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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1882.
The balmy summer weather spoken of in my last letter is fast changing into a tropical season, and with the mercury now in the nineties our legislators are awakening to the fact that, unless they wish to run the session into the dog-days, they had better stop speech-making and get down to the real work of the session, pass the necessary appropriation bills, and leave.

Among the many bills pending in the Senate and House committees on Post-Offices and Post-Roads for the benefit of the public, the private postal card bill is one that will meet with general approval. This card is about the size of the postal card now in use, with a flap that conceals the message. It will, if used by the Post-Office Department, give to the people the cheap postage of the present card with the advantage of the privacy that most people prefer. Of course it will interfere with the reading matter of many postmasters who feel it their duty to read all the cards that pass through their offices. It has the convenience and simplicity of the open card, and no doubt would be used by thousands, who desire to send brief messages but object to the publicity of the open card, and are now obliged to write letters. To business men of extensive correspondence it would be of the greatest convenience, and to the poor people it would be an ideal cheap postage. If it can be furnished to the Government as cheaply as the open card, and it is believed that it can be, there are strong arguments in favor of its adoption, to replace the open card.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill yesterday in the Senate to provide for the performance of the duties of the office of President in case of the removal, resignation, inability or death, both of the President and Vice-President. It vests the succession of the Presidency in the members of the cabinet in the order in which they were named in Washington's cabinet, beginning with the Secretary of State, and concluding with the Secretary of the Interior, and excludes cabinet officers not previously confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. J. G. Bigelow, counsel for Sergeant Mason, visited the White House yesterday, and submitted for the President's inspection a review of the case of his client, and his reasons for believing that the sentence of the court-martial is void. Private Secretary Phillips promised to lay the matter before the President at the earliest opportunity, and assured Mr. Bigelow that it would receive due consideration. The main points of Mr. Bigelow's argument are: "That the court erred in trying the prisoner for a violation of the 22d article of war; that United States troops were guarding the District jail without lawful authority; that the Secretary of War had no lawful authority to order the troops there, and that, on account of the position in which Mason stood when he fired, and of Guiteau's position in his cell, it was a physical impossibility that the latter should have been in any danger from the shot."

Although Guiteau's counsel deny that an application has been made for a writ of habeas corpus, I am able to state from unquestionable sources, that Associate-Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, is still considering Mr. Charles H. Reed's application for a writ of habeas corpus in the Guiteau case. No one in this city doubts for a moment but he will be hung on the 30th inst.

Government receipts to-day: Internal revenue, \$433,409.50, customs \$437,475.04.

JOHN.

Nervousness, peevishness, and fretting, so often connected with overworked families' lives, is rapidly relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters.

"We have found the most beneficial results follow the use of Phenol Sodique as an external application in cases of that annoying eruption of the skin known as vegetable poison, generally caused by contact with the Poison Ivy (*Rhus Toxicaria*)."—Presbyterian Journal.

The child leans on its parent's breast,
Leaves there its cares and is at rest;
The bird sits singing by his nest,
And tells aloud
His trust in God, and so is blest
'Neath every cloud.
He has no store—he sows no seed,
Yet sings aloud, and doth not heed,
By flowing stream of grassy mead
He sings to shame
Men who forget, in fear of need,
A Father's name.
The heart that trusts forever strong,
And feels as light as it had wings;
A well of peace within it springs;
Come good or ill,
Whatever to-day, to-morrow brings,
It is His will!

News Items.

A new avenue at Long Branch, cut through the Sternberger property, near Elberon, has been named "Garfield Place," in honor of the late President, and a cottage colony below is to be called "Garfield by the Sea."

Governor Ludlow has appointed the following gentlemen to represent the State of New Jersey at the annual conference of Charities and Correction, to be held at Madison, Wis., from August 7th to 12th: Dr. John W. Ward, of the Trenton Asylum; Dr. Samuel S. Clark, of the Morristown Asylum; Hon. Charles B. Moore, of the State Prison; George W. Helms, of the State Reform School for Boys, and Samuel Allinson of the State Industrial School for Girls.

