

# South-Jersey

# Republican

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Prepared by DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
AND ALL DRUGGISTS FOR THEM.

### Temperance.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me a little space to express a few thoughts—not upon the post office question, nor upon the road surveys,—we think quite enough has been said upon those topics, at least for the present. There is another question, in comparison with which all purely local issues are insignificant. It is evident there is a want of understanding and harmony of view and action among professed temperance men. It must also be evident to all that without harmony of action the progress of temperance work must be slow.

One of the prominent things considered by those who have most to do in securing legislative action favoring prohibition, is—Do the people demand it? Does the sentiment of the people, as expressed at the ballot-box, favor it? We all know, taking the election last fall as a criterion from which to judge the temperance sentiment of the people, an unprejudiced jury would be in doubt regarding the wishes of the people. Legislators often say (and with a good deal of propriety)—We are ready to execute the wishes of the people when we understand what they are. Of course there are exceptions to this rule. Some are more influenced by the mighty dollar than by the wishes of the people. Such men do not remain in office very long. Unity of action is certainly a very important thing in forming public opinion. Why are not temperance men united in action? Simply because they view things differently. One class think they can accomplish more for the temperance cause by retaining their connection with the old political parties. Another class think these parties are not in sympathy with what they desire accomplished. Is not this a fair statement of the case? The careful adherents to party say the Independents (so-called) make a grievous mistake in striking off on an independent line. They say these men should have remained in the beaten track, and fight the monster Intemperance there. Let us look at that a little. If intemperance is a great crime—perpetrating first to the victim himself, and then robbing others of their liberty and happiness, and robbing the country at large of its resources,—the question is, should this cause at once by independent action, or wait for the old parties to do it, when they exhibit so much apathy and indifference in regard to it. It seems to me the object and purpose of the Independent temperance men is not properly understood. Some construe their action as aiming directly at the destruction of the different political parties. This is certainly a great mistake. It would afford me great pleasure to join hands with all true Republicans in laboring for the suppression of the liquor business. But if they persist in favoring the rum power, by placing men in office whose interests are identical with that power, I say, emphatically, I must halt! and I think I voice the conclusions of a multitude when I say it. We have been called "sore-heads," "disappointed office-seekers," "aspirants for notoriety," and in various ways have our motives been misconstrued. Some say this matter of temperance will come along in its proper order, hence moderation; and were it not for a few independent spirits who are giving the matter thought, and thought leads to action. Then comes the cry of fanaticism, and like epithets.

The opinion is often properly expressed that you cannot legislate successfully in advance of public sentiment. Now is public sentiment aroused and made operative? One word answers that question. Agitation. The political parties are profoundly apathetic in regard to the great matter of prohibition. What will arouse them? Each one is jealous of the others; and at under the dominion of ruff, and money dictates. Let this vexed question arise; and were it not for some who think in accordance with the principle that they do of party, and by the independent expression of thought agitate the public mind, this Rip Van Winkle slumber would continue until

our fair land is deluged by intemperance. The motto of every true temperance man should be—Speedy and entire emancipation from the power of rum, and unitedly engaging in the work of prohibition. Crimes far less threatening to the public welfare are prohibited,—profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and stealing are forbidden,—but this liquor business must be let alone. Why? because it is less a crime? Nay, nay! What was said of American slavery is true of the rum business,—it is the sum of all villainies!

I hope better counsels will prevail, hereafter. Instead of the motto—Anything to kill the Independents, let us unite in a more honorable enterprise—for the overthrow of the rum power.

ALPHA.

### From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1883.

The chances are now that the Senate will conclude its tariff bill this week, and the general impression seems to be that that will be the end of it. No doubt but the Senate will, when the House bill reaches it, if it ever goes, substitute the tariff provisions of the Senate bill for those of the House bill, which, of course, will be non-concurred in by the House. A conference committee will be appointed and the whole question reopened, which means the defeat of any tariff reform by the Forty-seventh Congress.

General Sherman says, regarding the recent capture of Capt. Payne and his followers by the military, that they will probably be taken to Fort Reno for a few days and then marched to Fort Smith, where they will be turned over to the civil authorities, as has been done before. General Sherman is of the opinion that there should be a more severe punishment inflicted upon these deprecators; according to the law as it now stands it is impossible.

The appointment of 281 clerks in the Pension Office made last August for six months expired this month. Their appointment depended upon the record made in the office during this probationary period. Of this number 250 will be reappointed, leaving only 31 of the entire number to be dropped. This percentage is considered very small, considering the number of appointments made, and the record of clerical efficiency is regarded as very gratifying. The 31 vacancies thus made will be filled by the nominations of those who recommended the appointment of the clerks that were dropped.

