

South-Jersey



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Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

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Mrs. King's Trip

FROM BRECKENRIDGE, COLORADO, TO HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the South Jersey Republican:

Besides the objects of interest already alluded to, there were others which served to prevent the journey from proving monotonous for a single hour. On the one hand, within full view all the way to Cheyenne, stretched that stupendous range of mountains, revealing peak rising above peak, mountain piled on mountain, till they pierced the sky, their snowy summits reflecting the dazzling sunlight like silver-tipped clouds. At this distance, we could distinguish some familiar peaks which had been landmarks to us in our mountain retreat, and others whose names were familiar but which we had not before recognized. As I watched the varying outlines of the peaks, and saw them sinking gradually out of sight in the dim distance at the south, while new ones came into view at the north, in imagination I saw this great continental backbone losing itself in arctic seas, and stretching across the torrid zone away down almost to southern polar latitudes. And I thought, how unimaginable are the forces of Nature; how exhaustless her resources of power, and how utility seems to be the plan in all her handiwork! I thought how, by plowing the continents and upheaving the rocks by subterranean forces, wealth in silver and gold to enrich the nations had been laid bare or rendered accessible, and material had been prepared to enrich the soil and level the surface, and make the earth habitable for man. I saw in all this the method of law originated and supervised by the Divine Intelligence we call "Our Father who art in Heaven," who, we must believe, lives and moves in the life and activities of unconscious Nature, as well as in the being who has derived a spark of Divinity from Him in whose image he was created.

On the other hand was the interminable plain, giving an impression of vastness, of grandeur, akin to that suggested by the mountains, but different. I never tired of gazing at either; and the picture they left on memory's tablet, there in contrast, will be enduring.

This plain, called a desert because of its aridity in many parts, and its stunted verdure, is, or may be, in reality, a source of unbounded wealth, as it lies wild and uncultivated. It is a vast pasture, where the flocks and herds of a continent may find subsistence, from which the world might be supplied with wool, meat, etc. The grass of the plains, which seems to the novice of little worth, so short and scant is it, is very rich in quality. It is buffalo-grass, and cattle thrive on it where it seems almost too thin and stunted for a sheep pasture. The "cattle kings" of the west, whose wealth often counts by millions, and who have vied with the "bonanza kings" in developing the resources of the great interior and western parts of the continent, have become such by utilizing this product of the desert by replacing the herds of wild buffalo, elk, deer, and antelope, in a great measure with domestic cattle and sheep. Texas here finds a market for cattle. Herds of full and half-grown cattle are yearly driven from that state and purchased by dealers who make cattle raising a business. Here they have ample space for breeding and enlarging their herds, and the rich grass serves as well as grain for fattening their beves ready for the shambles. Thus furnishing a constant supply for the eastern markets, their source of income is sure, year after year. Losses, it is true, occur in severe seasons; but, taking these into account, the business is most lucrative, as all who have followed it faithfully for a few years testify. The city of Cheyenne has been built mainly by cattle men, who make it a sort of headquarters for the surrounding section of country. Their herds have a range of hundreds of miles, changing their feeding grounds as necessary, being under the care of trained

herdsmen or "cow-boys." Young men who have a little capital in money, and enough in enterprise and business tact to look out for the chances and make the most of them, can here find a good place for investment in this line of business, where competition will be long in rearing a mountain of difficulty to be overcome.

As we neared Cheyenne we came upon strange formations, which are isolated limestone cliffs, ledges, and ridges, sometimes miles in extent, like a great wall, rising, in some places, perpendicularly from the plain, perhaps from twenty to two hundred feet in height, assuming all sorts of fantastic shapes, suggesting crumbling castles, ruined towns, shepherds' huts, etc., etc. These were most suggestive of what is doubtless a fact—that this section was once a shallow sea, where tiny coral insects performed their part in creative work, building their structures of limestone, which were to outlast, in part, the waters that formed the matrix in which they grew, and which have formed material for soil-making. There are the remnants of ancient coral islands—atolls which enclosed lagoons—examples of which are now abundant in the Archipelagoes of the Pacific. Thus Nature has written her history all over the land on mountain and plain, which, to the thoughtful mind, is a sacred revelation of God's works and ways, to remain an ever-enduring reminder of his laws.

There was water for the first time in many miles, from springs rising in the cliffs; and here were herds of cattle scattered all about; and here, near the city, were lime-kilns.

MARIA M. KING
HAMMONTON, JAN. 27, 1882.

The Guitau Jury.