A tornado passed through Kansas, Iowa and Missouri on Friday night and Saturday, blowing down houses, telegraph lines, fences, and destroying other property. Five women were killed in one house in Leavenworth, two men in Kansas City, and other deaths are reported, while a number were severely injured. St. Louis suffered over \$100,000 loss. The town of Grinnell, Ia., suffered fearfully. Two college buildings were blown down, three freight trains lifted off the tracks and forty persons killed in various ways. Great damage was done to crops in the neighborhood of Burlington, Ia., and near Ogden a church was blown down and two persons killed. The area of the tornado was small, but its damage was very great wherever it touched. Eight persons were killed at Malcom Station, nine miles east of Grinnell. Hundreds of persons in all directions received serious injury. A dispatch from Grinnell says: "The scenes around the ruins are heart-rending. Families are wandering over the ruins of their homes in a dazed sort of way, and laughing in a pathetic manner at some ridiculous incident, while some near and dear friend is dead or dying. The engine house, where seventeen of the bodies are laid out, presents a sight that brings back army days. The other dead are around in the wrecks of their homes, where enough was left for shelter, or were sent to the houses of their friends. The number of the injured range up among the hundreds. Nearly every person in the track of the tornado complains of injuries or shows marks in bruised and battered faces."

The State Department has been advised of the manner in which some American goods have been classed in Germany. American shredded codfish was imported in thin wooden boxes. The duty on wood was higher than on fish, and so the officers classed the fish as wooden ware. The importers evaded this regulation by packing the fish in pasteboard boxes. Sugar-cured hams covered with linen cloth are classed as fine linen. Emery powder, when it comes in tin canisters, is taxed as iron ware. Certain kinds of spirits in bottles protected by silken covers are taxed as silk goods, because such goods pay a higher duty than spirits. Tomatoes in tin cans and potted meats in tin cans from the United States are classified as fine table delicacies, so as to allow the imposition of the highest possible duty. These articles are, therefore, restricted to a very small sale, and yield little or no profit to importers.

The San Francisco Call (Ind.) says: "The Oregon election will serve to admonish the Democrats that the result in California is doubtful. They have the victory yet to win. The Democrats

made favor with the people by their attitude on the Chinese bill, but, now that the bill has become a law, the question cannot be relied upon to determine the result of the next election. If the Democrats imagine that any ticket they may choose to nominate is certain to carry the State, the chances are that they will discover an error in their calculation the day after the election."

Mrs. Garfield is still living in the house of Mr. Mason, in Cleveland. In the latter part of this month, when her two sons return home from college, she will return to the old Mentor home.

Michael Davitt, the prominent Irish Land League leader, arrived in New York Sunday morning. A large delegation went down the bay to meet him on Saturday night and waited until nearly morning for the appearance of the Germanic.

When you feel out of sorts, have the blues, melancholy, etc., it must be indigestion that ails you. Brown's Iron Bitters cures it.

WHITEWASH.—This article greatly improves out-buildings, hen-pens, garden fences, etc., but whitewash does not strengthen a man's character. Swayne's Pills are highly esteemed for Purifying the blood, also for epilepsy or fits, dropsy and dropsical swellings, costiveness or constipation of the bowels, liver complaint, bilious and sick headache, bilious fevers, jaundice, etc. Keep a box of them in the house at all times. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

Kaiser William has the gout and Czar Alexander wishes to gracious he could g'out.

Cigarette smoking has gone into a decline. So, by the way, have many of the smokers.

A man was thrown from his bicycle down in Connecticut last week and instantly killed. It is supposed that the bicycle got frightened at a horse.

First Independent—"I noticed that you took a very active part in our convention; are you still working for our party?" Second Independent—"Not much; I am going over to the Democrats. The Independents did not nominate me for a thing."

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it simply essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ. See other columns.

The well known strengthening properties of iron, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nerve, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

The Philadelphia Times tells "the independents" that "there is no need of a long platform. A few sharp ringing sentences will cover the whole ground." Which nobody can deny. "We want the offices," would cover it completely, and is plenty short enough.

All the editorials, lectures and books on the Indian problem put together have failed to solve it more completely than the following from a composition written by a little Apache girl in the Carlisle school: "Some day there will be no Indians. If they give up the Indian ways and confess themselves to God and walk in the right path they may have cities and farms and raise cattle. If they do not do it the white people will have all their lands and they will be driven away or killed."