General W. B. Hazen, chief signal officer, in reply to charges against him, and attacks upon the signal service, by representative Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, and a number of anonymous writers, says the charges have their origin in the resentment of dismissed employees of the service, and are untruthful and slanderous, and the attacks are made for the purpose of bringing about the removal of the weather-service to the Interior Department. Gen. Hazen then gives, briefly, some of the results why such a removal should not be made, and, in conclusion, says that if Congress wishes to know all the details of the administration of the bureau, it can appoint an investigating committee, to which every possible opportunity and facility will be given.

The Lord lieutenant of Ireland evidently intends to protect his own precious person if it takes all the force of the British government. Upon his arrival in Dublin, on Wednesday he was escorted from the depot by a troop of hussars, and almost surrounded by detectives. He can sympathize with his brother autocrat, the czar of all the Russias.

The money value of female beauty has just been rated at \$150 by a Philadelphia jury. The "prize beauty," whom Forepaugh paraded at the head of his circus procession sued him for \$10,000. The jury, after taking all night to consider the subject, returned a verdict for \$150 damages. The beauty which parades itself least is most highly valued in this country.

HOWARD

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cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured. "AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the inflammatory rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."  
W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."  
E. F. HANCOCK.

River St., Duxbury, Mass., May 13, 1882.

"Last March I was unable to walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles, I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and thank your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world."

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AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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## Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and purifying the blood.

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For a long time I have suffered from kidney disease. My back ached, and the very slightest exertion was very much painful. I tried many remedies, but no success, until I took BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. My stomach does not feel as well as it did, and my appetite is improved. My kidneys are better, and I feel like a new man. I have gained weight.

Leading clergymen recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured suffering as you will find by trying it. It will cure you.

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## 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.

85 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 is 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 hard 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. HALLITT & Co., Portland Maine.

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

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Hammonton, N. J.

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A Good RELIABLE horse.

Apply to D. W. JACOBS,

Middle Road



## About Women.

Something that will interest and amuse.

The only possible secret between two married people should be those which are confined to either one of them by others. While some people, who laugh at themselves, worldly-wise, will confess as the idea of such perfect confidence as this implies, others still, especially the newly married, who have but small worldly experience, will be shocked that I should suggest the keeping of any kind of secret by either wife or husband from the other. I am not prepared to say that these last are not the wiser of the two. Only, in that case, when any confidence is proffered to either husband or wife, the recipient of it should make his or her position clearly understood.

Possibly there is a certain hardness toward old friends in requiring them either to dispense with the sympathy we have been wont to give them, or else to submit their weakness and trial to the cold judgment, the cynical consideration of a man or a woman who has for them no tender toleration born of loving intimacy. Yet it would be better to refuse ever to listen to another confidence while the world stands thus, to receive a secret to keep when its custody would be a wound to one whose happiness should be our first object. Some wives and some husbands are large-minded enough and free enough from jealousy not to be troubled by the knowledge that a confidence has been bestowed in which they cannot share, and then there can be no harm in such a confidence.

But no personal secret can fitly belong to one only of the two people of whom love and law have made one flesh. The very ideal of marriage has been realized by that old judge, who had knelt for many years to say a last prayer at night beside his wife, and when at last she had left him, his lips were dumb and without he could not even open his heart to God.

One frequent cause of trouble in married life is a want of openness in business matters. A husband marries a pretty, thoughtless girl, who has been used to taking no more thought as to how she should be clothed than the lilies of the field. He begins by not liking to refuse any of her requests. He will not hint, so long as he can help it, at care in trifling expenses—he does not like to associate himself in her mind with disappointments and self-denial. And she, who would have been willing enough in the sweet eagerness to please her husband, to give up any whims or fancies of her own whatever, falls into the habit of careless extravagance, and feels herself injured when, at last, a remonstrance comes. How much wiser would have been perfect openness in the beginning.

"We have just so much money to spend this summer. Now, shall we arrange matters thus or thus?" was a question I heard a very young husband ask his still younger bride not long ago; and all the womanhood in her answered to this demand upon it, and her help at planning and counseling proved not a thing to be despised, though hitherto she had "fed upon the roses and hain among the lilies of life." I am not speaking of marriages that are no marriages—where Venus has wedded Vulcan—because Venus prospered at his forge—but marriages where two true hearts have set out together, for love's sake, to learn the lessons of life and live together till death shall part them. And one of the first lessons for them to learn is to trust each other entirely. The most frivolous girl of all time, the rosebud garden of girls, if she truly loves, acquires something of a womanliness from her love, and is ready to plan and help make her small sacrifices for the general good. Try her and you will see.

But if you fail to tell her just how much you have, and just what portion of it can be properly spent, and what portion should be saved for the nest-egg in which her interest is not less than your own, then you cannot justly blame her if she is careless and self-indulgent, and wishes to-day to want to-morrow. There are thousands of little courtesies, also, that should not be lost sight of in the cruel cruelty of marriage. The secret of a great social success is to wound no one's self-love. The same secret will go far toward making marriage happy. Many a woman who would consider it an unpardonable rudeness not to listen with an air of interest to what a mere acquaintance is saying, will have no less scruple in showing her husband that his talk wearies her.

