learn against.

Many people use expensive articles of food and dress when cheaper ones would be in every way better, and more serviceable.

We seldom find persons who acknowledge to be possessed of good sense except those who agree with us in opinion.

It is one of the most promising traits of human nature that heroic unselfishness always exalts the enthusiasm of mankind.

How many plans for God's glory have fallen to the ground which a bright look or a kind word would have propped up!

Dependence is a perpetual call upon humanity, and a greater incentive to tenderness and pity than any other motive whatsoever.

He is indeed a very unhappy man who sets his heart upon being admired by the multitude, or effects a general and undiscriminated applause among men.

Magic Photographs

What are called magic photographs are positives printed in a latent state on white paper—that is, it is only necessary to immerse in ordinary water to have the image appear.

The means employed for obtaining this curious and surprising effect are as follows: The positives are printed from any negative whatever upon paper sensitized with chloride of silver, much as may be purchased of any dealer in photographic supplies. The printing is done with the aid of sunlight, either direct or diffused, or by ordinary printing frame, or, more simply, between two plates of glass held together by means of spring clips.

The image, when once printed, is fixed in a bath composed of 10 grammes of hyposulphite of soda dissolved in 100 grammes of ordinary water. It is not fixed with gold, but is thoroughly washed with water after coming from the bath, so as to remove every trace of hyposulphite of the paper.

This washing is absolutely necessary, in order that the paper may remain perfectly white after it has been treated with the following bath:

Bichloride of Mercury .5 grammes
Water 100 grammes.

The image, when immersed in this bath, soon gradually begins to lose color, and finally disappears altogether. When the paper has become entirely white it is washed in water and allowed to dry.

If it be desired to cause the latent image to reappear, it is only necessary to immerse the paper in a weak solution of hyposulphite of soda, or better, of sulphite of soda, in the ratio of one to ten.

To the back of these photographs there is attached a piece of bibulous paper, impregnated with sulphite of soda. In this way, when the paper is immersed in water, the sulphite at once dissolves, and the image quickly appears.

The bichloride of mercury (excessive substance) is a substance that should be used only with great precaution, as it is a violent poison. Care should therefore be taken to allow no delicate part of the body to come into contact with it, and to put the vessels containing it in a safe place out of reach.

The sensitive paper adapted for this curious recreation may be either albumenized or salted simply.

The sensitizing is performed by floating upon it a 10 per cent. nitrate of silver bath for five minutes either salted paper that may be purchased in this state or be easily prepared by immersing white paper in water containing 5 parts of table salt to 100.

After sensitizing, the paper is suspended by one corner, and allowed to dry in a dark place. For the balance of the operations one will proceed as above directed.

The rationale of the phenomenon is as follows: The image formed by the light is colored by the reduced silver. This image when bleached by the bichloride, contains both calomel (chloride of mercury) and silver. Subsequent immersion in a soda solution possesses the property of dissolving chloride of silver and of blackening chloride of mercury by forming a sulphide.

Iron in Egypt

It has been much questioned whether iron was employed at all by the Egyptians until the time of the Greek conquest. The weapons, implements, and ornaments of iron which have been found on the sites are so few, while those of bronze are so numerous, and the date of the few iron objects discovered is so uncertain, that there is strong temptation to embrace the simple theory that iron was first introduced into Egypt by the Ptolemies. Difficulties, however, stand in the way of the complete adoption of this view. A fragment of a thin plate of iron was found by Col. Vyse imbedded in the masonry of the great pyramid of Cheops. Subsequent analysis has shown that the fragments and ornaments have been found in the tombs, with nothing about them indicative of their belonging to a late period. The use of iron in such instances is partially, if not wholly accounted for by the rapid decay of iron in the arid earth of Egypt, or when oxidized by exposure to the air. It seems, moreover, very improbable that the Hittites and Canaanites should for centuries have been well acquainted with the use of iron, and their neighbors of Egypt, whose civilization was far more advanced, have been ignorant of it. On these grounds the most judicious of modern Egyptologists seem to hold that, while the use of iron by the Egyptians in Pharaonic times was at the best rare and occasional, it was still not wholly unknown, although less appreciated than we should have expected. Iron spearheads, iron sickles, iron gimlets, iron bracelets, iron keys and iron wire, were occasionally made use of; but the Egyptians, on the whole, were content with their bronze implements and weapons, which were more easily produced.