"Little Brown Jug," the great pacer, has been sold for \$21,000. It is a hazardous investment. A little brown jug will throw a man sooner or later and convert him into a pauper.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to day I feel better than for three years past."

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

SEEK

health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.

Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters: I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the king of medicines.

JOHN K. ALLENBER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

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NOTARY PUBLIC

AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
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Master and Solicitor in Chancery,
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Charles Hunt,
SHOEMAKER.

Solicits orders for Repairing or New Work.
Leave orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirtieth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

Washings wanted
—AT—

The Hammonton Laundry,
Bellevue Avenue.
Hair Weaving done to order.
R. S. N. ELLIS.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY!
PHENOL SODIQUE.
Proprietors: BANCHE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
Invaluable as an astringent and styptic application in HEMORRHOIDS; as an EXTRACTANT of YET, and to prevent subsequent soreness of the gums; as a wash for the mouth, in cases of DISEASED GUMS or APHTHOUS conditions, or to DISINFECT an OFFENSIVE BREATH; as a gargle in THROAT AFFECTIONS, SCARLATINA, DYPHTHERIA; as an application in PARASTIC AFFECTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES; and as an injection for all abnormal discharges and FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

Agricultural Statistics of Great Britain.

We find in a late number of one of our English agricultural exchanges the chief features of the agricultural statistics of Great Britain for the year ending June 30, 1881. It is true that to most people figures are considered dry reading; but to a great many American farmers, we have no doubt that the statistics here given will not be devoid of interest. In view of the intimate commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain, and the vast quantity of food drawn from this country to feed British mouths liberally, and at prices that render it generally than they could otherwise do, a condensed statement of Britain's agricultural resources as well as the changing tendencies of her agriculture, we have no doubt that many of our readers will be glad to peruse this synopsis:

The area of cultivated land in Great Britain now measures 32,212,000 acres as compared with 32,142,000 acres in 1880. These figures show an increase of 70,000 acres, and, according to the collectors, this result accrues principally from the enclosure or reclamation of waste lands in different parts of the country, and to only a very slight extent from any increase of accuracy in the return. The diminution of arable land and the increase of permanent pasture, upon which we have had to comment year after year, still continues. Last year there was in the one case a decrease of 17,600 acres, in the other an increase of 218,000 acres. The importance of this tendency will be seen when it is stated that during the ten years covered by the returns, the area under tillage has diminished from 18,403,000 acres to 17,568,400 acres, while the acreage laid down in permanent pastures has increased from 12,435,000 acres to 14,643,600 acres. The collectors, we are told, "unanimously" trace this significant movement to the low prices of grain and the pressure of American competition.

It is worthy of notice that the augmentation of pasture land, whether in the decade or during the past year, has been much more rapid than the diminution of the area under tillage. Taking the longer period as the basis of calculation, it will be found that the increase was 2,200,000 acres, while the decrease was only 855,000. The discrepancy is explained by the "league upon league" of land which year after year has been brought from Nature's desolation into a state of fruitfulness. The fact is therefore distinctly respecting. It proceeds, in the first place, that amidst an experience distressful almost beyond precedent, and when everything seemed to be against them, the sturdy and enterprising agriculturists suffered no abatement. And in the next place, it argues that the English farmer is not so slow to adapt himself to changing "conditions" as some of his critics would have us believe. It is less than it implies that the restrictions upon his liberty to employ his land as he pleases are daily becoming more obsolete and inoperative.

If we go a little more into detail, we find that of the three kinds of produce grown upon arable land, green crops have increased, while corn crops, clover and grasses have decreased. The area under green crops is greater by 64,000 acres than it was in 1880; that under corn crops is less by 28,000 acres; while under the third head, clover and grasses, the diminution is no less than 62,000 acres. Confining ourselves for the moment to corn crops, we find that the area under wheat shows a falling off of 103,000 acres, and that under barley a decrease of 25,000 acres. The area under oats, on the contrary, has grown to the extent of 140,000 acres. This, however, applies only to England and Wales; in Scotland the changes are rather in the opposite direction.

