

South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. XXI, No. 18.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, May 5, 1883.

Five Cents per Copy.

Swaynes

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

PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD

ACT AS A HEART CORRECTOR

And by cleansing, regulating, and strengthening the organs of digestion, secretion and absorption, cure Apoplexy, Fits, Paralysis, Nervousness, Dizziness, Debility, Biliousness, Bad Breath, Jaundice, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Lack of Appetite, Low Spirits, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Fevers, Malaria and Congestion, Fever and Ague, Diarrhea, Dropsy, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Female Weakness, Urinary Disorders, and all irregularities of the Splice, Stomach, Bladder and Bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sole and R. B. DRUGGIST FOR THEM.

Price, 25 Cts. Per Bottle, 50 Cts. Per Dozen.

In trying to solve one of the greatest problems of the Hammonton farmer, i. e., How to get a supply of Grain and Feed at the lowest possible cost, we flatter ourselves we have made some strides in the right direction.

Among other advantages, we were the first to ship through cars of grain, etc., to our station, thus saving the heavy expense of handling and cartage at Philadelphia.

Again, we have carefully canvassed the market, making our selections from a great variety of samples, taking the particular stock we should prefer were we buying for our own consumption.

We shall continue to make special prices to purchasers in quantity taken directly from the cars, which we believe to be a double advantage to the consumer:—

- 1st, Less running to the store during the busy season.
- 2nd, Lower prices.

Sam'l Anderson,

Dealer in
Flour, Grain, Feed, etc.

Gerry Valentini,

Undertaker,
Is prepared to furnish Coffins, Caskets (with handles and plates), Shrouds, Robes of any quality wanted. *Funerals promptly attended to.* Chairs resented, and Furniture repaired and renovated.
SHOP on Egg Harbor Road, next to Aiken's Carriage Factory, Hammonton.

T. Hartshorn,

Painter and Paper Hanger,
Hammonton, N. J.
Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive prompt attention.

A. J. SMITH,

NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner.
Hammonton, N. J.

(The following needs no introduction. The writer gives "Reformer" credit for a little honesty, by supposing that he made a mistake, and referred to a meeting subsequent to the one really mentioned;—that is, one held after his return from Conference.—ED.)

ALLENTOWN, April 30, 1883.
MR. EDITOR.—The names of the friends who called on me the evening referred to, by Reformer in the Atlantic County Mirror of April 26, 1883, are as follows: Mr. John Scullin and wife, Mr. M. L. Jackson and wife, Mr. Alex. Aitken and wife, Miss Susie Praster, and Mr. Bowman Tilton. All of these as you well know are among your most respectable citizens. Four of them were members of my church, the rest were members of my congregation. These are the persons Reformer dares to call "Rummies," one of the vilest, and lowest names that can be given to man or woman. These friends called to give me a parting visit, which I shall always most kindly remember. To all I had endeavored to be a Pastor, some I had visited and prayed with when sick, others I had joined in holy matrimony, is it strange then, that they should call, spend an hour in pleasant conversation, wish me well in my new charge and then bid me a kind good-bye?

Is there anything immoral in this, anything unbecoming a minister of the gospel, anything to justify a citizen to put in public print matter that is greatly damaging to another's character? Common sense says No! Honest, fair, decent public opinion says No! The law, which every honorable citizen is supposed to uphold and abide by, emphatically declares, "Thou shalt not."

But what are all these to the man who styles himself "Reformer." A peaceable, respectable citizen has no rights, for he ignores them, the law has no respect from him, for he defies it. He is reformer, and he wants the public to know it too.
But if his methods of reforming men and things were submitted to civilizational and christianized society for approval, they would doubtless repeat unfavorably, for they evidently belong to barbarism, are far beneath and unworthy any one who claims to be a man.

I wish to say no more at present than this; I know the author of the scandalous article which obliges me to write this; if he is an honest man he will apologise, for he has judged wrongly and unfairly, he has accused falsely, and hereafter, anything he may publish or cause to be published of a defamatory character about me, will be answered in that quiet but most effectual way prescribed by law.
P. PROVOST

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1883.
Assistant Secretary French returned from New York last evening. One of the objects of his visit was to make arrangements for a release of the appraisers' stores in that city, as the present lease expires in May. It has been the custom of the government to lease the property upon an appraisalment of committee of three, consisting of a representative of the Treasury Department, a representative of the owner, and a third member selected by these two. The Treasury department is desirous of dispensing with this custom, and with that view Mr. French offered the owner \$63,000. (As this is an advance of about \$10,000 per year over the present price it is thought that the offer will be accepted.)

Assistant Secretary French to-day resumed the duties of acting Secretary of the Treasury, which during his absence had been performed by Assistant Secretary New. Mr. French holds a commission from the President to act as Secretary in the absence or illness of the Secretary. Mr. New holds a similar commission to act as Secretary in the absence or illness of both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary French. Secretary Folger, while not ill or indisposed, has too many important questions under consideration to devote the time necessary to sign the official mail and pass upon routine matters requiring prompt action.