A Year's Sneezing

As a result of one year's manufacture ring, our people required, for 1890, 1,831,031 pairs of sole leathers, 21,241,656 sides and skins of upper leather, besides leather sold by weight to the amount of 32,950,014 pounds. This supply was sufficient to make 128,251,511 pairs of boots and shoes, or a little more than two pairs each for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Such a supply of shoes would, perhaps, require for a weekly supply the slaughter of 4,000 cattle, 10,000 goats, 15,000 sheep, the manufacture of 50,000 yards of cotton cloth; nearly a ton of silk and thread of every kind; two or three tons of nails and tacks, besides general supplies of every description which enter into the composition of shoes.

A Gay Old Boy

Among the most interested and active students of the University of Toronto, at Burlington, this term, is an old man with white hair and wrinkled face, but erect and active as any freshman. An interesting fact concerning his aged appearance is as follows:

"Why, is it possible you haven't heard of him?" was the reply to the reporter's question. "He is a very old man, Mr. Wilder; he's a rara avis. I can tell you; just back to finish his course, which was interrupted in 1831. He was a member of the class of 1822, but he was obliged to leave the University on account of some trouble in his father's family."

"He must be seventy-five years of age?"

"Seventy-five? Well, I should say he is. He has just passed his eighty-third birthday; but he cuts up like sixty."

"What does he do for a living?"

"I think he has not arrived at a definite conclusion as to that; that is, he is prospecting as it were. He visits the room of nearly every Professor in the University at intervals, and makes it very interesting for them. He feels young, but he has all the conceit of his years, and while in the normal attitude of a pupil he occasionally assumes the roll of instructor. As a consequence the Professors are often placed in embarrassing situations. He is the old gentleman whom all right; he is thoroughly good at heart, and they know it would rather than to interfere with him, so give him the freedom of the hall, and he is as dutiful as could be desired, and pays the strictest attention to the study in hand. He is as enthusiastic over every subject as the most ambitious boy could be, and never tires of talking about it."

"Where are his people, or hasn't he any friends?"

"Oh, yes, he has children married and living in Charlotte, and he has a sister living in Connecticut, who has attained a very high social position. Mr. Wilder has lived for many years in Charlotte, but just last autumn he conceived the intention of coming to the University to complete his course. His wife, who I think is his third, then went to California on account of her health. I understand he has had a great deal of sickness and trouble in his family. After his wife went West Mr. Wilder came here, and has been here since. He is conscientious and all that, but he can stand more harmless fun than any boy in the University. He is sure to present at every lecture a new idea, some along, and if there are any games he is foremost and most enthusiastic participant. The young folks take pains to see that he has every opportunity of enjoying himself and he takes it. Why, the other night he took in two socials running, and came out the next day as spry as a bird. At one of them he was the victor in a game of billiards. He was the liveliest player in the game. Then, too, he very frequently visits the rink. There is to be a grand match at the rink to-morrow, and he is sure to be there, and if you want to see him skate just drop around."

Curious Ancient Marriage Vow

One of these standing pillars of stone (the Stone of Scone), which at Oxford Island seems to have had a romantic history. Through the upper part of a round hole was cut, to which it is presumed the ceremonial victim was tied; and in late times it was put to other uses. Hittler many a pair of love sick swains resorted, and by joining hands through this magic ring pledged their troth for ever—swore of love which was to them as sacred as a marriage vow. The Scottish Society of Antiquarians gives the following explanation of the ceremony: "When the parties had agreed to marry, they repaired to the Temple of the Moon where the woman, in presence of the priest, fell down on her knees and prayed for the god who gave her the name of the god whom they addressed (on this occasion) that he would enable her to perform all the promises and obligations she had made, and was to make, to the man, and that he would give her the use of the Temple of the Moon, where the man prayed in like manner before the woman. They then went to the stone of Odin; and the man being on one side and the woman on the other, they took hold of each other's right hand through the hole in it, and three oaths were taken by each of them, and when visiting it were in the habit of depositing some present in the shape of bread and cheese, or a ring. It was believed that if a young man or woman broke faith with a solemn oath, the stone would shake with the palsy in old age."

"I'll never go to law again!" remarked a Burlington man, regretfully.