Apparently the only conclusion to be drawn from a study of the jurymen's faces is that they have all reached a conclusion of some sort, as with two or three exceptions, they listen to proceedings with an appearance of great weariness. The foreman, John P. Hamilton, is a middle-aged restaurant keeper, a grave, intelligent-looking man. The second jurymen, Frederick W. Brandenburg, is a cigarmaker, a wrinkled mahogany colored little man, evidently of a nervous temperament, who listens to all that is said. Henry J. Bright, the third jurymen, has been mentioned as a man likely to divide the jury. He has had insanity in his family and is spoken of as "very peculiar." He looks, however, like one of the most intelligent members of the jury, and inquiry proves that he is regarded as a man of excellent judgment. He is a retired merchant. Charles T. Stewart the fourth jurymen, is a merchant. He has a habit of listening with his eyes shut, which has given him the appearance many times during the trial of being asleep when he has not been. The naps of jurors have sometimes been made the basis of a demand for a new trial. Thomas H. Langley, the fifth jurymen, is a retired merchant, with a face which would lead the census taker to put him down as an Irishman without a question; yet he is English. He has a habit of leaning forward in his seat, and now and then of looking around but always with a face as impenetrable as a mask. Michael Sheehan, number six, is a juror about whom the Government has been said, in the gossip of the courtroom, to be somewhat concerned. His answers when he was under examination were thought evasive. He is a Roman Catholic and a Democrat, and in business is a grocer. This completes the front row. Joseph Prather, number seven, is an intelligent looking commission merchant. S. F. Hobbs is the jurymen who lost his wife. He rests his head on his hands all day in seeming weariness and dejection. He is a plasterer, a plain workingman. William H. Braumery, number nine, is a grocer, in appearance decidedly above the average in intelligence. He also is said to have had insanity in his family. R. Wormley is the colored jurymen, still wearing the patch over his eye. He is a good-natured, bright looking negro. He is a laborer, a plasterer. The eleventh jurymen, Thomas Heinlien, is a Navy Yard machinist and so is George W. Gates, the twelfth jurymen, and an intelligent fellow of about thirty. The latter has had insanity in his family.

In our family of ten, for over two years, Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria, and in fact all other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—Chronicle.

The Silk Exhibit, under the auspices of the Women's Silk Culture Association will be formally opened on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, 1882, eight o'clock, at St. George's Hall, S. W. cor. Arch and Thirteenth Streets, Philadelphia. Gov. Hoyt, Ex-Gov. Pollock, Ex-Mayor Fox, C. V. Riley, of Washington, and other distinguished gentlemen will be present, and addresses will be made.

This exhibit is designed to illustrate the various branches of the silk industry, from the forming of the cocoons to the perfected fabric; and so far as the surroundings will permit (there being unfortunately no hall in Philadelphia where power can be procured), all the branches of the silk industry will be illustrated, as far as practicable.

At this exhibit, the Strawbridge & Clothier prizes of \$500, in sums of \$200, \$150, \$100, and \$50, will be awarded. Also, \$50 in prizes of \$25, \$15, and \$10, for the three best lots of cocoons raised by colored persons, provided six competitors offer. This last prize is offered by a prominent Philadelphian now abroad, who has become interested in our work and desires to stimulate colored people into this new industry.

Exhibits of fabrics or hand looms solicited, as a few spaces are still vacant. Also any objects of interest or antiquity of silk fabric. Goods received to be sold by the Association on commission. Donations of painting on silk fancy silk goods of any kind are respectfully solicited.

At the Exhibit there will be displayed an elegant fabric now in process of manufacture by Messrs. Hamit & Booth, of Patterson, N. J., designed as a dress pattern for Mrs. Gen. Garfield—grown, reeled, dyed, and woven under the auspices of the Association.

Tickets are for sale at the Rooms of the Association, 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Admission, 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Season tickets, 50 cents. The Exhibit will continue until Feb. 11th, 1882.

When babies are fretful they disturb everybody, and mothers should know how soothing Parker's Ginger Tonic is. It takes away half their anxiety stops baby's pains, and is always safe and pleasant to use.—Home Journal.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

Anderson's.

Cracked Corn

Feed Meal

\$1.50 per cwt.

Coarse Bran

\$1.10 per cwt.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.

Only exclusive Flour, Grain, and Feed Store in Hammonton

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Is open in Hammonton for a short time.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upwards in easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work falls to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland Maine.

GO TO PACKER'S Old Stand, The Hammonton Bakery.

Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pie, and crullers, so well attested to, in quantity and quality, by a critical and a discriminating New England public. Also for this special occasion may be found a full, complete and varied assortment of choice confections. Comprising mixtures, caramels, chocolate creams, bon bons, lozenges, etc. Also a great variety of penny goods for the little folks.

Also apples, oranges, figs golden and common, dates, raisins, nuts, lemons, coconuts, etc., etc. Thanking the public for the liberal share of patronage so generously bestowed, we hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a future continuance of the same. W. D. PACKER.

The CENTURY Magazine, Scribner's Monthly For the Coming Year.

With the November number began the new series under the title of "The Century Magazine," which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved "Scribner." The page is a meadow longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about

Fourteen Additional Pages.