All the members were present at the regular cabinet meeting yesterday. The session lasted about three hours, and was mainly devoted to the consideration of the new civil service regulations as prepared by the commission and now awaiting the approval of the President. No conclusion was reached with regard to them, and they will be taken up again for further consideration at the next cabinet meeting.

Hon. Edward McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives, left for Gettysburg to-day. He said politics were now very quiet in Pennsylvania, and would be until legislature adjourns. As to the speakership of the next House, Mr. McPherson says he frequently changes his mind as to the result, but he thinks Randall has his grip on it and can hold it.

The arrangement for a fitting reception to the veterans of the Army of the Potomac were forwarded at the meeting of the committee last night by the appointment of a finance committee, upon which forty of our best citizens will serve with earnestness and zeal. The attorney general has designated Mr. John S. Blair as counsel to prosecute the charges against Supervising Architect Hill. Secretary Folger has suggested to Mr. T. H. Murch, who preferred the charges, the name of Mr. D. S. Alexander Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, as a member of the special investigating committee in place of Assistant Solicitor Robinson. The Secretary is desirous that there should be no further delay in the proceedings. If the designations made by the attorney general and the Secretary are acceptable to Mr. Murch, the investigation will proceed as soon as possible.

HOWARD.
NOT A ROMANTIC SUBJECT. The man who thinks he's going through this life on a bed of roses had just better give up that ridiculous idea at once and come right square down to worldly thinking. There's no telling when they may be attacked with itching piles, and be subjected to continual itching and scratching. For every pain though there's a cure, and for itching piles the world never has seen anything to equal Swaynes' Ointment. It never fails to cure itching piles.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New Jersey, will meet in Trinity Church, at Hoboken, on May 15th.

Chancellor Runyon has dismissed the rule to show cause why the Trustees of the Moorestown M. E. Church should be attached for contempt in locking out the Rev. Mr. Whitecar.

The ship carpenters' strike at Camden seems likely to come to an end through the employers conceding the demands of the men, they not being able to complete their contracts if the strike continues.

HAVE YOU ASKED YOUR PHYSICIAN ABOUT IT? "Yes." Well, what does he say? "That is only another of the thousand and one medical humbugs." Is he helping you? "No." Losing ground steadily? "I'm afraid so." Not as well this year as last? "Very much worse." Then take a friend's advice and write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia, giving them a plain statement of your case. Ask them if they have ever treated a similar case with their Compound Oxygen, and if, in their judgment, there is hope of your deriving any real and permanent benefit from it. Ask them also to send you a report of some cases like yours which they have treated successfully. All this will cost you nothing, as these physicians make no charge for consultations. If the evidence they give is not satisfactory, then the matter ends, but if they should put you in possession of facts and evidence going to show that thousands of persons suffering from chronic diseases far worse, it may be, than yours, have been restored to comparative good health during the past past thirteen years by the use of Compound Oxygen, the trifling effort of writing may prove the means whereby you will find a permanent relief from suffering, for which you will never cease to be profoundly thankful.

If, however, you are not ready to consult them at present, drop a post-card and ask them to send you their Treatise on Compound Oxygen. The information which you will gain from this Treatise will enable you to judge of the chances in your favor which it offers.

The REPUBLICAN contains more than twenty-five columns of entertaining reading each week. Thus, in a year we furnish you 1300 columns of fresh news items, stories, etc., all for \$1.25.

Fertilizers!

Farmers can get
ALMOST ANYTHING
In the way of Fertilizers, at

GEO. ELVINS'

Main Road and Believe Avenue,
Hammonton.

Mapes' Complete Manures.

Corn Manure,
Potato Manure,
Fodder Corn Manure,
Fruit and Vine Manure,
Early Vegetable and Truck Manure,
Grass and Grain Spring Top-Dressing,

Together with a supply of Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, German Kainit, and Ground Bone.

Also, the celebrated STOCK-BRIDGE MANURES originated by Hon. Levi Stockbridge, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Professor of Agriculture.

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficiency in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."
HORACE FAIRBROTHER,
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude?" Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY,
159 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."
A. J. CRANE,
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
JOSEPH WALDEN,
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles."
E. BRADON,
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. GEORGE R. SEIDLE,
DENTIST,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Office Days, — Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.
Philadelphia Office, 1106 Arch St.

THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.

TOMLIN & SMITH'S,

Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

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

Mrs. J. Sibley

Begs to inform the Ladies of HAMMONTON and VICINITY,

That she is making Ladies' Dresses, and Wraps of all kinds. Also 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.

Send in your name and \$1.25, and we will mail to your address (or any other) a copy of the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN every week for one year. Try it.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Master and Solicitor in Chancery,
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

C. F. Jahnecke, M.D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Office at his residence, corner of Vine St. and Central Avenue.
Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M.

COAL!

We are now prepared to receive orders for coal, to be delivered at any time throughout the Fall and Winter, at lowest prices. We deliver coal when desired, in all sizes and best qualities of coal constantly on hand at our yard, on Railroad Avenue, opposite the railroad shed. Coal furnished direct from cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your orders early.

G. F. SAXTON,

Hammonton, N. J.

THE DREAM.