As regards live stock, the one leading fact to notice is the large diminution in sheep, of which there are 2,038,000 less than in 1880. This decrease, which is pretty equally distributed over England, Wales and Scotland, is only what was to be expected in the face of the liver rot, which was not only widely fatal, but led many farmers to sacrifice their entire stock. Besides, large numbers of sheep succumbed to the severe weather of last winter and spring; and in many districts, especially in the north, the lambing season was a singularly unfortunate one. But the decrease is the more significant because it is the continuation of a movement which has reduced the number of

sheep from 30,814,000 in 1874 to 24,561,000 in 1881—a falling off of more than five and a half millions! We may, however, hope that the return for 1882 will show an improvement under this head, seeing that the breeding season for this year has been an unusually good one, and that the rainfall has been much less than in the last three or four years. The number of cattle has undergone hardly any change since last year. Pigs, however, have increased by 48,000. Horses also show a small increase, "which is the more satisfactory as there has been a great increase on this head for a good many years past, and there would appear to be some reason for thinking that the breeding and rearing of horses is, in fact, to some extent taking the place of the industry of raising other descriptions of stock." With respect to cattle, it should be noted that, although the aggregate figures have remained almost stationary, there is a substantial increase in the number of cows and heifers in milk or in calf, and also in the number of other cattle of two years and above, while cattle under two years show a considerable falling-off. The increase under the first of these heads is particularly gratifying to those of us who, in season and out of season, have endeavored to press home to the farmer the wisdom of making much more of the dairy than has hitherto been done.

The figures for Ireland show as different a state of things from that which has prevailed in Great Britain as the most fervid declaimer against Saxons, or any other people, could desire. Instead of an increase of the cultivated area, there is a decrease of 53,000 acres, though this result is said to arise partly from the difficulty of distinguishing between permanent and mountain pasture. The area under both corn and green crops has increased, and so has that under clover, canola, and grasses under rotation, while that under permanent pasture has decreased by no less than 170,000 acres. Under bare fallow, there is an increase of 6,000 acres, and under fallow a decrease of 10,000 acres. Of horses, there are 10,000 less, and of sheep 33,000; the proportionate falling-off in the case of sheep being much the same as in Great Britain. On the other hand, there are 33,000 more cattle, and 239,000 more pigs, which latter fact shows that his hog-raiser is as popular an institution with the Irish as with the English. To sum up in a single sentence, the cultivated area in Great Britain and Ireland measures 47,640,000 out of a total of 77,520,000 acres; and of the land under culture, rather more than one-half (24,768,000 acres) is now in permanent pasture. Among the statistics, we may add, is a return showing that in England and Wales the acreage of uncultivated land is 43,817 acres. The county of Essex has the unenviable eminence of heading the list with 5,021 acres, Wiltshire coming next with 3,593 acres; while Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Rutland, and several of the Welsh counties return less than 1,000 acres.

A New Society.

A "Society for Physical Research" has been organized under the presidency of Mr. Henry Sidgwick. Several members of the society have leanings in the direction of spiritualism, but who have hitherto avoided declaring themselves so openly, are connected with it. Mr. A. J. Balfour, M. P., Professor Balfour Stewart, Mr. R. H. Hutton, Hon. Evelyn Noel, Mr. F. Myers, Dr. Lockhart Robertson, and others. It makes one rub one's eyes to find a society founded in 1882 gravely announcing a "Committee on Apparitions, Haunted Houses," etc., presided over by Mr. Hensleigh Wedgwood. It is a pity that the Cock Lane ghost is extinct. There is a committee on "Thought Reading," headed by Professor Barrett.

By the way, we may mention that Mr. Stuart Cumberland gave a singularly successful exposure of "thought reading" before a distinguished audience the other evening. He easily discovered an object hid by Mr. Nisgior Capel in Mr. Cumberland's absence from the room. In a like manner, but with even greater facility, a pin stuck in a vest of a spiritualist doctor by the secretary of the "Society for Physical Research" was found by Mr. Cumberland. Professor Croon Robertson and Professor Ray Lankester told that where Mr. Bishop had failed Mr. Cumberland had succeeded, and that he was by far the greatest exponent of the profession that had yet come forward—the special merit of his experiments lying in the fact that he made no pretensions, simply claiming to succeed by natural perception.

The Blue Sky.