The following is a summary of the leading features of the year:

- A new novel by Mrs. Burnett (Author of "That Girl of Lowell's," etc.) entitled "Through Our Administration," a story of Washington life.
- Studies of the Louisiana Creoles, by Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.
- A Novel by W. D. Howells, Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., dealing with characteristic features of American life.
- Ancient and Modern Sculpture. "A History of Ancient Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, to contain the finest series of engravings yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.
- The Opera in New York. By Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable series, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.
- Architecture and Decoration in America. Will be treated in a way to interest both householder and housewife; with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.
- Representative Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century. Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits of George East, Robert Browning, Rev. Frederick W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, William D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and Geo. W. Cable.
- Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's and George Eliot's Novels. Succeeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dickens's novels.
- The Reform of the Civil Service. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this present political question.
- Poetry and Poets in America. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Stebbins.
- Stories, Sketches, and Essays. May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John W. Aldrich, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Rowland, F. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank B. Stockton, Constance F. Woolson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert Sickney, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parkes Godwin, Thomas Baird, Henry King, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. B. Whittier, and many others.
- One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tito Club," and an original Life of Dewick, the engraver, by Austin D. Olson, are among other features to be later announced.
- The Editorial Departments. Throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.
- The price of The Century Magazine will remain at \$4 per year—35 cents a number. The portrait (size 11x7) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-sized drawing by W. T. Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$3 retail, or together with "The Century Magazine" for \$5.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and news-dealers everywhere.

THE CENTURY COMPANY, Union Square, New York City.

The Old-fashioned Stage-Coach.

It is hard to find a page of regret, but I think that the days of the stage-coach are numbered. Like the Indian, it has been driven farther and farther westward, as the railroads have pushed on to newer country; and it will not be many years before it will be only a thing of the past. The huge, cumbersome vehicle, with its six horses, its bed of cushions, boxes, seats, and its comfortable passenger seats, often had to be relieved of their valuable by some successor of Dick Turpin and Robt. Hood, who served faithfully and well.

It deserves some record, in order that its history may serve to remind generations to come, whose comfort will be so thoroughly provided for that their pampered bodies will never receive a proper bruise or a sore foot, that the animals of the stage-coach shall fail to be recorded by a pen that will be adequate for the work.

In many parts of New Mexico, Colorado and other western states and Territories, the stage-driver is in his glory. As his vehicle bows down the steep mountain roads, his strength of arm taxed to the utmost, to restrain the willing horses and hold back the coach, he feels a natural pride in his skill, which is shared by those whose safety depends upon it.

In going from Espanola, the southern terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande, to Santa Fe, one has a taste of stage-coaching which is novel and enjoyable—the all day's ride across the rolling plains, past the curious red buttes, and in sight of the snow-capped Sangre de Cristo mountains, down through the wild, rugged Cañon country to the swift Rio Grande; here a hoill g rapid, mountain torrent prepares the traveler for a sound night's sleep, on the cot, in the adobe store of the Mexican of Espanola. Early in the morning the stage rolls up, which into drag him, through the sand hills and cedar forests, to the arrival of New Mexico.

Those whose ideas of the vehicle are based on the true Concord coach of the fifty New Yorker, whose time, because of his wealth, hangs on his hands, will be grievously disappointed when they see the canvas-covered, rolling, unwieldy old coach which is to be their carriage. But the discomforts are not as great as anticipated, and there is real enjoyment, during all the day's ride among the sand-hills and arid, fording the mountain creeks, crossing the dry beds of the spring torrents, through the adobe villages of Isler, direr Indians, and ap and down the hillsides.

Modern Teaching.

Superintendent Prince, of Waltham, Mass., read a judicious paper on motives to study, at the recent meeting of the teachers of Worcester county. He considered that the one great error committed in the school instruction of to-day, is the looking to immediate results, and consequently, there is a lack of the spirit of study among the graduates. The mind grows naturally. Teachers should lead, not force the child, from step to step, and promote a love for learning. He thought that nine-tenths of the so-called teaching is in reality but poor instruction, the child being prevented from developing his natural powers of observation and originality, from too close use of this and that text-book. The practice of daily marking, giving prizes and other incentives, to enable the "standard of the school to be kept up," was not considered the best method of training the mind. He closed by claiming, that the high personal character, and the harmonious blending of all the powers of the heart and mind, of the teachers, have a great power in promoting a love for study. It is pleasant to see that the tendency of all clever teachers, these days, is toward teaching rather than text-book training. An ounce of mental awakening, in a child, is worth a pound of undigested, solid information.

Leonardo could draw a perfect circle without a compass, and break a silver plate between his thumb and forefinger.

Scandinavian Hospitality.