To dream I dreamt to-night,
I came, armed with magic might;
And fever, doubt and fear,
As that haunt his kingdom here.
I dreamt I dreamt to-night,
I came, armed with magic might;
And fever, doubt and fear,
As that haunt his kingdom here.
I dreamt I dreamt to-night,
I came, armed with magic might;
And fever, doubt and fear,
As that haunt his kingdom here.

Agricultural.

Farm Hints.
A well-stored corn is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is seldom satisfactory.

Harrowing winter grain is a practice that is now generally adopted by the better farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone-dust, wood ashes, or other fertilizer may be applied before the harrowing.

Spring wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can sometimes be seen in a few hours, especially if the application is soon followed by a gentle shower, which takes the substance down to the roots. Any start given to the young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer, care must be taken that it does not come in contact with seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

Fodder Crops: There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short from drought. A leafy sort of oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green fodder. The value of Hungarian grass as a supply of good green food is not easily over-estimated.

Beets, including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by soaking them. They should be sown so soon as germination begins. After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

Grass is a leading farm crop, and is much neglected. Our farmers have given very little attention to the study of grass, and the soils and culture best adapted to the various sorts. A permanent meadow of pasture needs to be kept up by a yearly top-dressing of manure or commercial fertilizer. It is hoped that the American farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with due consideration.

Potatoes: Potato beetles are well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one when given clean culture on a rich mellow soil. It is well to plant early sorts and harvest the tubers before the "rot" has time to reach them.

Sundry Matters: Put all the farm implements in good order during rainy days. Clear up the rubbish that has accumulated. Look well to fences before cattle are turned out.

The Orchard and Nursery: When trees are too warm on the passage often from the heat of a steamer or from the weather, the buds start into growth and sometimes make shoots several inches long. The buds near the ends of the branches start first, and they will be gradually less affected below. Usually there will be some of the lower ends that have not started. Every branch should be cut back to a good sound bud, if there is but one, and the tree is left but little better than a bare stick.

Starting an Orchard Cheaply: Many a settler is obliged to postpone the outlay for an orchard until he can better afford it. The cheapest way to start an orchard is to raise the stocks and graft them; but this costs time and skill

which one may not have. An orchard may be had for the least outlay of money by buying root-grafts. These are advertised by many western nurseries. They consist of a root, or part of one grafted with a cion of two or three buds. These are placed in the ground in the winter, packed in boxes of sand, and kept in the cellar until they can be set out in spring. The nurseryman grows these two or three years, and then sells them, as trees. The farmer can, if he wishes, purchase the root-grafts and grow them himself.

In planting root-grafts, give them good corn land; lay out the rows the width to work with the cultivator; the root-grafts may be dibbled in every foot or 18 inches, letting but one bud come above the surface. In three years, a majority of them will make trees large enough to plant in the orchard.

Grafting of Old Trees: A tree is to be grafted when it is a poor kind, and we wish to change the kind of fruit it bears. If the tree is very large it is well to graft only the lower third of the branches the first year. The best time for apple and pear trees is just as the buds are swelling.

A Michigan wool grower considers the Merino the best sheep. In his opinion they can be kept in large flocks of 100 or 1000, but it cannot be done with the coarse woolled sheep. While many have tried the experiment with coarse woolled sheep and failed, success has attended the efforts of those who used fine woolled breeds.

The finest specimens of chrysanthemums are obtained by the English method of training to a single stem, nipping off all the laterals, but never pinching the leader and removing all but three of the best flower buds, which would then give three very remarkable flowers. Only incured flowers are shown at the great London shows. It is a vital point that the young plant should be kept constantly growing.

In relation to wide tires for wagon wheels, Mr. Whitcomb, of Battle Creek, Michigan, disposes of thus: "If we construct an engine of destruction it would be no more destructive than the fact of our practice. The narrow tires of our wagons cut up and destroy roads as fast as they can be made, while a slight covering of gravel will become compact by the passing of a wide tire.

Doura, or sorghum we see has been receiving notice in the *Country Gentleman*, and several correspondents speak favorably and unfavorably of it. It is claimed that stock relish it more than they do corn fodder. It is adapted to light sandy soil, and does well with a small quantity of fertilizer. It sprouts very rapidly after being cut for fodder, thus producing a second crop. It stands wet and drought much better than corn, and is highly recommended for ensilage purposes.

An Ohio man has invented a grain drill which sows the grain upon the surface of the prepared ground in a row six inches broad and covers it by shovels which throw the surface soil over it, leaving an open furrow between the rows of wheat. His drill takes one foot apart, so that half the land is occupied with grain and half with furrows between the rows of wheat.

By this method he deepens the soil by placing the seed at the surface and then putting the surface soil from between the rows on top of it. Lettuce plants that were wintered in frames may be set out at the same time as early cabbages, placing them between the rows of cabbages, and a foot apart. They may also be transplanted to other cold frames and give a crop earlier. Seeds should be sown under glass or in window-boxes for a succession. As soon as the soil is in good condition they may be sown in the open ground, on rows fifteen inches apart, to be thinned to ten inches apart. The curled Simpson, tennis ball and Hanson are among good kinds.