## Scraps.

A three year old little girl at Rochester, N. Y., was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with, "and please watch over my papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added, "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma too!"

A Boston type-maker, who occasionally dumps old type into his melting kettle, has several times been scared half out of his wits by violent explosions in the molten fluid, and now, after investigation into the cause thereof, he requests the printers of New England not to buy any more pistol cartridges into their old type.

A celebrated vocalist, whose demeanour and acting were as awkward and ungainly as his voice was beautiful, said one day to Charles Bannister: "Do you know what made my voice so melodious?" "No," replied Bannister. "Why, then, when I was fifteen, I swallowed by accident some train oil." "I don't think," rejoined Bannister, "it would have done you any harm if, at the same time, you had swallowed a dancing master."

"Why, Franky, I never knew you before to ask for preserves a second time." Franky didn't say much, but his little brother Tommy, who was innocent of the ways of bad boys, spoke up, with a guileless smile on his pure, little face, and said: "That's because Franky lost the key he made to open the pantry. That's why he never used to want much preserves at the supper table. He used to get all he wanted before supper, but now he can't open the pantry." After Franky's father had administered the proper corrective, and the stricken youth was left alone in the shed to repent of his crime, Tommy remarked to himself, as he sat down to study his Sunday school lesson: "I expect poor Franky is sorry he didn't give me some of them preserves when I asked him for them. He will know better the next time."

Convicts at Dartmoor Prison, in England, make skeleton keys out of the bones of their meat. Nothing could be more appropriate. Their escape by this means reminds us of one of those skeleton leaves.

To get up a dinner of great variety, cooks should be allowed a wide range. Men who have money to loan take the greatest possible interest in their business.

A gentleman had his picture taken recently; cost him \$200, and still he is not happy. A fellow took it out of the hall when the latch was up.

The reason that esthetes so admire the story is that he can stand for hours on one leg and look as though he didn't know anything and didn't want to.

It is an undeniable fact that nearly all centenarians are poor and have been poor all their lives. If you wish to live to a good old age, young men, never advertise.

## Pious Reflections.

"Bear ye one another's burdens," was the solemn admonition of Him who sublimely bore the burdens of the entire world.

Preserve your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell ever there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

Our lives should be like the days, more beautiful in the evening, or like the spring, aglow with promise, and like autumn, rich with golden sheaves when good words and deed have ripened on the field.

"Let love be without dissimulation." Let your profession of it be sincere and not hypocritical. Do not wear a mask, pretending to be one thing, while you are another. "Love not in word, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."

Men may not appreciate your labors, nor reward you for your toil, but you may rest assured that labor faithfully performed, with an eye to the divine glory, shall not fail of its reward. If it is not rewarded here, it will be hereafter. Then be patient; labor on; do your duty, and leave the result with God.

There are two sides to a question, but, where our feelings are concerned, we are apt to look at but one, and that the one that justifies us. We forget that others have also a right to their opinions, and they view the matter in an entirely different light. It is well to consider both sides before deciding what is right.

They say that I am growing old, because my hair is silvered, and there are crows' feet on my forehead, and my step is not so firm and elastic as before. But they are mistaken. That is not me. The brow is wrinkled, but the brow is not me. This is the house I live in. But I am young, younger than I ever was before.

**THE LABOR OF LOVE.**—A century ago, in the north of Europe, stood an old cathedral, upon one of the arches of which was a sculptured face of wondrous beauty. It was long hidden until one day the sun's light striking through a slated window revealed its matchless features. And ever after, year by year, upon the days when for a brief hour it was thus illumined, crowds came and waited eagerly to catch but a glimpse of that face. It had a strange history. When the cathedral was being built, an old man, broken with the weight of years and care, came and besought the architect to let him work upon it. Out of pity for his age, but fearful lest his failing sight and trembling hand might mar some fair design, the master set him to work in the shadows of the vaulted roof. One day they found the old man asleep in death, the tools of his craft laid in order beside him, the cunning of his right hand gone, his face upturned to this marvelous face which he had wrought—the face of early manhood. And when the architect and sculptors and workmen from all parts of the cathedral came and looked upon that face they said: "This is the grandest work of all! Love wrought this." In the great cathedral of the ages—the temple being built for an habitation of God we shall learn some time that love's work is the grandest of all.