The following is an interesting extract from Du Chaillet's "Land of the Midnight Sun": "Vivid, indeed, is the remembrance of my visit to Vang, and especially of the two days preceding my departure. I had to see all my friends, even across the lake, and to eat wherever I made a call. On the last evening I was perfectly exhausted, for I had partaken of thirty meals in two days, and thirty-four large cups of coffee, and I had to shake many times besides. There was no respite; I had eaten with their neighbors, why should I not do the same with them? Was I not to go on my journey across the Atlantic? Would it not be a long time before they would see me again?

As I took leave, the mother or daughter would hand me a pair of woven stockings, gloves, mittens or cuffs, and say: "Paul, we have made these for you—keep them to remember by what often my initials or their own were embroidered upon them. Others would give me a silver ring, brooch, or other little token of friendship. Some old matrons were more practical, saying: "Paul take this cheese and sausage." Expostulation was in vain; the answer was: "America is far away, and you may be hungry on the road."

I was touched deeply by the feelings of sorrow caused by my departure. I could see tears in their eyes, and sad faces spoke more than words. "Paul," many would say, "do not forget us; write to us from America. You shall be always most welcome," whispering the parting words, "God be with you over the wide ocean," as they pressed my hands.

One of the peculiarities of the Norwegian farmer is that etiquette demands that a friend, when visiting him, shall ignore that the preparations made on his arrival are on his account. The guest has no sooner seated himself than coffee is roasted, the coffee put on the fire, and food prepared. When he sees that everything is nearly ready, he gets up and says, "Good-bye," upon which he is entreated to remain, and after a little resistance on his part, is led up stairs or into the next room. The coffee cups are always filled to overflowing, for otherwise it would appear stingy.

Another custom that amused me greatly is when milk or bruvnia is offered; the guest at first refuses, saying: "Do not waste it on me." The host insists on his drinking; then the guest slips, and returns the bowl or glass, saying: "It is too much." Another remembrance takes place, and then, the third time, he swallows the contents of the glass.

Foes of the Telegraph.

How Buffaloes, Bears, Mo-keys, Elephants, Worms and Spiders Destroy the Wire. If you will kick or pound on a telegraph pole, or place your ear against one on a windy day, what will the wire remind you of? A hive of bees? Precisely. So it does the bears in Norway. Bears are passionately fond of honey, and when, in one of the wind districts, brui hear the humming of the wires, he follows the sound to the post where it is loudest, and begins to tear away the stones, heaped around the poles, in rocky soil, to steady them, in order to get at the hive which he imagines to be there. In his disappointment and disgust, he usually leaves savage marks of his claws in the wood.

Not to be the only victim of the wires, in the electric exhibition at Paris, they show the top of a thick, pine, telegraph post, through which a woodpecker had drilled a hole several inches in diameter. The bird had apparently perched on the pole, and taken the humming of the wires for the buzzing of a nest of insects in the wood, and had set himself manfully, or birdfully, to dig them out.

Wolves will not stay in Norway where a telegraph line has been built. It is formerly the custom to protect wires by planting poles around them, strong with cords, something like rabbit snares, and gradually the wolves came to respect these precautions, so that a line stretched across the neck of a peninsula would protect the whole district. The wolves take the telegraph for a new and improved snare, and promptly leave the country when a line is set himself manfully, or birdfully, to dig them out.

On our own, treeless plains, the buffalo-halls the telegraph pole as an ingenious contrivance for his own benefit. Like all cattle, he delights in scratching himself, and he goes through the performance so energetically that he knocks down the post. An early builder of telegraph lines undertook to protect the posts by lashing thick-skinned buffalo round the brad-awl improvement, as afforded him a new sensation, and scratched down more poles than ever.

In Suva str, the elephants are systematically opposed to telegraph lines, and at least twenty times a year, make raids on them. In May, 1876, the elephants tore down the poles for a distance of several furlongs, and hid the wires and insulators in the cane-jungles, and for three nights in succession, they repeated the performance as regularly as the repairers rebuilt the line during the day. The monkeys and apes are about as formidable enemies, as they use the wires for wings and trapezes and carry off the glass insulators as valuable prizes; then, when the repairer goes to correct the mischief, he may be pounced upon by a tiger, or driven off by a mad buffalo.

What is the Extreme Limit of Human Life.

Can man reach and pass the age of a hundred years? It is a question concerning which physiologists have different opinions. Buffon was the first one in France to raise the question of the extreme limit of human life. In his opinion, man, becoming adult at sixteen, ought to live six times that age, or to ninety-six years. Having been called upon to account for the phenomenal ages attributed by the Bible to the Patriarchs, he fixed the following as an explanation: "Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now."

The German, Heuser, has suggested, on the same point, that the ancients did not divide their time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham, the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of Spring, one of Summer, one of Fall, and one of Winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph.

