

South-Jersey Republican

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Hammonton, N. J.

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prompt attention.

For Sale!

A Good RELIABLE horse.
Apply to D. W. JACOBS,
Middle Road

From Another Old Citizen.

CAMDEN, Jan. 29th, 1883.

MR. EDITOR:—The "Old Citizen" referred to in your last issue, under the caption of "Those Lines," does not refer to the undersigned, although I lay claim to being one of the Old Citizens of at least nineteen years, and one who still feels an interest in the welfare of Hammonton.

I have read what has been said, pro and con, in your columns, but cannot yet understand what the fight is about, or what has given rise to a search for the middle line of Egg Harbor Road at its junction with Bellevue Avenue. There is one thing I do know—and that is, that that point has been changed from where it was by the original survey made in 1807, as Egg Harbor Road has been vacated from a point somewhere not far from G. W. Pressey's to a point in the centre of said road, on the south side of the railroad, and "Railroad Avenue" was laid from the point near Pressey's, running to a point deflecting somewhat northerly from the original E. H. line to a point at the intersection of Bellevue Avenue; from this last point (the course I cannot give) to another point in the centre of a new street (opened by Byrnes or Pierce), and by the centre of said street southwesterly across the railroad to a point in the centre of said Egg Harbor Road.

To be more explicit, Egg Harbor Road was vacated between these points, and Railroad Avenue was laid as described and made to take the place of the road so vacated or discontinued. If any one will take the trouble to search the records at May's Landing, they will find the report of the Surveyors, which I think will contain a map and draught of the said road, with the courses, distances, references, etc. I cannot give you the year, but if my memory is not at fault it occurred before Mr. P. S. Tilton came to Hammonton. It strikes me that the lines found by Mr. Whitney, running northerly, may be some of those run by the County Surveyors at the time of vacating Egg Harbor Road.

Hoping my suggestions may throw some light on the subject, and thus help you out of your dilemma.

I am, respectfully,
EDW. T. MCKEAN.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1883.

The Senate appropriations committee yesterday agreed to report, and it was so reported, the joint-resolution appropriating \$200,000 to continue the work of the census with an amendment reducing the amount to \$100,000. The original amount was made up of \$100,000 to continue the work of the census during the current fiscal year, and the remainder to be applied to next year's work. The committee have found the work of the census in such an unsatisfactory condition that they are unwilling to recommend the appropriation of any considerable amount without assurance that the money will not be wasted, and this assurance they have thus far failed to obtain, notwithstanding the fact that they have had before them twice the Secretary of the Interior and Acting Superintendent of the Census Richards. These officials attended the committee meeting yesterday morning, and endeavored to explain the state of affairs in the Census bureau, but their statements only confirmed the opinion that the work was in such a state of confusion that Congress would not be warranted at this time in granting a greater amount than is barely sufficient to keep the bureau running. It is not unlikely that this action of the committee will be followed by a bill providing for the early termination of the work of collating and publishing, within limits considerably narrower than now contemplated by the scientific gentlemen who have charge of the details of the work.

The grand jury returned into court this afternoon an indictment against

Wm. Dickson, the foreman of the star route jury, for corruptly endeavoring to influence the jurors in favor of the defense in the last star route case. This morning many of the former witnesses were summoned, and the jury began again an investigation of the charges against Mr. Dickson sent up from the Police Court. A number of star route jurors, Brewster, Cameron, Mr. Godwin, of the Star, and Lowe, of the Republican, are among the witnesses.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims met this morning, and an order was announced to the effect that in view of the delay on the part of counsel for claimants to prepare their cases for hearing in court, and of the necessity for immediate action on these cases, within the time fixed by law, it is ordered that on Wednesday, 14th February, the court will proceed to call the docket up to 1,500, and cases will be disposed of in their order. Counsel for claimants are notified to proceed to the taking of testimony in these cases at once. The case of Geo. R. Williams was argued and submitted. The court adjourned until next Monday.