Professor Brooke has constructed an artificial blue sky by dropping a spirituous solution of soda into water until the liquid becomes turbid and milky. When a black board is placed behind the glass containing this turbid solution, and the light is allowed to fall upon the liquid obliquely from above, it assumes the aspect of a clear blue sky. Professor Helmholtz very poetically, and almost irreverently, speaks of a blue eye as simply an eye with turbid humors. Professor Tyndall has followed up this interesting branch of investigation by showing that an artificial blue sky can also be produced by throwing a strong beam of electric light upon certain kinds of gas contained in long glass tubes. The effect he conceives to be in some measure dependent upon the decomposition of the gas through the agency of the light. One portion of the gas is suddenly precipitated in the condition of a delicate cloud, capable of catching and turning back the blue vibrations. In some modifications of the experiment the attenuated vapor smokes its first appearance in an exquisitely delicate form. The light reflected from these artificially constructed blue clouds is always polarized where it is thrown off at an angle of 90° from the course by which it has fallen upon the reflecting particles. The most perfect polarization always occurs in the direction that is perpendicular to the path of the illuminating beam. The effect gradually grows weaker and ultimately fades away, as this perpendicularity is departed from. The polarization of the sky is most distinctly developed in one particular track of the blue vault, and fades gradually away as the neighboring regions are brought successfully under examination.

Flowers in Mexico.

Mexico is the greatest flower market in the world. All the year round the gardens bring forth brilliant blossoms, the fragile, beautiful children of this tropic zone. All historians who write of the Mexicans as Mexicans speak of their love of flowers as one of their principal characteristics. Nor is this trait diminished in the present generation. From the days before the cruel Conquest, all through that merciless time, when the Mexicans bore the heavy yoke under their violent masters, the Spaniards, they remained faithful to their love of flowers; the passion is innate. During every cold day that is known in this mild climate one may go to market and find the simple Indigo seated on the sidewalks with their baskets of flowers. I have seen them sitting thus closely together for a whole block, offering at almost ridiculously low prices great bundles of roses, heliotropes, violets, geraniums, heartseases, pinks, and, in short, almost numberless varieties. For twenty-five cents one may nearly always buy a large, elegantly arranged bouquet, composed of the most exquisite flowers, the price of which, in New York, would vary, according to the season, from \$3 to \$5 or \$6. In the fall flower season one may often buy for six and a quarter cents as many flowers as can be disposed of in a parlor of ordinary size.

Itemical.

Dr. Peters, of Ulster, now asserts that Wells's comet isn't much of a comet after all. At Bath, Me., a firm now has contracts for building nineteen ships, eleven of which are on the stocks. A London paper says American tools, cheaper and better than those of English make, are now sold in that city.

Chicago, like New York, is liable to become so enthusiastic over the new German prima donna that it Materna head.

The astronomer tells us that the great spot on the sun while ago is again in sight, circular, and of enormous extent.

The death is announced in England of J. N. Darby, founder of the community or sect known as "The Plymouth Brethren."

A convicted horse-thief gave a New England lawyer a sail-bag for defending him, and it now proves that the bag was stolen.

Three nice African snakes have been received at a New York museum, and one of which is twenty-five feet long. The snakey trio eat a calf a day.

May 6 David Walker completed the thirty-fifth year of his service as driver of a bad avenue car in New York, having been absent but eighteen days in all that time.

A Miracle of Honesty.

At a party one evening several contested the honor of having done the most extraordinary thing; a reverend gentleman was appointed judge of their respective pretensions. One produced his bill with a receipt attached to it. "The palm is his," was the general cry, when a second put in his claim. "Gentlemen," said he, "I cannot boast of that, but I have just returned to the owners three lead pencils and two umbrellas that were left at my house."

"I'll hear no more," cried the astonished arbitrator. "This is the very same of honesty. It is an act of virtue which I have never known any one capable of." "Hold!" cried another, "I have done more than that. 'Impossible,' cried the whole company. "Let us hear."

"I have been taking my country paper for twenty years, and always paid for it in advance."

He took the prize.

A Fable of the Period.

A treasurer once went to one of his bondsmen and said, while the tears stood in his eyes:

"You have always been a good friend to me, and I have not stolen a cent. What will my neighbors think?"