Any one may grow the tuberose with certainty of flowering it, if the following conditions are observed: In buying bulbs be sure that the flower-germ is sound, for on this point depends success, for if that has decayed all the attention and care bestowed upon them will be of no avail. In planting remove all offshoots from the sides of bulbs and plant them about four inches deep. Bulbs planted under these conditions will not bloom much before September. When wanted earlier than this, they can be started in pots.

The Fair Sex.

The Eccentricities of Fashion.
India linen dresses are made up with the upper half of the sleeves and the whole of the yoke of embroidery, and very narrow embroidered borders on the basque and ruffles.

A full overskirt caught up at the knee is the latest style, it is tucked at the back, but in front it hangs in drapery like that of a blouse. The waist worn with this skirt is round and should be gathered. Colored brocades, checks of satin and repped silk, and almost all the pretty materials of last winter are selling for half or even a fourth of the original price.

Sash ribbons have grown so wide that they are used to make dress waists in Paris. This must not be construed as meaning that the ribbon is unwrapped around the waist; the pattern is laid upon it and the pieces cut from it as they would be from silk. Sash ribbon in Boston at the present writing is so miraculously cheap that a whole costume made from it would not be dear.

Among the new American silks is a diagonal which is sold for \$1.50 a yard, and coming in every color found among the French silks is really one of the best things offered this season. It is twenty-three inches wide, very soft, and may be pulled, crushed and twisted in all manner of ways without injury.

The becoming fashion of bordering bonnets with frills of lace is to be more in favor than ever this summer, and every sort and kind of lace will be in demand for this purpose.

Small cashmere shoulder wraps of light tints bordered with embroidery and fringes are to be the proper thing to wear with light muslin dresses this summer, and black wraps with embroidery in cashmere colors or in black are to be worn with gremoline gowns.

The woman who likes bonnet strings ought to be happy this summer, for it will be allowable for her to wear three pairs at once if she chooses.

The India pongees are among the most economical things in the shape of silk goods, for they wash like cotton, and are twenty-eight inches wide, so that there is very little waste in cutting them. They are shown in deep, rich colors, and also in their characteristic dull gray, browns, buffs and blues. The figures are the interlaced rings, the stars and the curious little designs which resemble snowflakes rather than anything else, and the polka dot.

Summery checks sell at \$1.25 and \$1.50 this year, and are shown in all the new colors mingled with white. Louisines, always attractive, are unusually pretty, and the simple way in which they are made up will cause them to be among the most desirable of summer dress goods. Trimmings of wide velvet ribbon laid lengthwise down the plaits of the skirt, and bordering the basque and sleeves with triple rows of loops make these dresses gay or sober, as colored or black velvet is chosen.

Last summer came and went, leaving certain dark silks of the variety known as "summer" on the counters, and these can now be bought for two-thirds of their old price, although they are of perfectly good quality.

Sleeves of summer dresses are made with the upper half of an embroidery. **THE CHILDREN.**
Some charming children's fancy costumes may be made as follows: A Lorraine suit for a little girl from 8 to 10 years of age has a cashmere skirt bordered with two bands of velvet. The velvet waist-laces up the front, and is trimmed with gilt chains and metal ornaments. On the upper part of the waist is a small piece of velvet joined to the lower part by a narrow band of the same goods taken around the armhole. Between this and the waist is a white muslin shirred girdle, with wide sleeves terminating above the elbow. The back of the waist is in one piece and is rounded, while the front is pointed. The long apron is of plaited muslin. The hair is braided down the back, and on the top of the head is a wreath of daisies in red, yellow and white. A position suit for a miss from 12 to 15 years of age consists of a round skirt of striped taffetas, formed of one breadth of goods cut upon-shape and two straight breadths of goods. The waist is of satin pique. It opens in front over a plastron vest cut out square in the neck, which buttons on the left side against the waist by means of a false band placed underneath. The basque is rounded and cut in the back like a position jacket. In the back of the neck is a large plaited neck collar. The

hat is of oil-cloth or black satin. It has a broad brim and a high-pointed crown; around the crown are ribbons in several colors, which form a cockade on the left side.

The hair is dressed catogan style and tied with a broad ribbon. A white lace ruffled in the hand, a ruffled suit of 10 to 15 years of age is of white satin. On the straight skirt are two flounces and a full shell-shaped lace trimming, with small bunches of orange blossoms intermixed. The round waist buttons in the back and is cut square in the neck. The white satin belt closes on the left side under a rosette. Around the neck is a full lace ruching. The cap is of a small one-shaped piece of stiff tulle covered with lace. Around the lace is a full lace ruching. On the end of the cap is a tulle veil, which falls down the back and is taken over the arm. On the top of the cap is a bunch of orange blossoms. Depending from the right arm is a white satin bag. The gloves are of white silk. An incorable bridegroom's suit has knee-breeches of light-blue woolen goods, striped with satin in a darker shade. They are drawn in below the knee by satin ribbon tied on the side in loops. The bright red vest is very short; has broad revers and two rows of buttons. The coat is of dark striped satin. It has long tails and deep revers lined with white satin. The jabot is of white lace. The white muslin Huguette cravat is taken twice around the neck, and tied in front, in a knot with two straight ends. In the left button-hole are long ends in different colored ribbons falling over the coat. The silk stockings are striped, and the shoes are of black patent-leather.