Mr. Edward McPherson, the clerk of the House of Representatives, has had printed a list of the members of the 48th Congress. In the 2d district of Mississippi no name appeared on the roll. Mr. Manning has a certificate, but under the advice of political friends he decided not to present it. In the 6th district of Louisiana there is a vacancy occasioned by the death of Gen. Herron. In West Virginia from the 3d district Representative Kenna is borne on the roll. He will serve his time out in the present Congress, but will resign as a member of the 48th Congress in order to allow his successor to be elected in May next.

Secretary Teller said last night after a conference with the President, he should probably telegraph Mr. Francis A. Walker, late superintendent, to return immediately to Washington, to take charge of the bureau, and bring its work to a close. Mr. Seaton, the acting superintendent, who succeeded Mr. Walker, has been ill.

HOWARD

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

The State Supreme Court has decided that bank stock shall be assessed at its selling price on the day of assessment, without regard to its original cost.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Companies give notice that the principal and interest of the bonds of the \$1,700,000 loan, maturing February 1st, will be paid on that date.

Horace Speer, aged twelve years, jumped on a train last week at Little Falls, with some other boys, to steal a ride, and in jumping off fell and broke his neck. He was killed instantly.

HOW INTEREST EATS.—Many people often borrow money at a rate of interest that no legitimate business can stand. Very few have figured on the difference between six and eight per cent. One dollar loaned for one hundred years at six per cent with the interest collected annually and added to the principal will amount to \$340. At eight per cent it amounts to \$2,203 or nearly seven times as much. This information is given gratis together with the wholesome advice to use Swayne's Pills whenever you have bilious attacks, headache, constipation or any of the many complaints peculiar to the season.

Messrs. Robeson, Hobart, and other Jersey men have formed a company to run a railroad from Washington to Chesapeake Beach, a summer resort, about thirty-five miles from the capital.

A committee has been appointed by the State Experiment Station to go before the State Board of Agriculture and call its attention to the importance of memorializing the Legislature with regard to furnishing means to carry on field experiments more effectively on the farm belonging to the State Agricultural College, and on various soils in other parts of the State.

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 10, 1882.

MESSES. J. C. AYER & CO., GENTLEMEN:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.

Yours respectfully,
Z. P. WILDS.

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.



AYER'S
CATHARTIC
PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and
all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

301 N. Fremont St., Baltimore.

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat solid food and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving.
G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.



Dr. Geo. B. SHIDLE
SURGEON
Dentist

Dentistry in all its branches skillfully and carefully executed. Anesthetics administered when desired. All work guaranteed. Office days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.

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Corner of Bellevue & Horton Sts.

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

Mrs. J. Sibley

Begs to inform the Ladies of HAMMONTON and

VICINITY,

That she is making Ladies' Dresses and Wraps of all kinds. Also Children's Suits at the LOWEST

CASH PRICES.

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

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

\$5
Outfit sent free to those who will send in the most pleasant and profitable way known. Everything new, stylish, and required. We will furnish you everything \$10 a day and upwards in quality goods without saying a word for your own night. No matter what your work is, we will make it once. Many are taking orders at the present time. Ladies make as much as men, and you can't get girls to make as much pay. No one who is willing to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. These goods are sent at 1/2 price with the above kind of work. Free. J. H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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in easy installments.

TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 a month.

Address,
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AND

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We are now prepared to deliver coal for coal to be delivered at any time through the Fall and Winter at low prices. We deliver coal which is the various sizes and best quality coal constantly on hand at our Railroad Avenue, opposite the shed shed. Coal furnished on call, care, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your early.

G. F. SEXTON

Hammonton, N. J.

Agriculture.

Farm Talks.—The French Journalist, Ben. Percey, writes thus pleasantly under the head of "Farm Talks." In the *American Cultivator*:

Reading this morning the report of some "silly" speeches made at a cattle show, I observed to me that the people of New England do not appreciate the many obligations to the farmer, the physiologist, and the gardener, the children they have made in the soil of rural life.

Three hundred years ago the inhabitants of this region subsisted by hunting and fishing. Their means were the deer of the moose, the deer, the woodcock, and the squirrel. Fish, including salmon, was then more abundant than it now is, as dams had not barred our streams, or the waste of factories polluted their waters.