The bondsmen replied: "This is a serious case, but perhaps if you run away with somebody's wife between now and next week, your reputation as an officeholder may be brightened up a little."

In a few days there was a great scandal in the papers, and people said:

"This man is not so bad as we were prejudiced. Of course he failed to steal any of our money, but he has broken up a family, which is better than nothing. In time he may make a good officeholder."

An Owl Whips Three Men.

A son of a farmer of Marhamchurch has been admitted into Stratton Hospital suffering from severe injuries inflicted upon him by an owl. A pair of owls had made their home in the farmer's chimney, and to supply the wants of a numerous family of young owls one of the farmer's sons ascended the tree and secured two of the young ones and kept them for some days, feeding them by hand. He had one of the young owls in his hand showing it to a friend when one of the parent birds suddenly pounced upon him and struck him heavily on the head. He dropped the fledgling and defended himself with a stick, but the owl recovered the attack and wounded the boy in the eye so seriously that the sight has been destroyed. The father who witnessed the attack, immediately killed the two birds, whereupon the parent bird attacked him and another of his sons, inflicting wounds in the necks of both. The farmer then went for his gun, but the owl escaped.

Utilizing the Waves and Tides.

Engineering skill has not yet succeeded in utilizing as motive power the vast forces represented by the ebbs and flows of the tides, and the action of sea waves. Various attempts to accomplish this have, however, been made, and two recent schemes have been lately described. In the plan proposed by M. Victor Ganchez, a large bell moves up and down in a stone inclosure, and is connected with a large float in the sea. The rising and falling of this bell is used to force air into a chamber, and this compressed air may be employed to drive machinery. In the scheme adopted by Professor Wellner, of Brunswick, there is fixed along a sea wall a sort of air-trap—a metallic case, open below, now in air, now in water, as the waves beat upon it. At the top this communicates through valves and pipes with a reservoir, in which the air is compressed, and the force thus supplied may be utilized for many purposes.

Song of Solomon.

A member of a fashionable congregation called at a music store and inquired, "Have you the notes of a song called the 'Song of Solomon'?" "Yes," replied the proprietor, "it is a new addition to our stock. Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

Very Rev. William Walter, Prior of the Order of St. Benedict, in Newark, New Jersey, died at the age of 42. He was a native of Wurttemberg, Germany.

Wholly Economy.

There is much talk of the extravagance of a woman, and there is no doubt that when a woman puts her hand to the spending of money she can do it with a perfect freedom. Women are naturally extravagant, and do whatever they think with all their might. But to this question of spending money there are two sides, and the balance decidedly inclines toward saving rather than spending. Women are naturally economists. They have twice the skill of saving that men have. Think of the "maid clothes" made to look as well as new; think of the old bonnets re-trimmed and brought out in the latest style; think of the twisting and turning, the contriving and saving to which many a woman resorts to keep her family looking respectable, while her husband never thinks of stinting himself in cigars or liquor. Many a man is kept from pauperism by the contrivings of his wife; many a family owes the comfortable house they inhabit more to the economy of the mother than the savings of the father. Before men talk of the extravagance of a woman, they should strive to learn a lesson from their economy.

How Light Affects the Blind.

An interesting account has been lately furnished by M. Plateau, the eminent Belgian physicist (who has been blind nearly forty years) of the sensations he experiences in his eyes. He has no sense of objective light even when turning his eyes to the sun. But his visual field is always divided into spaces, some of which are pretty bright and others sombre or nearly dark, and which merge into each other. Their general tint alternates, in time, between gray and redish. The relative arrangement of these different spaces is always the same, but the intensity of their tints varies. The central space seems now rather bright, now very dark; above and below, and on the left to the limits of the field, there is sometimes brightness, sometimes darkness, but on the right there is generally a vertical band, nearly black, and beyond this a space which is nearly always bright and redish. These appearances follow all the elements of the eyes, which probably do not participate in the same way in the tint, but M. Plateau cannot distinguish what belongs to one from what belongs to the other. No connection of the general tint with the work of digestion is observed. The author states that he became blind through looking fixedly at the sun for some time, with a view to observing his after sensations; it was not till about fourteen years after this that inflammation of the choroid set in, destroying vision, but, during the interval, he often saw colored and persistent halos round flames, etc., and he advises those who have such vision to consult an experienced oculist.