"Why not?" asked a friend. "Did you get an unfavorable verdict?"

"No—drat it all! I got a mother-in-law."

"MA, WHAT DO THEY GIVE HENS FOR LOVE?"

"Oh, to make the shells of their eggs."

"Well, did the hen that laid the golden egg have her teeth filled, like pa's?"

The new glass invented in Vienna is transparent and more brilliant than any other. It is made of a mixture of soda, potash, soda, lime, or borax.

SCIENTIFIC

Met on Russian Railway.—An official report upon the fuel used on Russian railways has been prepared by General Pospelov, the Minister of Ways and Communications. It appears from the report that the consumption of fuel in 1881, that of the forty-nine railway companies existing in the empire, only four used wood exclusively for their locomotives. The lines were all short, and the fuel used was of the best quality, abundantly supplied with wood and far away from coal supplies. The bulk of the lines used coal, and during the year the aggregate consumption of all the railways was 568,029 cubic Russian fathoms of wood and upward of 1,230,000 tons of coal. The quality of English coal used was only 150,450 tons, most of which was burnt on the Baltic and on the southwestern lines. The report notices a general tendency toward a larger consumption of Russian and a diminished one for foreign coal. The increase in the use of Russian coal is given at 70,000 tons, or 8 per cent, within the year. Only 30,000 tons of German coal were used, and these were used on the line near the German border. Since the report was drawn up there has been a considerable enlargement in the supply to the railways of the Donetz and Moscow coals, and use of coal, and as low as an engine fuel has become almost general on the lines near Caucasus. The Russian import duties on foreign coal were increased not long ago.

Among the many wonderful things exhibited at the World's Exposition at New Orleans will be an "electro-magnetic signalling apparatus," which gives promise of being of great value in the future to a trifle safer than staying at home. This wonderful contrivance not only gives warning of such ordinary dangers as the breaking of a wire, but also of bridges or trestles, but if the draw of a bridge is ever so little out of place it gives a bell in the engine cab, and another at the house or post of the bridge keeper. If a trestle or culvert is out of line in any direction so as to create a danger, or if a tunnel wall sags in any direction, a small bell in the engine cab, and another at the house or post of the bridge keeper, if a trestle or culvert is out of line in any direction so as to create a danger, or if a tunnel wall sags in any direction, a small bell in the engine cab, and another at the house or post of the bridge keeper.

A company has been formed at New York to carry coal through pipes the same as heat, water and gas are now carried. Ammonia vapor is forced through the pipes, and by its use the temperature can be kept at zero if necessary. It is cheaper than ice, much less bulky, and very easily managed. The company has been formed at New York has its refrigerators so cooled rather than by ice. The company proposes to lay pipes in the street, and sell cold especially to stores, hotels and large apartment houses. The process is already used in one large packing house for preserving meat and poultry.

Professor Tracy is an advocate for the use of ground tobacco stems as an insecticide for striped beetles. The stems can be purchased at very low cost at tobacco factories and act as a fertilizer in addition to killing the beetle. Professor Tracy recommends the kerosene emulsion for cabbage-worms. Professor Lazenby says that pyrethrum or Persian insect powder has proved the most effective of all insecting yet used in the Ohio experiment station for cabbage worms.

The petrified forests near Holbrook, Arizona, have been purchased by a company. They have commenced the shipment and the manufacture of the petrified wood into tables, tiles and various ornamental articles in building and furnishing. The parties engaged in this work state that the petrified wood is rapidly driving California oysters from the market as a means of fine mantles, etc., as it is susceptible of a much finer polish and is also more permanent and lasting than that of the oyster.

Several recently experienced great difficulties in judging of the value of a log, and the buyer often strikes a big bonanza in this way most unexpectedly. Last week a log was sold on the market for \$90 to a man for \$50. We gave him \$90 for it a quarter of an hour afterward, and have since cut \$3,000 worth of strips from this single log. The beauty of the pattern was not discovered till we began to cut it. It is not very often, however, that so valuable a prize is drawn.

An Ancient People.