There was no fruit, unless it may have been a very tart apple. No other "silly" kind was then known, and the only agricultural product, was not indigenous, but had been brought from the South, and with difficulty carried to ripen in a Northern latitude. The aborigines plucked the earliest ears with the hunk and braided several of them together for the next year's crop. The soil was scraped together with the shoulder-blade of a moose, forming a hill in which the corn was planted on an "olive" or some other small fish as a fertilizer.

Oattle, which were known to the Indians, now exist in every variety, and the rest of all varieties. We have the Short-horn Durham, which combine the qualities of abundance, of easy fattening, of early maturity, and of docility in the yoke; we have the Devon, an ancient breed, brought by the first settlers of the New England coast, and fitted by their skillful training for the dairy; we have the Delaware, which was about the only agricultural product, was not indigenous, but had been brought from the South, and with difficulty carried to ripen in a Northern latitude. The aborigines plucked the earliest ears with the hunk and braided several of them together for the next year's crop. The soil was scraped together with the shoulder-blade of a moose, forming a hill in which the corn was planted on an "olive" or some other small fish as a fertilizer.

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as it implies that the selection of a breed should be made with reference to its adaptability to the soil. Of course the demands of the present and most profitable market, must be first taken into account, but other things being equal, the best selection will follow the selection of a class of sheep adapted to the soil and climate where they are to be reared.—*Devon Post.*

Sheep—Breeds for Various Falls.
Where sheep have been kept in the same locality for several generations the type becomes very much influenced by the soil on which they are kept. On the light dry soils or in hilly regions the pasture is scant, but rich, and the winter keep is generally destitute of succulent food. Under such conditions any breed of sheep will become smaller, finer, and, if on large ranges, more leggy. The wool also varies with both soil and climate, becoming lighter in weight on poorer soils and coarser in fiber on rich soils and in warmer climates. Of course, types as influenced by soil are subject to variations under difference in care and amount of food, as for instance, a light soil furnishing rich food, though small in quantity, might, if lightly stocked, grow as large stock as rich soil fully stocked; but this would not be the natural tendency under ordinary circumstances.

The Transhumantes, or traveling Merino flocks of Spain, were, long-legged sheep, considerably shaggy, which was due, no doubt, to the scant herbage and the long distance they were accustomed to travel between their summer and winter pastures. Brought to the United States and placed on small ranges, with better feed and care, they increased in size and decreased in length of leg. The same sheep on rich, cultivated soils of France, and with high feeding become very large, more than double their former size, in a period of six years. Selection had something to do with this result, but without the rich food it could never have been accomplished.

The various mutton breeds of England show the effect of soils in establishing types. The Southdown in its early history was bred through particular care in selection, and affords a good instance of what soil will do in establishing a type. They are described as having inhabited the hilly portions of England from the most ancient periods of known history of that country. In the southern part of the country there is a range of low hills underlain with chalk which do not ascend gradually, on the south to the sea coast, and on the north merge into rich, cultivated lands. These low hills or "downs" have a dry soil, and are covered with a rich, sweet, dense herbage. Without special care this soil produced good sheep as these, from a description given of them before Eliam took hold of them. "Long and thin in the neck, narrow in the forequarters, high in the shoulders, low behind, sharp on the back and with flat ribs, their only points being a good leg." Their mutton, however, chiefly from the excellent character of the pasture, was of the best flavor and highly valued.

The black-faced Scotch sheep, an old breed in Scotland, are another instance of the effect of soil and also climate in the production of a type. They inhabit the hills where wolva "fether fed his flock," where wolves and foxes frequent. They have a life of continual exposure upon bleak and storm-beaten mountains, cold rains and mists, with deep snows in winter; covered in drifts they are many times compelled to subsist on heather, dug from under the snow.

This location and fare produces a hardy breed, the horns of the rams being massive and spirally curved, the muzzles thick, the eye bright and wild, the body square and compact. They are strong, muscular and active, although not a heavy sheep in net weight of mutton.

On the contrary the low, rich soils have produced the heavy Lincoln and the improved Cotswold and the Leicester. All classes of stock show this adaptation to soil and climate, but none so plainly as sheep.