New Duties for Women.—New authorities, new duties, new joys have come to women. She has discovered her latent power. The despair which had beset her spirit is changed into hopefulness and usefulness. She is no more alone; noble women have appeared to help and sustain her in her upward struggle. The abused wife, the lonely widow, the aspiring daughter, the gifted maiden, they all have been assisted, encouraged by the movements. Unjust laws have been stricken from the statute books, colleges have been opened, business opportunities increased, women doctors prolong the lives of our daughters, women lawyers see that justice is done to their sex, and in a thousand ways has the sympathy and love of women for women borne its golden harvest. And if our women will only make use of these privileges which are already attained, others will come in time. The right use of existing privileges is the stepping stone to higher ones. Our women doctors did not ask shall we have patients when we have finished our duties? They studied, graduated, and the patient came. Our lady-lawyers are not sure of clients, but they went to work and asked for admission as soon as they were equipped for their work. And these women who would like to enter the field of politics must do the same. They must make a study of it. Political information is the essential basis of all intelligent political action, and if woman has attained that knowledge, our legislative halls will open their doors by force of the public will. Women must show that politics is not a scramble for office, but that it requires intelligence and sound preparation. They must study political economy and political history. Let women take up civil service reform, the reform of a municipal government, and other problems which await a solution, and if they can treat these questions logically and thoroughly the franchise is near at hand. *Madame Neynes.*

One hears of costumes of the transition season, but it is not every day that one sees them, and the girl who walked down Tremont street the other day wearing one was justly regarded as a public benefactor. She had on a black silk skirt made with all manner of puffs at the back of the skirt; a very minute and much and a short plaited basque of Scotch tweed, apparently belonging to a spring suit, and by way of grand connection link, harmonizing skirt, basque, collar and bonnet; she wore pale coral red gloves drawn over her two covered arms and held in place by a tangle. She held on her way, not making a stay, in spite of a general giggle that arose about her; and seemed to think her gloves were the cause of the general admiration, which was in reality given to what she would probably have called her *look ensemble*.

Newfoundland Dogs.

The man who thinks that Newfoundland dogs of noble mien and build troop in droves through the country, is, in our Yankee phrase, a good deal "off." The Newfoundland dog is not only like the traditional prophet, without honor in his own country, but there are very few of him at all. The pure breed is almost extinct. We find any day in a New England town better dogs of the Newfoundland type than I have seen during a week's stay in the city of St. Johns. The streets are filled with mongrels, big dogs, small dogs, spaniels, esquimaux, and mastiffs, but almost all low curs of vile breed and pattern. Well-informed Newfoundlanders smile satirically when you extol their famous dogs, and go so far as to deny that the animal originated in the island at all. As a rule, the big black Newfoundland dog is a much abused beast.

He is sought out more for strength than beauty, kept on low diet, used in winter to draw sledges of wood, and is made anything but a household divinity. His temper is good up to 5 years old, when he is apt to become snappish. The water is his natural home, and he will steal away at night and travel long distances for his bath. The test of his purity, of breed and general merits are thick-webbed foot, good bushy tail, the comely shape and poise of the head, and deep-black color on the roof of the mouth. His degeneration is charged to the abuse of him as a beast of burden, and to one of the island's old laws to protect sheep, which has given a policeman 50 cents for shooting dogs found at large—a statute under which many fine dogs have been ruthlessly slaughtered. The earliest records of the island show that the aboriginal dog of the country was a good-tempered creature of great size, and so strong that he could draw a boat over the water seals weighing hundreds of pounds. He had a passionate fondness for the sea, lived on raw fish, and was a skillful fisher, swimming rapidly under water and catching his prey by the mouth. A case is cited where one of these dogs was seen catching fish for sheer sport, heaping them up on shore, and then plunging in for others. The same records prove, however, that this dog was of an extinct species, very different from the present Newfoundland, and though the latter, in his latitude, is very fond of raw fish. *Boston Traveller.*

A Double Donation Demanded.
A musical man, accompanied by a hand-organ and a child, has been giving performances for the past week on the streets of Austin. After he had twisted one of the Beethoven soul-stirring symphonies out of the instrument of torture, the artist sent the child among the crowd. A legislator, who had just voted on the fixing of the per diem of the members, disgorged a nickel. "What for?" "For the nickel you put out cap in vas for de music, but mine fadder is a professional beggar besides."

As Light as a Feather.
Of a feather's lightness we may form some idea when we find that the largest quill of a golden eagle weighs only sixty-five grains, and that seven such quills do not weigh more than a copper penny-piece, that the feathers of a common fowl, which weigh thirty-seven ounces, weigh only three ounces; and that the entire plumage of an owl weighs only one ounce and a half. Meant as they are, some for covering and some for strength, we should find them, on examination, very differently put together. The light down part, when examined through a microscope, will be found to bear little resemblance to the flat part of the quill. If it were not so a bird would scarcely be able to fly at all; for when the flat part of the wing was pressed down, the air would pass through it, and no yield no resistance. The fibers of the downy part, we see, have little connection with each other; they have short and loose side shoots; just sufficient to mat them together when pressed close to the skin; whereas, the side shoots of quill-feather hook and grapple with one another, so as to make one firm and united surface.