Willis rejected the longevity assigned to the patriarchs of the Bible, but accepted, without question, the stories of the great ages, attained by some men in India, where, he says, "it is not rare to see old men of one hundred and twenty years."

The eminent French physiologist, Flourens, fixing the extreme limit of human life at twenty years, teaches that he should live five times as long as it takes him to become an adult. According to this author, the moment of a completed development may be recognized by the fact of the junction of the bones with their apophyses.

This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond twenty-five years; with the ox at four years, and it does not live over twenty years; with the cat at eighteen months, and that animal rarely lives over ten years. With man it is effected at twenty years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond one hundred years.

The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged, under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study of the subject with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."

Foul Cistern Water.

Our cistern is about six feet deep and the same in breadth. Formerly the water became so unpleasant that we were obliged to pump it out and clean up, thrice, from the last of March to November. In order to obviate this, we first resorted to putting half a bushel of charcoal lumps in the cistern. This enabled us to get along with only two cleanings during the season. We then added two bushels of pure white sand to the charcoal, which rendered the necessity of cleaning still more seldom.

But as the cistern had a tight wooden cover over it, we thought it might be still better for the water if it could be well stirred. To effect this we cut a hole six inches square in the cover, inserted a wooden ventilator into this, on the top of which wire gauze was fastened, so as to keep out flies and all else. The fresh air now entering the waste-pipe, passes over the water of the cistern and out through this ventilator, and thus keeps up a good circulation, and prevents its becoming foul there. A wire screen is fastened over the outside end of the waste-pipe, to prevent insects or anything else getting into the cistern through it. The water now is kept free from any unpleasant smell; still the cistern ought to be pumped and cleaned out annually, as substances of various kinds are carried into it by the pipes from the eaves troughs. The roof of buildings will gather these notwithstanding the best of care. Screens placed over the tops of the leaders will obviate this pretty well, however.

Daily Duels.

Meetings Every Day in the Week Among Freshmen. Just now, says a Paris letter to the New York Sun, there is a kind of epidemic of duels. Every day in the week, there are meetings in the woods of the outskirts of Paris. The combatants no longer cross the frontiers of old. In the first place the journey to the Belgian, German, or Spanish frontier is costly; in the second place, a Parisian will give out that if the combatants cross the frontier, it is because they count on the engagement being interrupted by the gendarmes.

Before the flood the earth was less solid, less compact than it is now. The law of gravitation had acted for only a little time; the productions of the globe had less consistency, and the body of man, being more supple, was more susceptible of extension. Being able to grow for a longer time, it should, in consequence, live for a longer time than now. The German, Heuser, has suggested, on the same point, that the ancients did not divide their time as we do. Previous to the age of Abraham, the year, among some people of the East, was only three months, or a season; so that they had a year of Spring, one of Summer, one of Fall, and one of Winter. The year was extended so as to consist of eight months after Abraham, and of twelve months after Joseph.

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This junction takes place in horses at five years, and the horse does not live beyond twenty-five years; with the ox at four years, and it does not live over twenty years; with the cat at eighteen months, and that animal rarely lives over ten years. With man it is effected at twenty years, and he only exceptionally lives beyond one hundred years.

The same physiologist admits, however, that human life may be exceptionally prolonged, under certain conditions of comfort, sobriety, freedom from care, regularity of habits, and observance of the rules of hygiene; and he terminates his interesting study of the subject with the aphorism, "Man kills himself rather than dies."

Noble Old Furniture.

A Peep into a Depository of the Remains of Titled House Furnishings—Something Only to be Seen in Paris. I have lately been taken behind the scenes, so to speak, of a great branch of the inner machinery of one of the great establishments for the sale of second-hand furniture, of which Paris can boast some three or four, but scarcely any other so extensive, or so pretentious with so much taste and intelligence as the one I visited.

The proprietor, M. Wiart, is a young man of about thirty, with a keener scent for anything artistic in his line of business, than can be readily imagined by those who do not know how complicated and extensive as well as artistic that business is. For the second hand furniture stores of Paris—that is to say, these very large ones—are simply wonderful in their way, and are unlike anything that is known in that line on this side of the Atlantic.

The Fair Sex.

There are 140 law firms conducted entirely by women in this country. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in anticipation of her lectures this winter, prepared eight papers, chiefly on social subjects.

M. Gambetta says that the strength of France is in a great measure due to the thrift and industry of the French women.

Mrs. D. Talmage has a little-class of two hundred ladies. She is said to be a very bright, intelligent lady, and a fine teacher.

Want to know how to tell the most stylish dress? Get in a crowd and mark the one at whom all the women turn up their noses.

The patents issued in America to women, for the year ending July, 1880, numbered seventy, ten more than the average. Most of the inventions of women have to do with household appliances.

The Turkish woman is marriageable at the age of nine years, and by Turkish law, at that age, if married, she is competent to manage her property and dispose of one third of her fortune.