The lesson to be learned from this is that sheep should be selected with reference to the soil on which they are to be reared and fed. Of course under artificial methods they can be made to do well in localities where they would not do so in a natural state. As a rule the flocks on light, dry or hilly soils, being drier and the grass thinner and perhaps sweeter, is adapted to growing fine wool or light mutton of the best quality, while the heavy soils furnish grass and forage succulent and abundant, well suited for the production of large carcasses with early maturity.

The ideas advanced by a New York dairyman that breeds should be made adapted to locality is a good one, in so

far as it implies that the selection of a breed should be made with reference to its adaptability to the soil. Of course the demands of the present and most profitable market, must be first taken into account, but other things being equal, the best selection will follow the selection of a class of sheep adapted to the soil and climate where they are to be reared.—*Devon Post.*

A Mother's Touch.
In one of the fierce engagements near Moonlightville a young Lieutenant of a Rhode Island battery, had his right foot so shattered by a fragment of a shell that, on reaching Washington after one of those horrible ambulance rides and a journey of a week's duration, he was obliged to undergo amputation of the leg. He telegraphed home, hundreds of miles away, that all was going well, and with a soldier's fortitude composed himself to bear his suffering alone. Unknown to him, however, his mother, who had read the report of his wound, was hastening to see him. She reached Washington at midnight, and the nurses would have kept her from seeing her son until morning. One sat by his side, fanning him as he slept, her hand on his feeble, fluctuating pulse. But what woman's heart could resist the leading of a mother when? In the darkness she was finally allowed to glide in and take a place at his side. She touched his pulse as the nurse had done. Not a word had been spoken, but the sleeping boy opened his eyes and said: "That feels like my mother's hand. Who is this beside me? It is my mother! Turn up the gas and let me see my mother." The two dear faces met in one long, joyful, sobbing embrace. The gallant fellow, just 21, had his leg amputated on the last day of his three years' service, underwent operation after operation, and at last, when death drew nigh, resigned himself in peace, saying: "I have faced death too often to fear it now."

The Experience of a Man who was Nigh Unto Death.
There is a general understanding that freezing to death is an agreeable mode of quitting the world, and many persons who have come near to making their exit in that manner confirm the common belief. James Humphrey, a Canadian who nearly fell to death in a recent storm while driving homeward from Wallacestown to Aldborough, has given the following description of his experience to the *St. Thomas Times*. "Then he went no longer able to hold the reins with any degree. More than twice the amount of food will be consumed by a brute which is thus exposed, and even then their condition will be worse in the spring than those that have had shelter and been kept comfortably warm through the winter, and only half-frozen."

Straw can be stacked on a frame of wood in such a way as to give protection to a large number of cattle, sheep or horses underneath, and the saving of fodder will pay the cost, for when straw is not protected in some way, half of it is trampled in the mud and lost. Straw racks are best if made substantial, and if so, will answer the purpose for which they are built for years.—*South and West.*

A Young Man's Peril.
They were in to see a lawyer yesterday—Mary Ann and her mother. Mary Ann was a little embarrassed, but the old woman was calm. When they spoke about a breach of promise case, the lawyer asked: "What evidence have you got?" "Mary Ann, produce the letters," commanded the mother, and the girl took the cover off a willow basket and remarked that she thought 927 letters would do to begin on. The other 651 would be produced as soon as the case was fairly before the Court: "And outside of those letters?" queried the lawyer.

"Mary Ann, produce your diary," said the mother. "Now turn to the heading of 'Promises,' and tell how many times this marriage business was talked over." "The footing is 214 times," answered the girl.

"Now turn to the heading of 'Drillings,' and give us the number of times he has applied the term to you." "If I have figured right the total is 9254 times." "I guess you counted pretty straight, for you are good in arithmetic. Now turn to the heading of 'Woodbine Cottage,' and tell us how many times he has talked of such a home for you after marriage." "The footing is 1898 times."

The Stock Sanitarium.
Giving Medicine to Animals.
Prof. D. D. Slade, presents some valuable rules for administering medicines to animals in the November *American Agriculturist*.