A general strike of the coal miners of the Hocking Valley, in Ohio, began against a reduction amounting to 30 cents per day.

The Field of Science.

The best conductor of electricity at present known is silver.

From statistics gathered in India it appears that cholera is far more deadly in the open than in the wooded districts.

Dr. Zenger ("Globe-Teller") maintains that the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of the Chinese Sea have a period of twelve days, equal to that of the rotation of the sun.

Vegetable albumen in its pure state is a thick, glairy, tasteless fluid, analogous to the white of an egg. It is found abundantly in the juices of green leaves, as well as in the flour from wheat.

Two ninety-foot tubes, said to be the largest in the world, have been made by the South Boston Iron Works. Each tube contains 600,000 pounds of iron. They are to be used to bore out cannon.

M. Spring (Belgian Academy of Sciences) concludes that the seat of the electricity of storms is not, as generally admitted, in the moist regions of the atmosphere, but in the cold and dry superstratum.

Of the 140,000 known species of plants Mr. de Candolle finds that mankind makes use of only about 300 at most. He says also that the cherry was known both in Greece and Italy long before the time of Euclides.

A peculiar tree, named the "Sorrowful," grows upon the island of Goa, near Bombay. It flourishes only at night. The flowers, which have a fragrant odor, appear soon after sunset the year round, and close up or fall off as the sun rises.

Ninety-three thousand acres of trees have been planted under the new Arboriculture act in Kansas. Unfortunately preference has been given, because of its rapid growth, to the cotton tree, which in every respect is as worthless as the mullein stalk.

Musk rats cut down trees three feet in diameter. They fell them in any direction with the accuracy of a Michigan lumberman. Along the streams in Southwestern Colorado, millions of feet of valuable timber have been destroyed by these rodents.

Electrical motors have recently been introduced at several French collieries. A Gramme machine has been in use for some time past at the Bligny mine, and others are at work in the Chibaud mines, belonging to the Terre Noire Company, and at the mine de la Perrière.

Professor Whitney maintains that the earth is gradually drying up—a process which commenced in cretaceous times. The increasing dryness, within the historic period of Pangea, made the countries around the Aral and Caspian, North Africa and Greece, is proved by abundant facts.

The London *Live Stock Journal* says that sundowner oil is greatly used for adulterating salad oil, and that the leaves of the plant are largely employed in the adulteration of tobacco. The oil is supposed to be unsurpassed as a lubricant, and soap made from it is unequalled for softening the skin.

A German patent has just been taken out for the manufacture of bottles, etc., from cast iron, containing 12 per cent. of silicon, a compound which is said to resist the action of the strongest acids. It is also recommended for the iron plates of zinc and iron galvanic batteries.

The skeleton of a Dinosaurian reptile, thirty-five feet long, has been unearthed in the Bad Lands of Dakota. The creature is supposed to have stood twenty-five feet high. The weight of the skull is 604 pounds, and the whole skeleton 1000 pounds. The bones will be placed in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The tensile strength of glass has been shown to be between 2000 and 9000 pounds per square inch, and the crushing strength between 6000 and 10,000 pounds per square inch. By trials a short time ago M. Traulsen found that flooring glass one inch square and one foot between the end supports breaks under a load of 170 pounds.

Professor Owen, in *Longman's Magazine*, says that "present evidence concurs in concluding that the modes of life and grades of thought of the men who have left evidences of their existence at the earliest periods, hitherto discovered and determined, were such as are now observable in 'savages,' or the human races which are commonly so-called.

He very seldom found such remains, and declared that on Spitzbergen it was easier to find vertebrae of monster extinct reptiles than the bodies of the seal, walrus or bird of the present day. The problem is yet unsolved.

In an American Association paper Dr. Britton describes a post-tertiary, pre-glacial deposit, near Bridgton, N. J., comense enough to furnish a building material, which contains casts of the shells of the hard clam, with silicified wood, and in which very fine impressions of leaves—including those of the sweet gum, or liquidambar, viburnum, zizania and elm—are occasionally found.

An account is given in English journals of the performance of a locomotive on the Great Northern Railroad, which recently carried the Duke of Edinburgh from Leeds to London, 180 miles, in three hours, or at the rate of sixty-two miles per hour. This speed has been frequently been equalled and sometimes surpassed for short distances. The engine had driving wheels eight feet in diameter, or two feet larger than the wheels of American engines.

A health station for patients suffering from pulmonary consumption is to be erected on the summit of the Schwarzhorn in Switzerland, at an elevation of about 10,000 feet above the sea. The hotel, which is to be named "Adelbert," will be built to accommodate 200 guests and be accessible by a narrow carriage-road, as well as by a wire-cable tramway. The construction of the hotel is to be proceeded with at once, and the house is to be ready for occupancy in two years.

According to the recent official report of the use of horse-flesh as an article of human food is steadily increasing in Paris. In 1875, 7000 horses were slaughtered for this purpose; in 1880 the number was 9000, and in 1881, 9300. Besides these, there were sold at the forty establishments exclusively devoted to this business ten carcasses of donkeys in 1875, 320 in 1880 and 400 in 1881. The estimated weight of horse-flesh consumed in Paris last year was about 1070 English tons, and in addition about 18 tons of donkey-flesh, without reckoning the offal, which is used in the making of sausages.