Drift and Disease.

Dr. Franklin Staples, of Winona, Minn., who has been carefully studying the characteristics of that fatal fever represented by the ebbs and flows of the tides, and the action of sea waves. Various attempts to accomplish this have, however, been made, and two recent schemes have been lately described. In the plan proposed by M. Victor Ganchez, a large bell moves up and down in a stone inclosure, and is connected with a large float in the sea. The rising and falling of this bell is used to force air into a chamber, and this compressed air may be employed to drive machinery. In the scheme adopted by Professor Wellner, of Brunswick, there is fixed along a sea wall a sort of air-trap—a metallic case, open below, now in air, now in water, as the waves beat upon it. At the top this communicates through valves and pipes with a reservoir, in which the air is compressed, and the force thus supplied may be utilized for many purposes.

Utilizing the Waves and Tides.

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Song of Solomon.

A member of a fashionable congregation called at a music store and inquired, "Have you the notes of a song called the 'Song of Solomon'?" "Yes," replied the proprietor, "it is a new addition to our stock. Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

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Very Rev. William Walter.

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THE COOKED SONG.

O Kitty Bell, 'twas sweet, 'twas sweet, To wander in the spring together, When buds were blossoming everywhere, And it was golden weather. And down the lanes beside the farm You roamed beside me, tripping lightly, Blushing as you hung upon my arm, And the small gloves hand pressed tightly! And the orchids sprang In the greenwood meadow, And the daisies danced in the dew, In the greenwood shadow; And your eyes were bright With happy dew— Could I double the light, So divinely blue, When you kissed and sighed 'I will be true!'

Though far and wide The brown bird cried— "Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!" O Kitty Bell, the spring seemed sweet! For you were kind, and flowers were singing; The dusty willow in the boat Its weedy bells were swinging, And in the boat the linnet sang, Flitting her nest with wood and feather, And we had thoughts of nesting down In the farm by the mill, together, 'Add over the light!'

The breeze was blowing And the arms of the mill Kept coming and going; And who but I? Was between us two, When around and above The flowers were singing, And as night drew nigh, You were to be true! 'Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!'

O Kitty Bell, 'twas spring again, But all the faces of things looked like this: The nests are built in wood and lane, And who but I? Was between us two, When around and above The flowers were singing, And as night drew nigh, You were to be true! 'Cuckoo! cuckoo! cuckoo!'

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could she persuade a woman, with so much of a nature, who never reasons, and who was led only by impulse and enthusiasm.

She believed that a passion so exclusive must necessarily be jealous, and tried to obtain some old letters of the Prince. This was not very difficult. M. de Sora having written many before his marriage, and scattered his papers throughout a multitude of little boxes and locked drawers, which, however, were so well hidden one from the other, that each might boast of being the sole possessor of the perfumed out-of-arms of the great lord.

In order to bring a few sheets of some common-place romance in letters without date to show to the willow, Miss Ancein had the courage to present herself again at the hotel which was like a tomb of the dead, a silent, flower-decked tomb, were all day long wept a living statue.

It was not grief, but the falling of her idol that now became her pain. Poor little Princess! Her years of happiness, and period of widowhood alike rolled down and vanished into the same abyss of scorn and anger. Nothing remained but an intense desire to avenge herself. The portrait was banished from her room. The second plate at table by which she tried to delude her fancy that she was not alone was now removed from before the empty, sacredly-guarded seat; and in the crowded ante-room which was henceforth to be opened to callers and passers to and fro, the hat and cane that had been there so long were no longer to be seen.

They were married very soon after and were happy, she through a kind of rage, and he perplexed and contented by her passion, but enjoying his happiness without seeking to analyse it too closely. In society the marriage was much talked about. The Baroness Ancein, remembering similar phrases in her romances, has ready a charming little speech upon the subject: "Do you see the Princess! People thought she was lamenting, whereas her lamenting was cooling."

Six months elapsed. The newly-married couple were living in the country, in a chateau in the suburbs of Paris, where the friend made a visit. Seeing them quietly manifesting their happiness as they walked among the smooth lawns, and silent paths, the charming Baroness, who was never far-sighted, having her eyes open only to the present moment, suddenly said to her: "It was I who made you so happy. Well, I do not regret my falsehood."