In giving a drench to a horse, a horn should be used in preference to the bottle, for fear of breakage. Stand at the right shoulder, raise the head with the left hand under the jaw, and with the right hand pass the lip of the horn into the side of the mouth, and empty its contents, the head being kept up until they are swallowed. If the animal is violent, place a towel upon the nose to be held by an assistant or if he refuses to open the mouth, the tongue may be gently held to one side, the horn introduced, quickly emptied, and the tongue liberated at once. Under all circumstances, the greatest gentleness must be exercised. Nothing can be gained by impatience or harsh treatment.

For the ox or cow, liquid medicine is preferable, given from the bottle rather than the horn. The bottle is less manageable, and one is less tempted to use it to pry open the jaws, and perhaps thus lacerate the tongue also. Elevate the head only enough to prevent the liquid running from the mouth. The bottle should not be pushed back far into the throat. The tongue should be left free. The following is a very neat and efficacious method. If standing, place the left side of the animal against a wall, and standing on the right side seize hold of the upper jaw by passing the left arm over the head, and bending the latter far round to the right, slightly elevating it. With the right hand pour the contents of the bottle into the mouth at its angle, using the least possible force.

Look After Your Stock.
It is time that some provision be made for the comfort of farm stock. Where house room is not possible, good shelter can be made easily and cheaply by building rail pens, and covering them with straw, cornstalks, or even leaves from the woods, which can be held in place by brush. The latter is, however, a most needless way, but better than no protection.

A farmer that will allow stock to hunt shelter from the cold winds and storms of winter in the corner of fences, or the lee side of a stable, corn crib, or out house of any kind, will be reckless of home comfort to the same degree. More than twice the amount of food will be consumed by a brute which is thus exposed, and even then their condition will be worse in the spring than those that have had shelter and been kept comfortably warm through the winter, and only half-frozen."

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Monsieur, Mr. and Mrs.
Those whose knowledge of French is limited to the word "monsieur," and they are legion, may, after reading the following remarks on that word in a French paper, at least congratulate themselves that they pronounce it rightly. Others, again, to whom "deputy" "neutly" and such words offer insuperable obstacles, will be surprised to learn that the pronunciation of "monsieur" is a sort of Parisian alibi. It was not till the fifteenth century that "monsiere" was evolved from *meum seniores*. At this time the ending was fully pronounced with its *r*, as in "seigneur" nowadays; but when the word ceased to be exclusively applied to the nobility about the end of the seventeenth century, the frequency of the appellation caused the alibi pronunciation that is so interesting a fact to philologists, and the *r* was dropped. The first syllable which was pronounced "mon" in the sixteenth century, and which has perhaps survived in the nautical word used by Jack Tar, *de Bidin*, "monsiere," became modified to *me*, though there is a learned dispute as to whether this is not a part of the *langue d'oïl*. Then, "no-sien" became "mesieu," which is generally pronounced as "me-sieu" in 1883, or if one wishes to talk as a real *pavroche* "ma-sieu." Perhaps some one in this country will trace for us the vicissitudes of the word "mistress" in its degradation to Mrs., or of master to Mr.

Very well. This lawyer wants to be sure that Mary Ann is a good girl. How many times has Charles Henry said he would die for you?" "Three hundred and fifty," answered the girl as she turned over a leaf.

"How many times has he called you an angel?" "Over 11,000, mamma."

"How about queezing hands?" "Over 884,000, queezes."

"And kisses?" "Nearly 417,000."

"There's my case," said the mother, as she deposited the basket and diary on the lawyer's table. "Look over the documents, and if you want anything further I can bring in a dozen neighbors to swear to facts. We sue for \$10,000 damages, and we don't settle for less than an eighty-acre farm, with buildings in good repair. We'll call again next week. Good day, sir."

A Wise Request.
The widow, who died in 1880, of a surgeon named Bradshaw, left \$5000 to the English College of Physicians, as much to the College of Physicians, to provide for an annual lecture to bear his name. The first was given last month by that great surgeon and most cultivated man, Sir James Paget on "Some Rare and New Diseases."