"May I Kiss That Baby?"
To a soldier, far away from home, there is no more touching sight than that of a baby in its mother's arms. While on their way to Gettysburg, our troops were marching by night through a village, over whose gateways hung lanterns, while young girls shed tears as they watched the brothers of other women march on to possible death. A scene of the march is thus described by the author of "Bullet and Shell."

Stopping for a moment at the gate of a dwelling, I noticed a young mother leaning over with a chubby child in her arms. Above the woman's head hung a couple of stable-lanterns, their light falling full upon her face. The child was crowing with delight at the strange figure, as it watched the armed soldier pass on. "Beg your pardon, ma'am," said Jim Manners, one of my men, as he dropped the butt of his musket on the ground, and peered wistfully into the faces of the mother and her child.

"I beg pardon, but may I kiss that baby of yours? I've got one just like him at home; at least he was when I last saw him, two years ago."

The mother, a sympathetic tear rolling down her blooming cheek, silently held out the child. Jim pressed his unshaven face to its innocent, smiling lips for a moment, and then walked on, saying—

"God bless you, ma'am, for that!" "Poor Jim Manners! He never saw his boy again in life." A bullet laid him low the next day, as we made our first charge.

During a gust at Williamsport, Penn., two boats in which men were returning from a boom on the river capsized. Three young men, named German Hartman, Del Rhoads and Grant Moore, and a boy named Wills, were drowned. Four Swedes were drowned by the upsetting of a boat on Lake Washington, Washington Territory. A "scale-eater" boiler at Portland, Oregon, blasted, blowing out the front of the mill, and killing the engineer. Two other men were injured. Mary Ayres, ten years of age, was burned to death at a bonfire in Falls Village, Connecticut.

Professor Norkenskjöld, during his arctic voyage, was perplexed by the question: What becomes of the bodies of animals which die a natural death?

Cullings.

At a recent fire in Ottawa, Canada, some one sent a telegram to the owner, who was in Boston, saying: "Premises all on fire. What shall we do?" The answer came back promptly: "Put it out."

"I know," said a little girl to her older sister's young man at the supper table, "that you will join our society for the Protection of Little Birds, for mamma says you are very fond of larks."

"I like your new hat very much," he said. "It's 'chic,' there's a sort of 'abandon' to it." "There isn't any sort of a band on it," she said, pointing; "it's a real ostrich feather."

A member of the rhetorical class just finished his declaration, when the professor said: "Mr., do you suppose that a general would address his soldiers in the manner you spoke that piece?" "Yes, sir, I do," was the reply, "if he was half-scared to death, and as nervous as a cat."

A cute editor wrote the following: "A man who is owing us a little bill said he would call last week and pay us, if he was alive. He still appears in the street; but as he did not call, it is naturally supposed that he is dead and walking around to save funeral expenses."

This slang does raise the very mischievous. When a handsome young wife went to a hardware store to get one of those wooden contrivances to mash potatoes and said, "I want a mash-pot," every man in the shop, from the boss to the office boy, started to wait on her.

Gen'tle waiter: "Bring me some grammatical and typographical errors." "Waiter (looking puzzled at first, but recovering in a moment his usual serenity): "We are just out of them, sir." "Then what do you mean by keeping them on your bill of fare?"

A man found a rough-looking individual in his cellar. "Who are you?" he demanded. "The gasman come to take the statement of the meter," was the reply. "Great heavens!" cried the householder, "I hoped you were only a burglar."

An Irishman once received a doctor's bill. He looked it carefully over, and said he had no objections to paying for the medicines; but the visits he will return.

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stepped before the leopard's cage. "Waal, yes," said John; "but he's dreffully freckled. Ain't he?"

"En passant." "What are you always thinking about, Ida?" "I am always thinking about nothing, auntie. I never think about anything unless it happen to think of something to think about."

A little girl who ran home from school, all out of breath, said: "Oh, please, ma, may I get married and have a husband?" "My child!" exclaimed the astonished mother, "don't let me hear such words from you again!" "Well, then, may I have a piece of bread and butter and go out to play in the back yard?"

It was a sleeping-car at midnight. Three-fourths or more of the passengers had been kept awake by the loud snoring of an adept in the art. Sometimes a Boleian strains would mount the roof and in fortissimo melody it would almost lull the listener to repose with its plaintive lullaby. At last a stentorian blast that fairly made the windows rattle was followed by a period of perfect silence. "Thank heaven," exclaimed a passenger, "he has blown his brains out."

Useful servants: After the war, says a correspondent, when the number of our servants was much reduced, two negro girls aged eighteen and twenty, went to the nearest village to hire out. The lady, to whom they applied, asked if they could cook. "No, we ain't never bin cook none." "Can you wash?" "No, we ain't never bin wash none neither. Aunt Sally wash." "Can you clean house, then?" "No, we ain't never bin clean none." "And so I went on through the whole list of qualifications, receiving always the same negative answer. "Well, what in heaven's name," said I at last, "have you been accustomed to do?" "Lucinda's dusky face brightened. "Skeey dere, she hunt for misters' spees, and I keep 'till off de ole mists!"