## How to Spoil a Husband.

Henpeck him. Start at him. Find fault with him. Keep an untidy house. Humour him half to death. Boss him out of his boots. Always have the last word. Be extra cross on wash-day. Quarrel with him over trifles. Never have meals ready in time. Run bills without his knowledge. Vengeance upon all his relations. Let him sew the buttons on his shirts. Pay no attention to household expenses. Give as much as he can earn in a month for a new bonnet. Tell him as plainly as possible that you married him for a living. Raise a row if he dares to bow pleasantly to an old lady friend. Provide any sort of pick-up meals for him when you don't expect strangers. Get everything the woman next door gets whether you can afford it or not. Tell him the children inherit all their mean traits of character from his side of the family. Let it out sometimes when you are vexed that you wished you had married some other fellow that you used to go with. Give him to understand as soon as possible after the honeymoon that kissing is well enough for spooney lovers, but that for married folks it is very silly. —*Christian Advocate.*

A good old Quaker lady, after listening to the extravagant yarn of a person as long as her patience would allow, said to him: "Friend, what a pity it's a sin to lie, when it seems so necessary to thy happiness!"

"Do not put articles which have held milk into hot water," says a domestic receipt. Is this an admonition not to drop the baby into the wash boiler?

## In a Russian Prison.

In the cells of the upper and middle tiers are put the least compromised criminals. All the cells are of the same size—ten feet long, seven feet broad and twelve feet high. The doors have each two openings—one large enough for the daily food and drink to be put in through it and the other of smaller size, to serve as spy hole for the jailors. The doors are also each fastened with two padlocks—the key of one being in the jailer's custody, while that of the other remains in charge of the commandant of the fortress. The dish from which the prisoner eats is pushed through grooves cut in a plate of iron which projects from the interior of the door at the height of about four feet from the floor. The dish cannot, therefore, be removed by the prisoner, who must take his food standing against the door and this with a spoon which is attached to the plate. The drinking water is put into a sort of jug hinged to the door. When the prisoner wishes a drink he must get down upon his knees and turn the vessel upon its hinges or pivots. Food is supplied at eleven o'clock in the morning and six in the evening, and ordinarily consists of oatmeal gruel and a quarter of a kilogram of meat, besides this there is a daily allowance of a kilogram of rye bread.

The prisoner's bed consists of a plank, six by three, with a straw mattress, a sheet so strong and coarse that it is impossible to tear it, and a covering of felt—all of which articles are taken away during the day. The dress consists of a gray woolen jacket quite short and tight-fitting; short pantaloons of the same color, and long felt boots. For women the jacket is supplied, and a gray skirt added. The prisoners must get up at six o'clock and go to bed again at eight. It has been ascertained, by means of the secret observations which are constantly taken through the peepholes, that, as a general rule, the prisoners spend their long hours from their rising until their breakfast in pacing to and fro in their cells; after this they are wont to remain quiet for an hour or so, only to give way next to an excess of desolate despair which their pitiable situation may well inspire.

**A Medical Opinion of the Electric Light.**

Before the electric light becomes, as it must soon become, the common illuminating agent of the period, says the *Lancet*, a determined effort should be made to devise some mode of mitigating its peculiarly unpleasant intensity. The vibratile impulse of the electric force is obviously stronger than the delicate terminal elements of the optic nerve in the retina can bear without injury. We are wont to apply the terms "hard" and "soft" to light, and their significance makes them peculiarly appropriate. The electric light is waves of motion are too short, and the strobe—so to say—joins the strobe at too acute an angle. This might doubtless be obviated by employing suitable material for globes, and shades, but perhaps the best plan would be to break up and scatter the rays of light by reflection. If a small convex reflector were placed immediately below the light in the protecting globe, and one of larger dimensions above it, so as to secure a double reflection with ultimate divergence downward and outward, the effect would be to cause the "rays" of light to fall obliquely on all objects within the immediate area of illumination. This would, perhaps, obviate the need of colored glasses, which the promoters of the electric light seem to dislike. Certainly there is a considerable sacrifice of power in the use of the opaque globe—so much, indeed, that some of the districts lighted by electricity displayed through this medium do not present any obvious superiority over gas. Something must be done, for, as it is, the electric light is "trying to the eyes," which means that it is in danger of injuring them, and, already, there is reason to believe, mischief has been wrought by its use. For true comfort there is nothing like the light given by the old-fashioned pure wax candle.

## The Real Profit Overlooked.

A Baltimore man who bought him a farm two or three years ago was recently approached by a friend who had some money to invest, and who asked: "Can I buy a pretty fair farm for \$15,000?" "Yes, about that figure."

"And I'll want to lay out about \$10,000 in improvements, I presume?" "Yes, fully that."

"And I can invest another \$10,000 in blooded stock?" "I think you can."

"And \$5000 more in grading, filling up, creating fish ponds, and so forth?" "Well, you may get through with that sum."

"That's \$40,000; and now let's figure the income."