The law allows her to abandon her husband's house for just cause, and will protect her in so doing. She cannot be compelled to labor for the support of her husband. On the contrary, he is compelled to support her; and it is a penal offense to insult or ill treat her. Should he not provide her with funds she is authorized to borrow in his name or even sell his property.

After marriage she has the absolute control of her own property, which he cannot touch.

"This little incident I saw at Quincy, Ill. We arrived at the town hard on to midnight, and made our way to the foot of the depot, to a row of omnibuses, and entered one. When full, on our astonishment a rather prepossessing young lady came to the door and asked for our baggage checks, and later for our coach fare, after collecting which she alighted and called out to the driver: "All right, Charlie." Inquiry revealed to us the fact that the girl had "just bought out the bus line and runs the business!" Think of a Boston girl doing this.—Chicago Letter.

The Debris Question.

What is known in California as "the debris question" has finally got into the courts, and injunctions and counter injunctions are being exchanged, to the manifest profit of the lawyers. The mines of the hill country bordering on the Sacramento valley are worked by washing out vast quantities of sand, clay and gravel.

The debris chokes the streams flowing into the Sacramento. The country is frequently inundated, and extensive tracts of arable land are covered with silt, to the destruction of all agriculture.

The farmers have procured an order, issued from one of the courts, directing the sheriff of Nevada county to shut off the water of certain mines, the owners of which had been previously enjoined from prosecuting their work. Another court has issued a temporary injunction, restraining the sheriff from shutting off the water.

At this point the matter rests, and it is difficult to see how any solution of the question can be arrived at, so long as the two industries appear to be incompatible with each other.

A Cynic in Love.

Carlyle's Frustrated Love for Margaret Gordon. This was the time (1816-18) of Carlyle's frustrated, first love for Margaret Gordon, the daughter of an orphan girl, residing in Kirkcaldy with her widowed mother.

This girl, interesting long ago, to all inquirers into Carlyle's biography, as the namesake original of his Blumine, has become even more interesting, since the revelation of her name, and the description of her, by Carlyle, in his "Reminiscences."

Even this description, however, falls far short of the impression made by that fragment of her own farewell letter to Carlyle, which Mr. Froude has published, in his "Nineteenth Century" article on Carlyle's early life.

Nothing finer or nobler than that letter has come to light, or ever can come to light, in all Carlyle's correspondence. "And now, my dear friend, a long, long adieu! On my advice, and as a parting one, consider, value it. Cultivate the milder dispositions of your mind. Subdue the more extravagant visions of the brain. In time, your abilities must be known. Among your acquaintance, they are already beheld with wonder and delight. It is valuable as their opinion will be valuable here, hereafter, will be appreciated. Genius will render you great. May virtue render you beloved! Remove the awful distance between you and ordinary men, by kind and gentle familiarity, and be convinced they will respect you as much, and like you more. Why conceal the real goodness that flows in your heart? . . . Again adieu! Pardon the freedom I have used, and when you think of me, be it as of a kind sister, to whom your happiness will always yield delight, and your griefs sorrow. . . . I give you not my address, because I dare not promise to see you."

Estheticopolis.

It is a rare truth in the remark, or in the surprising saying, or Yankee satirical humor, or more of the Philadelphia-drover. Can there be, as the newspapers tell, on this earth one sweet spot apart, where the eye of the Esthete may dwell on the Utterly Ugly in Art?

Then haste me at once to abandon this coarse, irreclaimable waste—this world and cynical London. To seek too much the teaching of taste—To seek that communion exclusive, Where Art is imported to the masses, With never a sympathetic instinct To seek at the worship of roots.

There our home shall be purely esthetic. Transcending in structure and plan, Combining the beauty of Queen Anne's Each Hotel we'll tint with the shade of Paley's, that dies faintly to blue; And deck each room with a diademe, Gossamer-like, utterly rool!

So Art shall idealize too— But there's nothing stirring of sense, And culture appreciate only Existence intensely intense! O'erhauling perfection and love, To the emblem of ages ago, We'll baffle our melting emotion In wonderful oneness of woe.

Fashion Notes.

Hollyhock brocades are imported. Neck lin, erie grows more voluminous. Large bonnets are very large and small ones very small. Small bonnets are adopted universally, for full dress, in Paris. Loose-wristed, Bernhard gloves remain the most fashionable. Dolly Varden, muslin handkerchiefs appear among new neck wear. The French woman never wears a large bonnet to the theatre, or for full dress.

Hat and bonnet ornaments are in better taste, this season, than for a long time. Neckerchiefs in Quaker gray shades, are affected by ladies of conservative taste. The latest darned lace is called Oriental, but it originated in the South Kensington school of art work.