The Princess gave a sudden start. "What do you say? What falsehood?" "Yes, dear, I can tell you everything now. The poor Prince was not so black as I painted him. Those famous letters were dated five years back—You were not married then."

"Is this what you have done?" said the Princess, looking at her husband and her friend with an expression of madness in her eyes. The dead, forgotten Prince, whose name she no longer bore, who resumed his former place in her affections, as her husband plainly saw by a shivering motion as she drew back from him.

All was over between them without a word of explanation. The Princess shut herself up at home and in an agony that lasted long she gave way to all the remorse that tortured her. The unhappy woman had married again, not for love, but out of revenge, and finding that the Prince was not unfaithful she felt gully towards him and began to dream of marrying her. At the first word of love he ventured to address to her, the widow became indignant. To her the Prince still lived, and this offer seemed an insult, tempting her to be unfaithful. For some time she did not see her friend, the Baroness. The young man went away and tried to forget, but soon returned, and showed so much love and respect that M. Ancein took pity on him and resolved to overcome the scruples of the Princess. But how

leaped over towards the thoughtless maid, who had flattered with a kiss her fly across her bright and arched path, and said in a voice full of feeling the complaint to resemble a reproach, "You see I am not cooling. I am dying." And it was true.

Florence Nightingale's Firmness.

There were nine hundred wounded, who were at once sent to the hospital at Scutari. Miss Nightingale had arrived there with her very lady nurses. Her first act showed her wonderful energy and determination. The steamers laden with the wounded had cast anchor at Constantinople. There were not yet any mattresses or bedclothes on the camp beds in the hospital, and the latter were not nearly sufficient in number for the wounded coming. Miss Nightingale went to the Quartermaster Sergeant in charge of the stores, and asked him for the stores which she required. He told her there was everything she could desire in the magazines, but that she must get the Inspector General of Hospitals to write an official letter to the Quartermaster General, who would send him an authority to draw the stores, and that she might then receive them on showing that authority. Miss Nightingale asked how long this would take. On being told that three days would be the shortest time necessary for the correspondence, she answered that nine hundred wounded officers and men would be in the hospital in three hours, and that she must have what they required immediately. She then went to

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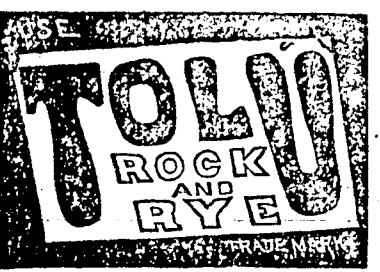
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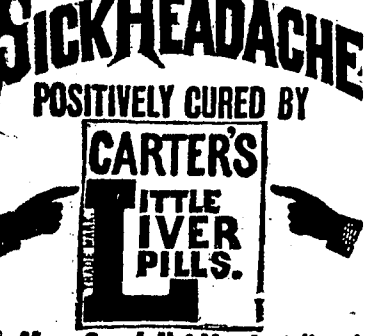
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When the constable asked the thief whom he arrested for stealing a watch where it was he replied, "I give it up," and he did.

It is a curious fact that it takes a girl about four hours longer to wash the front windows of a house than it does the back windows.

The intelligent compositor "built better than he knew" when he made the types say "the inconsistent party" instead of independent.

There is one thing which can be said in favor of Chicago's cable railway. It is much safer to ride on it than walk—anywhere near its tracks.

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The Reform of the Civil Service. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this pressing political question.

Poetry and Poets in America. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Steedman.

Stories, Sketches, and Essays. May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John M. Jr., Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H." George W. Cable, Jos. Chandler Harris, A. C. Rowland, F. B. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank B. Stockton, Constance F. Wood, Gladys Boyesen, Albert Stickney, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parke Godwin, Tommaso Salvini, Henry Kiss, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. B. Washburn, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Title Club," and an original Life of Howells, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.

The Editorial Departments. Throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of The Century Magazine will remain at \$4 per year—35 cents a number. The price of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before Wm. Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$5.00, or together with "The Century Magazine" for \$9.00. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and newsdealers everywhere.

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Dec. 30, 1881.