"Oh, you don't need pencil or paper," said the victim, as a shade of sorrow darkened his face. "The income will be about \$3 for turnips, \$2 for potatoes, \$5 or \$6 for corn, and a bull calf or two at \$3 a head. To save time, call it \$25. I'll see you again in a day or two. Maybe I've forgotten something which will add a dollar more. Good morning to you."

**Home Economies.**

**FRUIT PUDDING.**—Three pints of milk, eight Boston crackers split and buttered, six eggs beaten light, two cups of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, quarter of a nutmeg grated, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one pound of stoned raisins, quarter of a pound of oatmeal gruel and a quarter of a kilogram of meat, besides this there is a daily allowance of a kilogram of rye bread.

**TRIPPE CURRY.**—Boil two pounds of tripe and cut it into strips; peel two large onions and cut them into square pieces, and put the onions into a stew pan with three tablespoonful of butter. Let it stew till brown, stirring well and mixing a tablespoonful of curry powder. Now add one pint of milk and the cut-up tripe. Let all stew for an hour, skimming it well. Serve in a deep dish with boiled rice also to eat with it.

**AN EAST-INDIA CURRY.**—This is made thus: Pound very fine in a mortar six ounces of coriander seed, three-fourths of an ounce of cayenne, one and one-half ounces of fenugreek seed, one ounce cummin seed and three ounces of turmeric. These articles can be brought at a druggist's. Pound fine; sift through fine muslin; spread on a dish and dry before the fire for three hours, stirring frequently. Keep this in a bottle with a glass stopper.

**FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT.**—This fruit is refreshing and wholesome, especially for a bilious temperament. Its flavor is sub-acid, but its juicy pulp is inclosed in a tough white membrane of intensely bitter taste; when this membrane is removed the fruit is delicious. It has become the fashion to use it as a salad. The fruit is placed on the table whole (one is enough for a party of four or six), cut in quarters and serve as natural. When not used as a salad, cut the skin in sections and peel it off; separate the sections as you would those of an orange, and holding them over the fire, break it open from the centre, disclosing the pulp; tear this out of the bitter white membrane, which covers the sections, carefully removing every part of it; keep the pulp as unbroken as possible and put it into a deep dish with a plentiful sprinkling of fine white sugar. Let it stand three or four hours, or over night, and then use the fruit.

**OUR RECIPE FOR MAKING SAUER-KRAUT.**—The best we ever ate we made ourselves for many years, and for a considerable time with our own hands, and always from Savoy cabbage. It was manufactured in this way: In the first place let your "stand," holding from a half barrel to a barrel, be thoroughly scalded out; the cutter, the tub and the stamper also well scalded. Take off all the outer leaves of the cabbage, halve them, remove the heart and proceed with the cutting. Lay some clean leaves at the bottom of the stand, sprinkle with a handful of salt, fill in half a bushel of cut cabbage, stamp gently until the juice just makes its appearance, then add another handful of salt, and so on until the stand is full. Cover over with cabbage leaves, place upon a clean board fitting the space between twelve or fifteen pounds. Stand away in a cool place, and when hard freezing comes on remove to the cellar. It will be ready for use in from four to six weeks. The cabbage should be cut tolerably coarse. The Savoy variety makes the best article, and it is only half as productive as the drum-head and flat Dutch.

## Recent Legal Decisions.

**STREETS—RAILWAY TRACK—DAMAGES TO LOT-OWNERS.**—The owner of lots on a street in Denver, upon which he had erected a hotel and dwelling-houses, sued the Union Pacific Railroad Company to recover damages for the injury to his property by the laying of its track in the street. This track was put down 18½ feet from the pavement and above the level of the street, so wagons could not freely pass to and from the houses. The company set up as its defense that the track had been laid by virtue of an ordinance which granted it the right of way through the street. The plaintiff recovered a judgment for \$1850 in this case—Mulland vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company—in the United States Circuit Court for Colorado. Judge Hallett, in the opinion, said: "The right and interest of the plaintiff in the street in front of his property is secured to him by section 16 of the Bill of rights of the State Constitution, which declares 'that private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation.' It has been said that property cannot be 'taken' within the meaning of that provision except by an appropriation of the land itself, but no such limitation is applicable to the clause relating to damages. The beneficial use of plaintiff's estate embraces the right of ingress and egress, which cannot be withdrawn or obstructed without substantial damage to it. The use of the street is therefore a right of property in plaintiff, which, if not 'taken,' is certainly 'damaged,' within the meaning of the Constitution, by the act of defendant in building its road through that street."