He abounds with research and interest. He said that of course many diseases that seem new—Bright's disease, for instance—have merely been overlooked, but however much of what seems to be new we may justly ascribe to previous oversight, there yet seems to be evidence enough that new diseases are in progress of evolution. Of a peculiar joint disease discovered by M. Charcot, Sir James said: "I believe there is not an old specimen (of bones so diseased) in our museums, there is not one in the Musée Dupuytren, I cannot find a notice or illustration of one, and yet this disease is now so far from being rare that Dr. Buzzard has had nine cases under his eye at one time." After giving several other interesting illustrations, Sir James said in all these facts there is enough not indeed to prove, but to justify, the belief that we have here examples of diseases which have appeared in this country for the first time within the century, and have since become sufficiently frequent and distinct to be described in general terms and called by new names. His hypothesis is that such diseases are among the instances of the results of morbid conditions, changing and combining in transmission from parents to offspring. Sir James laid very great stress on the value of museums, in which changes of structure may be preserved for study and comparison. "We ought to have in our museums specimens in which we might study all the gradations of every kind of structure from type to type, all the changes due to mingling of forms, all varieties of disease, all hybrid forms. We need to be able to study all these things as the naturalist or comparative anatomist needs his specimens."

Legitimate Dealings in Futures.
What, really, are futures? How have they grown up, and what practical effects, good or evil, have they produced or are likely to produce? The interests they involve are so vital to the whole business of the community that they ought to be thoroughly understood by every man who takes a large part of the testimony taken by our Legislative Investigating Committee only serves to befuddle the subject. The public, indeed, obtained rather a kaleidoscopic view of the matter from the various witnesses examined, many of whom have been more concerned to guard their own private interests than to elucidate the questions under investigation.

Here is an actual transaction which took place twenty-five years ago, long before the business of futures, as they are called, or of futures, had been introduced into the methods of commerce. A Chinese merchant asked A. & Co., an American firm in Canton, to contract to deliver to him 800 bales of cotton cloth per month, at a given price, for ten succeeding months. A. & Co.'s Boston agent offered the contract to a Lowell cotton mill. The mill's agent got his cotton buyer in the South to contract for the future delivery of the raw material, as wanted, at a fixed price. The contract was carried out to the end, and yet when the agreement was made not a yard of cloth was in existence, and most of the raw cotton was still in the field. From the Chinaman to the Southern planter, however, every party to the transaction knew just what would be his profit, and was insured against any changes in value or price.

The gist of the whole business of futures, legitimately used, was in that transaction of a quarter of a century ago, before the time of ocean cables and when steam transportation, both by land and sea, was employed to a comparatively moderate degree. Since that day the methods of commerce have been developed by the use of steam and electricity at a rapid rate, but not faster than the requirements of the world have demanded. The selling of merchandise only on the spot ceased to be the rule when same spots or months perhaps, before the actual commodity. Then it became not only desirable but often necessary also in a business sense, to sell to arrive-to-sell goods or crops in advance of their arrival. In this way the risks of change were reduced to a minimum. The seller was not obliged to store his

THE QUARREL OF THE WEEK.
I sat within my wagon on a hazy summer day. And watched my horse shivering and shivering the dusty way. When suddenly a voice from underneath me I seemed to hear. "You're bigger, but you cannot go out as fast as we!"

I looked around, but no one there my straining vision caught. We were alone upon the road—I must have dreamed, I thought.

Then—silence—at my feet I heard, distinct, a voice's sound: "You'll never overtake us, though you twice go off or the ground!"

I puzzled me at first, but soon the fact upon me broke. The fore-wheels of the wagon had thus to the hind-wheels spoke.

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Of bitter controversies with the words around as those. How many claim as merit what is after all, but late.

With words that others make for them as they sit by the side.

Your eyes and mighty statement just before his fellow sat. Shiver, as fore-wheel in the wagon further from the hind to get.

His alone in his place, as he thinks to name and fame, To find the journey ended, his position just the same.

The patient sufferer struggles, but no inch beyond is gained. And he grumbles that, despite him, one position is maintained.

Not realising that the owner, who can every thing control, Made him ever as the hindwheel, for a fitting purpose roll.

Still speeds along the wagon o'er the steady roadway drawn. Till ends the weary journey, and the light of day has gone. And all the travellies of men, the quiet thinker feels.

Are idle as the quarrels of the fore and hinder wheels.

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