Shrimp pink bonnets, with plumes to match, are affected, for reception and evening wear, by young ladies of high fashion. In artistic needlework, are wrought, now, all the numberless little necessities and dainty articles which serve to beautify the room, as well as for use.

Immense scarfs of Spanish lace, either black or white, muffle the throats of our most fashionable ladies, in the coldest weather, placed above the fur collar or tippet. Vestibule window curtains are beautifully-made, of unbleached linen, embroidered with long spikes of golden rod, or the gay seed vessels of the dock. The design of the two windows is always different. Immense quantities of plush and satin combinations, in the way of chair, table and bureau covers, are found among the novelties, in all the leading dry goods and fancy stores. An exceedingly pretty fancy, is a screen of white silk, bordered at top and bottom with dark blue plush, and wrought with a few bars from Beethoven's fifth symphony, a picture forever suggesting to the musician that wonderful harmony of love, and more artistic than a framed verse, so often the subject of the needle. The prettiest titles are the width of India silk, which is about eighteen inches, by three quarters of a yard in length. There is a fancy, just now, for suggesting the pattern to be wrought, in the shadowy form of outline work, rather than working the pattern bodily out. The conventionalized Lily is a graceful design. Quite large pieces are now under-taken in embroidery, like bodyspreads and portiere curtains. Bodyspreads are wrought in white or color, in quaint, geometric patterns, in outline work, or in some conventionalized flower pattern. Pillow covers are embroidered with poppies, hop flowers and vine, or with bouquets of apple blossoms, with a group of sleeping birds perched upon one limb.

Ought to Have Been a Lawyer.

Judge Settle, of the United States Court in Florida, is cultivating an orange grove at Orange Dale, on the St. John's river, Florida. Last year he had a negro boy in his employ named Julius, who did not give satisfaction. Last July the judge, accompanied by T. B. Koogh, of North Carolina, and C. D. Willard, of Washington, D. C., both lawyers, employed a black man to boat them from Green Cove Spring, to Orange Dale. On the way over, the Judge, seeking information about Julius, asked the boatman if he knew Julius.

"What! Julius Lemmons?" "Yes." "Do you mean as principle?" "Yes." "I don't think nuthin' of him; don't 'bieve half what he says. He'll take contracts for work, hire men to do work, collect de money and neber pay 'em. He's mean enough to fool his old fadder and mudder bofe. He's so smart you can't make a pariah stick on him; he does eberybody. He'll lie, but I tell you, he can talk—! he's a stick talker. He can outtalk 'em all. Tell you what's a fact, Mr. Settle, he ought to be a bin a lawyer."

The laugh that followed disconcerted the boatman, and nothing more was said about Julius.

"Mexican reports say there is a reign of terror in Jalisco. In a recent election riot two men were killed and four wounded by the troops. In the same State ten bandits attacked a train and killed one train man and stole some freight. During the election trouble at Guadalupe Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Ayata was killed by Don Eusebio Barregua.

THE PICTURE.

On my first visit to the picture gallery of the National Academy, I was struck by the number of pictures which were hung in the hall. The pictures were of various sizes, and of various subjects. Some were of the most famous names in art, and some were of the most obscure.

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A Morning Melody.

BY A. L. ARNOLD KELLY.

Cool and sweet, O morning breeze,
How across the dewy plain;
Tell me the old tale, tell it softly,

Christina.

She was the result of an experiment
A desperate experiment.
Mother and I lived alone in the
dear old homestead, just outside of a

ure in the beautiful country about her.
It never looked more beautiful than
It did that summer. The great
orchards were red with fruit, constant
showers kept the forests pure in tint,

"It costs a good deal. It would take
her years to earn so much. Beside,
Jan is under bonds to pay a debt of his
father's. I don't know how much

farmer," and to arrange the pretty
furniture.
On Monday mother went to Phila-
delphia to meet the steamer. She
was to come down in the morning

Monotonous Lives of Farmers'
Wives.
It is said by Dr. Maudsley, that statis-
tics show that the larger per cent. of

As Immense Trade Growing Up.
Dedicated by English Butchers.
There have been many curious inci-
dents connected with the retail sale of

What the Women Say at
Weddings.
The following remarks have mostly
been said, time after time, at all our

The Wind as a Motive Power.
Turning, now, to sources of energy
derived from sun-heat, let us take the

Parasitic Diseases.
Parasitic diseases are communitated
by imperfectly cooked meat, and espe-

The Dispensary.
When the joints are stiffened with
rheumatism or a settled cold, the fol-

The Horse Shoe and its Appli-
cation.
The number and disposition of the
nails, depend upon the kind of shoe.

One night mother announced: "I
am going to try an experiment. I
shall be with a foreigner who cannot

"You are putting out so sea!"
We rushed down to the edge of the
water, all shouting orders at once.

"I have won! I have won the bet!"
she cried.
"Pat about!" shouted the count.