**PATENT—ARTICLE NOT MARKED—VERBAL NOTICE.**—A compound which had been patented, but upon which there was no notice of that fact, was prepared by another person, and the patentee sued for an infringement. The defendant relied upon the absence of the patent-mark as his defense. On the trial of the case—New York Pharmacy Association vs. Tilden, in the United States Circuit Court, S. D., of New York—the complainant was allowed to prove that verbal notice of the issuing of the patent was given to the defendant, who continued thereafter to make, use and sell the compound. Judge Wallace, in giving the compound, a decree said: "The statute, Section 4900—United States Revised Statutes, declares that no damages can be recovered in a suit for the infringement of a patented article when the stamp is not on it, except upon proof that notice of the infringement was given, and there was a continued making, using and vending of the article. It has never been decided in any reported case brought to my attention, whether the notice contemplated by the statute is a written notice, or whether a verbal notice is sufficient. This statute requires proof that the defendant was duly notified, and then continued to infringe, and therein differs from judicial construction upon the method of notice. Not only does it not require, in terms, 'notice to be given,' but it does not relate to a notice in the course of legal proceedings; therefore, as the functions of readiness to perform its specification of the time when the patent was granted, and the time when the defendant had notice, verbal or written, which includes this information will be sufficient."

**ATTORNEY AND CLIENT—SUBSTITUTION OF ATTORNEY—CONDITIONAL FEES—ATTORNEY'S LIEN.**—A motion was made for a substitution of solicitors in the case of Wilkinson vs. Tilden, in the United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, and it was resisted on the ground that the solicitor of record had made disbursements in the suit and that his fees were to be paid to him only upon the condition that he succeed. Judge Wallace, in granting the motion, attached to it the following conditions: First, That the disbursements should be paid. Second, That the lien for fees should be preserved and the proper compensation paid out of any successful result. He said the general right of a client to change his attorney at his election is universally recognized by the authorities. This right is indispensable in view of the delicate and confidential relations which exist between attorney and client and the peril to the client's interests engendered by friction and distrust. But application must be made to the Court for an order to preserve regularity

in the conduct of suits, and it will hold the client to fair dealing and refuse assistance to any attempt to take advantage of one of its officers.

**RAILROADS—OBLIGATION TO OPEN THE ROAD—MANDAMUS—STRIKE OF EMPLOYEES.**—The order of Judge Haight was made at a special term of the Supreme Court of New York last summer, quashing the petitions and orders to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to compel certain railroad companies to receive and deliver promptly all such freight and other property as might be offered to or received by them for transportation at the usual or reasonable rates. The suit was that of the people, upon the relation of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. The complaint alleged that these roads had uniformly refused and sometimes peremptorily refused to receive and deliver freight and to transport it, thereby causing great loss to the people of the State, for which there was no adequate remedy in damages; and that the trade and commerce of the city of New York was greatly injured by this conduct of the railways. The ground upon which the defendants relied on their motion to quash was that they were unable to receive, load and discharge freight efficiently, because they were compelled to employ unskilled men, as their freight handlers had refused to work for their pay of 17 cents an hour, demanding 20 cents an hour, which sum they refused to pay. On the hearing, against the objection of the counsel for the people, the defendants were allowed to open and close the argument.

An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which reversed the decision of Judge Haight in every part. Judge Davis, in the opinion, said: "The question on the facts shown in the papers before us is this: Can railroad companies refuse or neglect to perform their public duties upon a controversy with their employees over the cost, and expense of doing them? We think this question admits of but one answer; the exercise of no validity; the duties imposed must be discharged at whatever cost; they cannot be laid down, or abandoned, or suspended without the legally expressed consent of the State. Railroads are in every essential quality public highways created for public use, but permitted to be owned, controlled and managed by private persons. But for this quality the railroads of the respondents could not lawfully exist. Their construction depended upon the exercise of the right of eminent domain which belongs to the State in its corporate capacity alone, and cannot be conferred except upon a public use. The corporation by accepting its charter takes upon it the trusts imposed by it; it becomes an agency of the State to perform public functions which might otherwise devolve upon public officers, as is the case with regard to other public highways. The fact that individuals may have private remedies for the damage done them does not deprive the State of its right to compel the performance of every step necessary to bring a corporation into the condition of readiness to perform its functions. It is not doubted, and it is strangely illogical to assert that the State is powerless to compel the doing of the acts for which the corporation was created. The quashing of the motion was a novel proceeding. Such action is taken by the Courts in disposing of writs of process, not in deciding applications to obtain them, and the right of the Attorney General to open and close the argument, he being the moving party, is not to be questioned."—*Phila. Record.*

It was election time, and little Glyn heard so much talk about men who were running for office. One day, his mother, noticing him run from one place to another, asked, "What are you playing now, Glyn?" He replied, "Oh, I am not playing at all, I am running for office."

Experiments recently made in Europe, with a view to ascertaining the best method of preserving manure, show that manure allowed to accumulate under cattle three months or more in specially constructed stalls was found in every case, as compared with that of ordinary manure heaps, in the more workable condition, the ammonia salts were better preserved and the useful ingredients were present in greater proportions.

## Restful Reflections.

Wanted to know—what interest views passed for lending him enchantment.

"I have not loved lightly," said the man said who married a three-hundred-pound widow.