Between Damascus and Jerusalem is a tribe of about 3,000 Hebrews which has been there probably since the beginning of the Christian era. They live in caves, and have never city nor town; they live in caves. The tribe is represented by a more apocryphal tent. They have never admitted among them a person of different race or religion. Their ordinary language is Hebrew. In their relations with others they speak Arabic. These relations, however, are very few, for they have remained like their primitive races, exclusively tillers of the soil and warriors. They cultivate the ground around from head to foot, although they are ready to defend their portion of earth, from which, with great difficulty, they derive a meagre subsistence. They live on little, and are content to thus live in their native country, which they have occupied for centuries.

Resolute to edge in a little reading every day, it is but a single sentence; if you gain fifteen minutes a day, it will make itself felt at the end of the year.

About the Hair

To have beautiful hair and keep it in health requires as much care as the teeth, nails or face. So many twist the hair up in some becoming fashion the year round, and wonder that it gets streaked, thin in spots and seems harsh and dry. The hair should be loosened every night. Before retiring should be combed free from all tangles with a bone comb (rubber combs have done much to split and break the hair—nearly all have too much electricity to use rubber); then use a stiff brush for a long time, brushing from the top to the very ends. It is well for a lady who has a maid, for it is impossible to brush one's hair very long. Then braid and fasten the ends with soft silk braid for the night. Shampoo should be kept clean and healthy; wash occasionally and have it thoroughly shampooed two or three times a year as well.

To wash, braid the hair loosely in several braids, take a raw egg and rub it thoroughly into the scalp (if beaten first it rubs in better) then rinse in cold water with a little ammonia incorporated in it, wring the braids in a coarse towel, sit by the fire or in the sun until dry, and then comb out the braids. The brushing prevents much snarling.

When one's hair is a quinine lotion will prevent its falling out, and give life to the roots. The Parisian fashions for dressing children's hair are as follows: Ringlets are most favorable for babies. Little boys have curls in the back and bangs in front.

Little girls have their hair waved and falling down the back, with a colored ribbon to keep it in place. Some young girls have revived the fashion of light hair nets, with large meshes, in which the hair falls loose and as low as the middle of the chest. This style shows the hair to great advantage, and will probably meet with great approval. From 16 to 17 years of age the hair is worn high and twisted on the top of the head. With this method of arrangement the hair round has no elastic, so as not to conceal any part of the pretty waves which the hair forms when thus raised from the nape of the neck. The hair is fastened to the hair by a steel pin with shell or lead head.

A Mahogany Log

"A larger quantity of mahogany is being received here this year than any other variety of foreign wood," said a well-known importer to a reporter. "It is becoming fashionable to use mahogany in almost every kind of fancy and ornamental woodwork, and in the manufacture of furniture and other articles of ordinary use. It has taken to a great extent the place of black walnut. This fact especially the partial failure of the sugar cane has stimulated the shipments of mahogany from Cuba and Mexico, from which places the wood used in this country principally comes. Very little comes from South America."

"What does it bring in the market here?"

"It is one of the most uncertain commodities that we import in respect to price, and cargoes vary in value from 8 cents to 25 cents a foot, these being the ordinary limits. Sometimes, however, a single log will bring a hundred times as much as this. In its rough state a log can only be judged by its exterior, and some idea can be formed of the quality of the wood and the pattern of the grain in this way. Its commercial value depends principally upon its pattern. Experts frequently experience great difficulties in judging of the value of a log, and the buyer often strikes a big bonanza in this way most unexpectedly. Last week a log was sold on the market for \$90 to a man for \$50. We gave him \$90 for it a quarter of an hour afterward, and have since cut \$3,000 worth of strips from this single log. The beauty of the pattern was not discovered till we began to cut it. It is not very often, however, that so valuable a prize is drawn."

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SUNSHINE COMES TO-MORROW

Some days must be dark and dreary. Some days must be full of gloom. Some hearts of their cares must weary. Till they long for the rest of the morn.

Some eyes must grow dim from weeping. While others are glad and bright. Some wake while others are sleeping—Some free, until morning light.

O, well for the heart which sorrow, That the longest rest draws near, And well that the sun to-morrow May shine on the path now drear.

There are sunny isles in mid-ocean, Where the myrtle and orange bloom, Unheeded the wild comotion, Or the depths which no stars illum.

As those isles to the ship-wrecked mortal Toss about on the ocean's crest, So the entrance to Heaven's portal Told only of endless rest.

BOOMED BY THE DANITES

Mormon missionaries are sent forth to all parts of the civilized world for the purpose of making converts.