The Home of Giants.
Capt. Martin Van Buren Bates, who
lives on a farm near Seville, Ohio, is

Railroad Interests.
-President Vanderbilt has ordered
20,000 tons of steel rails from the Edgar

No, he never asked her.
He's left town any way.
There, the ceremony has begun.

When the joints are stiffened with
rheumatism or a settled cold, the fol-

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This delicious combination of Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Sillingia, and many other of the best vegetable medicines known, cures Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Wakefulness, and all disorders of the bowels, stomach, liver, kidneys, and urinary organs.

If you have lost your appetite and are low spirited, or suffering from age, or any infirmity, take Parker's Ginger Tonic. It will strengthen brain and body and give you new life and vigor.

100 DOLLARS
Paid for anything injurious found in Ginger Tonic, or for a failure to help or cure. Try it or ask your sick friend to try it **To-Day**. 50c and \$1 sizes at druggists. Large saving buying dollar size. Send for circular to Hiscox & Co., 163 William St., N. Y.

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The conductors of the magazine hope not only to maintain its reputation, but to enhance and extend it by constant improvement in the same direction. Their arrangements for the coming year embrace a larger number than ever before of contributions of a popular character.

A serial story entitled "SCOTT'S DISCOVERY" which some peculiar and striking phases of American life are vividly and dramatically treated, will begin in the January number and run through six months. The Editorial department will maintain their present standard of accuracy and excellence, and the illustrations will be of a high character than any that have hitherto appeared in the magazine.

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Philadelphia & Atlantic City

Time-table of May 7, 1881.

Station	Mix'd	Acc.	Acc. Sundy
Philadelphia	7:15	8:00	8:00
Camden	4:45	8:20	4:20
Oakland	4:57	8:27	4:27
Williamstown Junction	5:08	9:06	5:06
Cedar Brook	5:12	9:12	5:12
Winslow	5:21	9:20	5:20
Hammonton	7:25	9:28	6:32
Da Costa	7:29	9:31	6:36
Elwood	8:10	9:41	5:45
Egg Harbor	8:20	9:51	5:55
Pomona	9:01	10:16	6:01
Atlantic City, Ar.	9:2	10:30	6:35

Station	Acc.	Mix'd	Acc. Sundy
Atlantic City	7:15	10:45	7:15
Pleasantville	7:30	11:10	7:30
Egg Harbor	7:53	11:47	7:53
Elwood	8:03	12:11	8:03
Da Costa	8:16	12:40	8:16
Hammonton	8:21	12:50	8:21
Winslow	8:21	12:59	8:21
Cedar Brook	8:3	1:16	8:01
Williamstown Junction	8:41	1:29	8:05
Oakland	9:15	2:26	8:36
Camden	9:30	2:40	8:44
Philadelphia	9:30	2:40	8:05

Camden & Atlantic N. J.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	H. A. A. M.	P. M.	F. S. A.
Philadelphia	6:4	8:30	8:40
Couper's Point	12:1	8:1	8:12
Penn. R. R. Junc.	12:1	8:1	8:18
Hudsonfield	8:3	8:32	8:32
Abland	6:44	9:04	8:39
Kirkwood	6:50	9:08	8:45
Berlin	7:04	9:21	8:48
Ato.	7:1	9:28	8:54
Waterford	7:2	9:37	9:00
Ancora	7:26	9:42	9:11
Winslow Junc.	7:31	9:48	9:22
Hammonton	7:37	9:53	9:29
Da Costa	6:40	9:58	9:33
Elwood	6:49	9:36	9:42
Egg Harbor	6:18	9:46	9:52
Pomona	6:28	9:57	10:02
Absecon	6:38	10:08	10:12
Atlantic	6:5	10:21	10:23
May's Landing	6:40	10:08	

Station	U. P. M.	H. A. A. M.	F. S. A.
Philadelphia	7:35	9:20	6:20
Couper's Point	7:28	9:12	6:12
Penn. R. R. Junc.	7:23	9:08	6:07
Hudsonfield	7:07	8:58	5:53
Abland	6:57	8:52	5:47
Kirkwood	6:52	8:48	5:42
Berlin	6:39	8:35	5:32
Ato.	6:32	8:28	5:26
Waterford	6:24	8:19	5:16
Ancora	6:18	8:13	5:10
Winslow Junc.	6:12	8:06	5:05
Hammonton	6:15	8:00	4:58
Da Costa	7:5	8:23	4:53
Elwood	7:46	8:15	4:45
Egg Harbor	7:36	8:06	4:36
Pomona	7:25	7:55	4:25
Absecon	7:15	7:45	4:16
Atlantic	7:00	7:30	4:00
May's Landing		4:00	

Up express stops at Hammonton 8:48 A. M. Philadelphia 9:50. Down express leave city at 3:30 p.m., Hammonton, 4:29, Atlantic 5:15

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