"None but the brave deserve the fair," and none but the brave can live with some of them.

A greedy man should wear a plaid waist-coat, so as always to keep a check on his stomach.

It is easy to break into an old man's house, because his gate is feeble, and his locks are few.

The fellow who slept under "the cover of night" complains that he came very near freezing.

A crusty old bachelor says he thinks it is woman, and not her wrongs, that ought to be redressed.

Why are poultry the most profitable stock to keep? Because for every grain they give a peck.

The way to make time pass quickly—raise a row and get knocked into the middle of next week.

What moral lesson does a weathercock on a church steeple continually inculcate? This vain to aspire.

We frequently hear of a fight of steps, but we have never yet been able to discover where they fly to.

An extraordinary surgical operation was lately performed, which killed the patient. The physician is doing well. A provident, and yet improvident man—the baker; he kneads much, but sells everything he kneads himself.

An old Greenland seaman said he could really believe that crocodiles shed tears, for he had often seen whales blubber.

It is said that short, dumpy people are more humorous than long, lank folks, on the ground that brevity is the soul of wit.

Somebody, in describing a beautiful lady, said she has "a face that a painter might dwell upon." Rather a broad face that!

A pawnbroker having joined a temperance society, it was remarked that there need be no fear of his not keeping the pledge.

What is the difference between a man paralyzed with fear and a leopard's tail? One is rooted to the spot, and the other is spotted to the root.

It wasn't such a bad notion on the part of a Glover who hung up in his shop the following placard: "Ten thousand hands wanted immediately."

The man who always leaves church before service is over, in speaking of a "fancied" single lady, said she was "fearfully and wonderfully mad."

"I had rather not take a horn with you," said the toper to the mad bull; but the bull insisted on treating him to two, and the toper got quite high.

One or the other: It is always "put up or shut up" with the umbrella.

Important discovery: It is now reported that a North Carolina man has discovered a meerschaum pipe mine.

A bad shot: "I aim to tell the truth," "Yes," interrupted an acquaintance, "and you are probably the worst shot in America."

A marine disaster: "Yes," said the captain of the ocean steamer, we had a very expensive trip this time. Very little sea-sickness; passengers ate frightfully.

Exceptional prove the rule: Professor—"If you attempt to squeeze any solid body it will always resist pressure." Class smiles and cites examples of exceptions which prove the rule.

Notable case of stupidity: A restaurant sign on Washington street reads: "A cup of coffee two and five cents." Why this is not condensed to "a cup of coffee seven cents" is queer.

"I pass," the Greek: Greek recitation: Benevolent professor (prompting): "Now, then, Epipass." Somnolent Soph (remembering last night's studies): "I make it next." (He goes it alone before the faculty.)

A matter of multiplication: Teacher—"Why, how stupid you are, to be sure! Can't multiply eighty-eight by twenty-five? I'll wager that Charles can do it in less than no time." Pupil—"I shouldn't be surprised. They say that fools multiply very rapidly now-days."

The nice prayer rug: "Now, pa dear, you must give me \$75, because I want that prayer rug right away," said

a vivacious young miss. "Prayer rug? Now, what earthly use is a prayer rug to you, my dear?" "It is of no earthly use at all, pa dear. It is for a heavenly purpose I want it, pa." Now what father would have refused to gratify the angelic ambitions of a daughter under these circumstances?

"Know thyself," was an excellent sort of proverb, but it's forcing a pretty tough acquaintance on some folks.

## The Danger of Using Arsenic for the Complexion.

It is necessary to raise a warning cry against a most mischievous statement which has recently been circulated, and has already done harm, to the effect that "arsenic in small doses is good for the complexion." It is not difficult to imagine the danger women will incur to preserve or improve their "good looks." No more ingenious device for recommending a drug can be hit upon than that which the authors of this most baneful prescription of "arsenic for the complexion" have adopted. Suffice it to recall the fact that for many years past chemists and sanitarians have been laboring to discover means of eliminating the arsenical salts from the coloring matter of wall papers and certain dyes once largely used for certain articles of clothing.

It is most unfortunate that this hopelessly antagonistic recommendation of arsenic to improve the complexion should have found its way into print. Those who employ the drug as advised—and there are many either already using it or contemplating the rash act—will do so at their peril. So far as they are able, however, it will be the duty of medical men to warn the public against this pernicious practice, which is only too likely to be carried on secretly. It is not without reason that we speak so pointedly, and urge practitioners to be on the quiver in anomalous or obscure cases.