When they have collected a sufficient number of such converts, they bring them to Salt Lake City.

Upon the arrival of the trains—which sometimes carry as many as 800 of these fresh Mormons—the apostles, Presidents of the various States in Zion, bishops and high priests, go down to the depot to "sample the lot," and especially to see if there are any young and blooming maidens in the invoice.

If any of these prominent saints are seeking for wives—as they generally are, they, on account of their prerogatives, are always allowed the first choice, while the rank and file of the Mormons who are inclined to further matrimonial enterprises must stand back until such dignitaries have made their selections and then choose from those that are left.

This is a very satisfactory arrangement to the higher priesthood and to the parents of girls, who regard it as a great honor to have their daughters united even by a Mormon marriage, to a "Father in Israel." But to the young men in the faith and to the maidens themselves the system is, to say the least, most disagreeable.

Not many years since, a Mormon emissary returned from Denmark with a large number of new converts.

On reaching Salt Lake City he found the dignitaries of the church, as usual, ready to welcome him.

In the company which he brought over was a beautiful girl named Anna Larsen.

She was soon so unfortunate as to attract the attention and admiration of one of the apostles, who was then at least sixty years old, and who lived many miles from Salt Lake City.

He could not speak Danish, but he made his offers and wishes known through the Danish Bishop, who expatiated upon the high and sudden honor that awaited her on becoming the twelfth wife of one of the highest dignitaries in Zion, as well as one of the wealthiest.

To his great surprise, however, she positively declined the tempting offer, not apprehending any danger, frankly admitted that she was betrothed to Svend Neilson, a young countryman of hers, who had come over in the same ship that she did; that she was deeply attached to him, and could under no circumstances think of breaking her engagement.

The perplexed bishop next sought Neilson, and found him to be a handsome and stalwart Dane. The former made several tempting offers to the young man providing he would quickly renounce all his claims upon the girl.

But all these offers were scornfully rejected.

The bishop became enraged. Such contumacy had never before. The idea that anyone would dare to oppose the wishes of one of the twelve apostles had never entered his head.

He wore roundly at young Neilson, and threatened to cut him off from the saints.

The latter, not being well informed as to the ways of the country, incautiously replied that he did not care much for the saints, that it was Anna Larsen who had caused his coming to Utah.

The bishop then returned to the girl and attempted to influence her through fears for her lover.

But she, thinking all she had heard about his probable fate was too merely to frighten her, also remained obdurate.

Then the apostle, who was awaiting his young and lovely bride, had to be informed of the ill-success of his suit. His wrath at thus being thwarted was fierce, but he kept it in subjection.

He was a man of action, and of but few words. Immediately seeking the head of the Church, he succeeded in having a portion of the band of Danites placed under his orders.

The maiden, still unsuspecting, was

With a Great Show of Kindness

offered a home with the bishop, while Neilson was proscribed with another few miles out of the city, and whom he accompanied that evening, intending as soon as he could procure steady employment to return and be married.

As the evening advanced, one of the bishop's daughters invited Anna Larsen to take a short walk.

She readily assented, and they strolled on until they reached the lonely suburbs of the town.

They were seated on a grassy bank talking of the Fatherland, when a covered wagon was driven up and two or three men jumped out; but as they appeared to be well known to her companion, Anna felt no alarm, until a blanket was thrown over her head, so as to strifle her cries, and she felt herself lifted from the ground and placed in the wagon.

Resistance against such a force was of course useless, and she remained quiet until she could fully recover herself.

The bishop's daughter, who had been used in the matter without her own knowledge, flew toward home, screaming for help.

She was soon met by her father, who told her to keep still, or that something even worse might happen to her.

She well knew the meaning of that, and that all efforts of hers in behalf of the captive would prove unavailing.

Washing bitterly for the crime in which she had unwittingly aided, she stole away from her unscrupulous parent.

Anna Larsen rode on quietly in the darkness, until the limits of the town were passed and the wagon had reached the open country.

Then the blanket was removed from her head.

"Where are you taking me?" she inquired, in Danish.

"Oh, to one of the nicest places in Utah!" replied a man in the same tongue.

"But where are we going?" she demanded.

"I suppose she might as well know now, Brother Jones," the man said.

"Yes," replied another, who appeared to be the leader of the party.