The count of cash in the U. S. Treasury vaults was completed, and an excess of 9 cents was found in favor of Mr. Graham.

Statistical and Useful.

The Money Order System.
The following figures are furnished by the General Superintendent of the money order department: The number of money orders issued during the fiscal year was 7,240,537 for the whole United States. This in money reached an enormous sum of \$100,352,818.82. Over a hundred millions passed in absolute safety through our hands. The fees paid to the Postoffice Department reached the aggregate of \$916,422.80. For the transaction of all this an immense amount of correspondence is necessary. We wrote nearly 40,000 letters last year.

"You spoke of the increase." "True. If you are not tired of figures I will give you some more. In 1870 we had 1,161,378 transactions, amounting in money to \$43,652,273.37. This was an increase over 1875 of 100,119 transactions and \$5,000,000. The next year, 1880, showed 1,351,093 transactions, amounting in all to \$51,281,749.04. This was a gain over the previous year of 184,920 transactions, and \$7,579,475.67. The work is constantly increasing. The average of all the orders is \$13."

Quantity of Seed per Acre.
Grain Drill:—Wheat, 14 to 2 bushels; rye, 14 to 15; oats, 24 to 3; barley and oats, 1 bushel of oats to 2 bushels of barley; peas, 2 to 3 bushels; buckwheat, 4 to 5 of a bushel; corn in hills, 6 to 9 quarts; in drills for fodder, 3 to 4 bushels; broom corn in drills, 1 to 2 of a bushel; beans, 1 to 1 1/2 bushels; sorghum, 3 to 4 of a bushel.

Grasses.—Timothy, 8 to 12 quarts; orchard grass, 14 to 2 bushels; redtop, 12 to 16 quarts; Kentucky blue grass, 3 bushels; white clover, 4 to 6 quarts; red clover 6 to 8 quarts; millet, 4 to 5 bushel; lucerne, 8 to 10 pounds.

Vegetables and Seeds.—Beets, 4 to 5 pounds; carrots, 2 pounds; ruta bags, 3 to 1 pound; tobacco, 3 ounces, cotton, 2 to 3 bushels; turnips, 1 to 2 pounds; onions, 3 to 4 pounds.

How He Diverted His Pa's Mind.
The bad boy's pa, according to Peck's Son, has been taken in and done for by a pious Colorado swindler, who made him vice-president of a fraudulent mining company which didn't own any mine. After relating the circumstances the bad boy said to the grocery man: "Don't you never try to get rich quick."

"Never you mind me," said the grocery man. "They don't catch me on any of their silver mines. But I hope this will have some influence on you, and teach you to respect your pa's feelings and not play any jokes on him while he is feeling so bad over his being swindled."

"O, I don't know about that—I think when a man is in trouble, if he has a good little boy to take his mind from his troubles, it rests him. Last night we had hot maple syrup and biscuit for supper, and pa had a suicer full in front of him just a steaming. I could see he was thinking too much about his mining stock, and I thought if there was anything I could do to take his mind off of it and place it on something else I would be doing a kindness that would be appreciated. I sat on the right of pa, and when he wasn't looking I pulled the table cloth so that his face and head were dropped off in his lap. Well, you'd a dide to see how quick his thoughts turned from his financial troubles to his physical misfortunes. There was about a pint of hot syrup, and it went all over his lap, and you know how hot melted sugar is, and how it sort of clings to anything. Pa jumped up and grabbed hold of his pants legs to pull them away from himself, and he danced around and told me to turn the hose on him, and then he took a picher of ice-water and poured it down his pants and he said the condemned old table was getting so rickety that a suicer wouldn't stay on it, and I told pa if he would put some tar on his legs, the same kind that he told me to put on my lip to make my moustaiche grow, the syrup wouldn't burn so, and then he cuffed me and I think he felt better. It is a great thing to get a man's mind off his troubles, but where a man hasn't got any mind, like you, for instance."

At this point the grocery man pulled up the poker, and the boy went out in a hurry and hung up the poker in front of the grocery, "Cash paid for fat dogs."

That Woman Again.

"Good morning." "Good morning, madam! Take a seat!"

"You don't know me, do you?" "I am under the necessity of saying that I do not, madam!"

"Well, I will tell you who I am. I am Mrs. Churchill, the widow of the Queen Bee, of Denver. Of course you know me now, and of course have heard of the Queen Bee. The boys, they call it the She Bee, but I don't care what they call it, so long as they are good looking and take the paper. It is a saucy paper and some things that makes the gentlemen blush and reddens their cheeks; but it is a fearless paper, I assure you, and goes for the men right and left."

"What is the politics of your illustrious journal, my dear madam?" "My politics and religion are woman's rights, woman's independence, and woman's privilege to vote. You know or ought to know, that woman rules the world, the court, the grove. She controls man as the potter controls his clay. She nurses the baby, spans the children, rocks the cradle, flirts with the boys, and looks after—man, especially the young man, with a growing mousta