## The Blood-Stanching Weed.

During the French expedition to Mexico General Martroy was informed by a native that a plant grew in his district which was largely used in the domestic surgery of the Mexicans, and he advised the General to keep in a stock of it for use in the French camp. It goes by the name of "the blood-stanching weed"—the exact name of which has not been placed on record. This plant has the property, when applied after being chewed or crushed, of almost instantly arresting the flow of blood from a wound. General Martroy brought home some specimens of this plant to France, and cultivated it in his garden at Versailles, where it has thriven exceedingly ever since, blossoms every year and produces a sort of fruit. Meanwhile its transplantation to European soil has not robbed it of the quality for which it was originally recommended to its introducer. Its recognized botanical name is *Tridactylon creta*. Although it is quite the reverse of an ornamental plant, and is not distinguished by any beauty of shape or color in its flowers, it fully deserves, if we may trust our informant, to be widely cultivated on account of its rare medical value. The practicability of its application is now placed beyond all doubt. Its effect in stanching blood is said to surpass all means hitherto applied to this purpose, and it is in any case to be procured cheaply and easily. Experiments have been made in Vienna, and the *New York Press*, of that city, advises its regular cultivation for medical use.

## Wigs Coming into Fashion Use.

A wig-maker talked me into a secret the other day. It was becoming fashionable, he said, for women to wear wigs. Wigs are not worn to cover baldness or because, even the hair is thin, but to save trouble and as a precaution against accident. A woman who has straight hair is just now out of fashion as far as head-gears. She must crimp her hair and paste it into little waves and puffs around her forehead and down the sides of her head. This requires great care and becomes burdensome after a time. Besides, hair that is not inclined to curl at all is apt to defy crimping pins and pomade and straighten out at an inopportune moment. The wig-maker, therefore, had come to the rescue of women so unfortunate as to have rebellious hair. He makes wigs that may be worn on the front of the head, between the line of the forehead and the crown. The false hair is crimped and never straightens out.

## The Bible in Japan.

Recent letters from the agent of the American Bible Society in Japan convey intelligence which is indicative of the rapid progress of Christianity in that empire. It is to the effect that a number of Japanese Christians had presented a formal and earnest appeal for the translation of the Bible. They speak of the translation of the Bible as a great work and far-reaching in its consequences; of the blessings which had come to them through the New Testament, which had been already published and widely circulated; of the severe evils which would ensue if the remaining work was not wisely done, and of the want of uniformity and style which would be sure to mark a translation which was produced by the labors of many different scholars working apart. They therefore submit a plan, the substance of which is as follows:

1. That the whole work be given to one translating committee instead of the different books to individual translators.
  2. That the committee be composed of eight members, four of whom shall be foreigners and four Japanese.
  3. That the Japanese members be chosen by Japanese Christians.
  4. That the foreigners and Japanese members have equal rights in voting.
  5. That means be furnished to enable the members to devote their whole time to the work.
- When it is remembered that it is only a few years since Christians were permitted even to enter Japan, such action as this is truly astonishing, and must awaken the most profound gratitude.

## Queer German Decisions.

The highest court of Germany decided a queer case in a queer manner. A butcher's wife obtained a divorce on the ground of desertion. He appeared, declaring that she had driven him from home by injurious and defamatory expressions, and was, therefore, the really guilty party. The court, however, nonsuited him, and held that, since "both parties belonged to the lower classes," where such expressions were common, there was nothing defamatory in them.

A Berlin saloon-keeper entertained some guests after the legal hour for closing. A policeman appeared among the cronies, when the publican exclaimed: "Gentlemen, the policeman got in through the window." The officer brought him up for defaming him in the discharge of his duty, but the policeman was acquitted. "The intention of ridiculing the officer was clear," said the judge, but the expression itself was not wisely chosen. For, since it would have been the duty of the policeman to come in through the window, instead of through the back door, as he actually did, if he had had no other means of ingress, the charge of the publican, though false, was not defamatory.

## "Width av the Dure."

"I want a piece av a board sawed off, planned on the outside," said Mr. Donlevy. "We'd a few friends at the house last night to a christening, and the lower panel av the dure got kicked out in the merriment."

"How wide do you want the piece cut? asked the carpenter."

"The width av the dure, av course," replied Mr. Donlevy.

"And how wide is the door?"

"Well, it's as wide as a chair is long, to keep the children in an' the pigs out, an' it's as though it was mashed for it."

"But all chairs are not the same size," said the carpenter.

"Aw, thunder and teuf! yer thicker headed nor a railroad spike; the chair comes up jist even wid the size av the windy mill."

"But how high is the sill?" asked Mr. Chips.

"Bother the badgering tongue o' ye," growled Mr. Donlevy. "It's only the wideness av me hand bargin' the thumb-bigger than the rain water barrel that stands outside, an' if ye can't make it from that ye can't have the job, and I'll take it to some carpenter that understands his business and knows the measure av a dure in his hand without makin' a catfish av himself. Saw can ye cut the piece av the size av that, ye see, neither headed wood-butter, ye see, nor a head av a man av your class, that has his time av ye wur born wid it."

And he had to go find one.











